





5.702  
8c  
96  
10158

M. E.

REYNOLDS HISTORICAL  
GENEALOGY COLLECTION



ALLEN COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY



3 1833 02301 0850

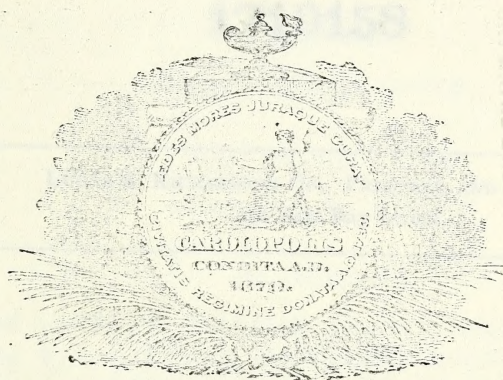






# YEAR BOOK

1896



CITY OF CHARLESTON, S.C.

SO. CA.



1954

F86618  
.164



# CITY GOVERNMENT.

## MAYOR AND ALDERMEN.

Elect. on December 15, 1895.

Termination, December 14, 1896.

**1710158**

HON. J. ALGER SMYTH.

---

LUCAS & RICHARDSON Co., PRINTERS AND ENGRAVERS,  
130 East Bay Street.

---

## ALDERMEN.

WARD 1—GEO. W. WILLIAMS, JR., T. E. COSTELLO.

WARD 2—A. O. RUFT, EDMUND DAVIS.

WARD 3—ROBERT MCCABREL, THOMAS ROBERTS.

WARD 4—AMUEL LATHAN, R. M. MASTERS.

WARD 5—T. S. GARDNER, P. BRIDGEMAN.

WARD 6—A. C. CRAMER, HENRY S. PRYORALL.

WARD 7—WM. E. HOLMES, B. C. BECKMANN.

WARD 8—J. E. LOEWENTHAL, JOSEPH KRACKER.

WARD 9—E. W. PERCIVAL, HENRY BOUL.

WARD 10—W. F. STRONG, J. J. SCHMIDT.

WARD 11—J. M. PEARLSTONE, L. C. A. ROESSLER.

WARD 12—A. MATTHEWS, R. BUCK.





# CITY GOVERNMENT.

---

## MAYOR AND ALDERMEN.

ELECTED DECEMBER 10, 1895.

INAUGURATED DECEMBER 16, 1895.

---

### MAYOR.

HON. J. ADGER SMYTH.

### MAYOR PRO TEM.

ALDERMAN C. S. GADSDEN.

### ALDERMEN.

WARD 1—GEO. W. WILLIAMS, JR., T. P. COSTELLO.

WARD 2—R. G. RHETT, ZIMMERMAN DAVIS.

WARD 3—ROBERT MCCARREL, THOMAS RODDY.

WARD 4—SAMUEL LAPHAM, R. M. MASTERS.

WARD 5—C. S. GADSDEN, P. BRODERICK.

WARD 6—A. F. C. CRAMER, HENRY N. PREGNALL.

WARD 7—WM. E. HOLMES, O. C. BECKMANN.

WARD 8—J. F. LILIENTHAL, JOS. F. KRACKE.

WARD 9—E. W. PERCIVAL, HENRY SOHL.

WARD 10—W. F. STRONG, J. J. SCHMIDT.

WARD 11—I. M. PEARLSTINE, L. C. A. ROESSLER.

WARD 12—A. MATTHIËS, H. BUCK.



Digitized by the Internet Archive  
in 2013

## STANDING COMMITTEES OF CITY COUNCIL.

APPOINTED DECEMBER 16TH, 1895.

*Ways and Means*—S. Lapham, Chairman; C. S. Gadsden, G. W. Williams, Jr., A. F. C. Cramer, W. E. Holmes, R. G. Rhett and the Mayor.

*Sewerage*—A. F. C. Cramer, Chairman; W. F. Strong, A. Matthies, Robert McCarrel and the Mayor.

*Streets*—C. S. Gadsden, Chairman; G. W. Williams, Jr., Zimmerman Davis, J. F. Kracke, E. W. Percival, H. Buck and the Mayor.

*Accounts*—Zimmerman Davis, Chairman; W. E. Holmes and the Mayor.

*Lighting the City*—G. W. Williams, Jr., Chairman; J. F. Lilienthal O. C. Beckmann, Zimmerman Davis, Robert McCarrel.

*Contracts*—R. G. Rhett, Chairman; I. M. Pearlstine and the Mayor.

*Engrossed Bills*—R. M. Masters, Chairman; O. C. Beckmann, T. P. Costello.

*Fire Escapes*—I. M. Pearlstine, Chairman; H. Sohl, P. Broderick.

*Steam Engines*—Thomas Roddy, Chairman; J. J. Schmidt, E. W. Percival.

*Retrenchment and Relief*—A. Matthies, Chairman; H. N. Pregnall, L. C. A. Roessler.

*Railroads*—W. F. Strong, Chairman; R. G. Rhett, S. Lapham.

*Tidal Drains*—O. C. Beckmann, Chairman; T. P. Costello, A. Matthies.

*Artesian Wells and Lot*—H. N. Pregnall, Chairman; R. M. Masters, J. J. Schmidt.

*Wood and Brick Buildings*—H. Buck, Chairman; H. N. Pregnall, J. F. Kracke.





## City Government.

v.

*Journals and Vacant Offices*—W. E. Holmes, Chairman; P. Broderick, L. C. A. Roessler.

*Port and Harbor Improvements*—T. P. Costello, Chairman; W. F. Strong, A. F. C. Cramer.

*Water Supply*—J. F. Kracke, Chairman; S. Lapham, R. M. Masters.

*City Lands*—J. F. Lilienthal, Chairman; H. Sohl, Thomas Roddy.

*Printing*—E. W. Percival, Chairman; Thomas Roddy, A. F. C. Cramer.

*City Hall, Clock and Chimes*—P. Broderick, Chairman; O. C. Beckmann, I. M. Pearlstine.

*Pleasure Grounds, Lower Wards*—Robert McCarrel, Chairman; T. P. Costello, H. N. Pregnall.

*Pleasure Grounds, Upper Wards*—L. C. A. Roessler, Chairman; H. Sohl, W. F. Strong.

*Public Buildings*—Robert McCarrel, Chairman; A. Matthies, J. F. Lilienthal.

*Fire Loan Bonds*—J. J. Schmidt, Chairman; Thomas Roddy and the Mayor.

## CLERK OF COUNCIL.

W. W. SIMONS.

## MAYOR'S CLERK AND MESSENGER OF COUNCIL.

ROBT. G. O'NEALE.

## CITY COURT.

*Recorder*—Theo. D. Jervey.

*Corporation Counsel*—Charles Inglesby.

*Sheriff*—Glenn E. Davis.

*Clerk*—Robt. G. O'Neale.

## BOARD OF EQUALIZATION.

S. Lapham, C. S. Gadsden, G. W. Williams, Jr., A. F. C. Cramer, W. E. Holmes, R. G. Rhett.





## CITY OFFICERS.

*Treasurer*—J. Orrin Lea.

*Assessor*—W. Aiken Kelly.

*Superintendent of Streets*—T. A. Huguenin.

*City Surveyor*—J. H. Dingle.

*Assistant City Surveyor*—R. B. Olney.

*City Electrician*—I'on Simons, Jr.

*Tidal Drain Keeper*—John E. Koster.

*Gaugers of Liquor*— — —

*Inspectors and Surveyors of Timber*—S. P. Bennett, C. S. Jenkins, P. Devereux, E. B. Moylan, J. G. Rentiers.

*Chimney Contractors*—Wards 1 and 2, J. J. Kiley; Wards 3 and 4, Wm. Shelton; Wards 5 and 6, Daniel Lanigan; Wards 7 and 8, W. Y. Lovett; Wards 9 and 10, J. J. Noland; Wards 11 and 12, C. H. Bendt.

## BOARD OF HEALTH.

T. R. McGahan, Chairman; Allard Memminger, M. D., G. E. Manigault, M. D., J. D. Lockwood, M. D., C. P. Aimar, A. Sydney Smith, Hall T. McGee, W. P. Carrington, C. G. Matthews, J. B. Reeves, St. John Kinloch.

*Health Officer and Secretary of the Board*—H. B. Horlbeck, M. D.

*Clerk*—J. Faber Porcher.

*Sanitary Inspectors*—District No. 1, Chas. L. Trenholm; District No. 2, A. W. Mitchell; District No. 3, M. Hogan; District No. 4, E. S. Mikell.

*Health Detective*—F. Nipson.

*City Dispensary Physicians*—Health District No. 1, R. S. Cathcart, M. D.; Health District No. 2, T. P. Whaley, M. D.; Health District No. 3, W. H. Johnson, M. D.; Health District No. 4, J. Mercier Green, M. D.; Health District No. 5, A. R. Taft, M. D.; Health District No. 6, G. Y. Macmurfhy, M. D.

## FIRE DEPARTMENT.

*Board of Firemasters*—F. S. Rodgers, Chairman; G. H. Walter,\* E. F. Sweegan, A. Stemmermann, R. C. Barkley, C. R. Valk and the Mayor.

*Chief*—O. G. Marjenhoff.

*First Assistant Chief*—W. H. Smith.

*Second Assistant Chief*—A. M. Axson.

---

\* Died June 12th, 1896; succeeded by A. J. Riley.



COLLEGE OF CHARLESTON.

*Trustees*—The Mayor and City Recorder are *ex-officio* members of the Board; J. P. Kennedy Bryan, Alderman C. S. Gadsden, and W. St. Julien Jervev, with the *ex-officio* members, represent the City in the Board. The remaining members of the Board are: Hon. Charles H. Simonton, President of the Board; G. Lamb Buist, Rev. C. C. Pinckney, D. D., John F. Ficken, H. A. M. Smith, Herbert Sass, A. C. Kaufman, J. Adger Smyth.

*Secretary and Treasurer*—Jacob Williman.

HIGH SCHOOL OF CHARLESTON.

*Trustees*—Julian Mitchell, President; Rev. C. C. Pinckney, D. D., Zimmerman Davis, O. C. Beckmann, J. P. K. Bryan, Dr. H. Baer, T. P. Lowndes, Rev. E. T. Horn, D. D., and the Mayor *ex-officio*.

*Secretary*—R. G. O'Neale.





## DEPARTMENT OF CHARITIES.

## WILLIAM ENSTON HOME.

*Trustees of the Fund for Surviving Annuityants*—Hon. William A. Courtenay, Chairman; John F. Ficken, W. Enston Butler.

*Trustees of the Home*—William E. Huger, President; Alva Gage, 1st Vice-President; Dr. C. P. Aimar, 2d Vice-President; W. Enston Butler, 3d Vice-President; W. G. Muckenfuss, G. W. Williams, Jr., Charles R. Valk, J. P. K. Bryan, W. J. Miller, F. E. Taylor, E. H. Pringle, J. E. Edgerton and the Mayor *ex-officio*. The Hon. William A. Courtenay is *Trustee Emeritus*.

*Secretary*—M. B. Paine,

*Superintendent*—Miss L. C. Bonnell.

## ORPHAN HOUSE.

*Commissioners of the Orphan House*—Geo. W. Williams, Chairman; Francis J. Pelzer, Vice-Chairman; Dr. J. S. Buist, V. C. Dibble, H. H. DeLeon, J. M. Eason, A. T. Smythe, T. A. Wilbur, A. F. C. Cramer, G. W. Egan, Geo. H. Tucker, Dr. B. A. Muckenfuss.

*Principal and Superintendent*—Miss A. K. Irving.

*Teachers*—Miss Mary L. LeQueux, Miss Mary McNeill, Mrs. Amelia L. Reilly, Miss Mary E. Hamlin, Miss Catherine Arnold, Miss Kate Lent.

*Kindergarten*—Miss Ellen King.

*Matrons*—Mrs. M. F. Perry, Mrs. A. E. Herbert, Mrs. M. P. Shaw.

*Physician of Institution*—Dr. William H. Huger.

*Secretary and Treasurer*—St. Julian Grimke.

*Engineer*—Ashley L. Barton.

## CITY HOSPITAL.

*Commissioners*—Zimmerman Davis, Chairman; Hall T. McGee, Vice-Chairman; Thomas Della Torre, Secretary; A. Stemmermann, F. O.





O'Neill, T. T. Hyde, H. A. Heiser, W. D. Porcher, G. M. Pollitzer, J. E. Cogswell.

*Superintendent*—C. L. DuBos.

#### ALMS HOUSE.

*Commissioners*—Hermann Klatte, Chairman; S. E. Welch, Vice-Chairman; J. J. Bonnoit, Secretary and Treasurer; A. Johnson, H. Buck, E. W. Percival, M. Harris, A. W. Jager, O. C. Beckmann, J. C. H. Claussen, R. P. Evans, S. Phillips.

*Master*—Julius Schroder.

*Matron*—Mrs. Ida Schroder.

*Clerk*—M. B. Ryan.\*

#### ASHLEY RIVER ASYLUM.

*Commissioners*—J. Fred. Lilienthal,† Chairman; L. J. Hollings, Vice-Chairman; H. W. H. Buck, Secretary and Treasurer; J. H. Thayer, Howard E. Vincent, John Harbers, P. Carter, C. T. Johnson, Dr. Jos. D. Lockwood, C. C. Leslie, W. J. Parker, L. J. Hollings, H. N. Pregnell.

*Steward*—Thomas M. Holmes.

*Matron*—Mrs. A. McNeill.

*Grave Digger*—Daniel Stevens.

#### MARKETS AND GREEN GROCERIES.

*Commissioners*—H. A. Molony, Chairman; Samuel H. Wilson, C. F. Panknin, P. H. Gadsden, H. C. Wohlers, W. H. Welch, G. C. Schmetzer, Thomas Campbell, W. K. Steedman, J. C. Blohme, T. S. Wilbur,‡ W. J. Miller, J. G. Gradick.

*Chief Clerk*—John P. O'Neill.

*Assistant Clerk*—Oscar Prause.

*Clerk of Weights and Measures*—John P. Sanders.

#### MARION SQUARE.

*Commissioners*—Colonel A. Coward, Chairman; A. F. C. Cramer, Major Geo. B. Edwards, Captain Alex. W. Marshall, General Edward Anderson, Major C. M. Trott, Captain Henry Schachte.

\*Died October 30, 1896.

†Resigned July 14, 1896; succeeded by A. Matthies.

‡Resigned June 4, 1896; succeeded by R. M. Masters.



## COLONIAL COMMON AND ASHLEY RIVER EMBANKMENT.

*Commissioners*—Casper A. Chisolm, Chairman; S. S. Buist, Secretary and Treasurer; Eugene P. Jervy. Lanier Eason, C. F. Steinmeyer, J. R. Robertson, R. P. Evans, C. Wulbern, Dr. Manning Simons, John M. Rivers and the Mayor.

## COMMISSIONERS OF BATHING HOUSES.

Dennis O'Neill, Chairman; L. E. Williams, John B. Reeves, T. V. Bardin, John C. Tiedeman, Zimmerman Davis, John D. Murphy.

## BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR THE MANAGEMENT, CUSTODY AND CARE OF CONVICTS.

A. A. Kroeg, Chairman; J. D. Murphy, Vice-Chairman, Benjamin McInnes, Jr., Secretary and Treasurer; Henry Sohl, J. F. Lilienthal.

*Superintendent of the Guard*—C. T. Johnson.

## PARK COMMISSIONERS.

John B. Adger, Jr., Chairman; Samuel Lapham, Vice-Chairman; A. A. Kroeg, Secretary; William M. Bird, William Robertson, A. F. C. Cramer, W. J. Storen, W. P. Carrington, Frank R. Frost.

## SEWER COMMISSIONERS.

Dr. T. Grange Simons, Chairman; Earle Sloan, Secretary; Andrew B. Murray, Philip E. Chazal, Dr. R. B. Rhett.

## FREIGHT BUREAU.

Samuel Lapham, Chairman; G. Walter McIver, Vice-Chairman; H. F. Bremer, John H. Murdoch, George B. Edwards, George H. Tucker, W. E. Holmes.

*Manager*—John A. Smith.

*Secretary*—S. E. Chapin.



# INDEX.

	PAGE.
MAYOR SMYTH'S REVIEW.....	1
Treasury Department.....	26
Report of City Assessor.....	36
Report of City Sheriff.....	58
Report of Corporation Counsel.....	62
Report of Superintendent of Streets.....	66
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH—	
Report of Health Officer.....	77
Meteorological Summary for 1896.....	103
Report of the Health Officer's attendance upon the 24th Annual Session of the American Public Health Association, at Buffalo, N. Y.....	107
Report of Tidal Drain Keeper.....	122
DEPARTMENT OF CHARITIES—	
Charleston Orphan House.....	123
Shirras Dispensary.....	134
City Hospital.....	158
Alms House.....	171
William Enston Home.....	175
Commissioners of Public Lands.....	178
DEPARTMENT OF POLICE—	
Report of Fire Department.....	180-190
Report of Chief of Police.....	195-202
PUBLIC MARKETS—	
Report of Commissioners.....	191
PORT OF CHARLESTON—	
Harbor Master's Report.....	192
BUREAU OF FREIGHT AND TRANSPORTATION—	
Report of.....	203
CITY SURVEYOR—	
Report of.....	223
CITY ELECTRICIAN—	
Report of.....	242
PLEASURE GROUNDS—	
Park Commissioners.....	250
Marion Square.....	257
Colonial Common and Lake.....	260





EDUCATION IN CHARLESTON—	PAGE.
Superintendent Archer's Annual Report.....	261
High School of Charleston.....	274
College of Charleston.....	281
SEWERAGE—	
Report of Commissioners.....	283
PLANTING AND PROTECTION OF SHADE TREES—	
Report of Commissioners.....	293
MANAGEMENT OF CONVICTS—	
Report of Commissioners.....	297
ORDINANCES OF THE CITY OF CHARLESTON RATIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1896.....	302

---

#### APPENDIX.

Historical Sketch of St. Philip's Church.....	319
Extracts from the Diary of the Rev. Oliver Hart from 1740-1780..	375
Reminiscences of Old Charleston .....	402
The Ladies' Benevolent Society.....	418



# MAYOR SMYTH'S ANNUAL REVIEW.

---

CITY OF CHARLESTON,  
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,

March 13th, 1897.

*To the City Council of Charleston :*

In accordance with the City Ordinance, I respectfully submit, as Mayor, the annual reports of the various departments under the control of the city for the year ending December 31st, 1896.

It is always a pleasant duty to commend fidelity in service, and to report that the labors of the several departments for the year 1896 have not only been carried on in a satisfactory manner, but the results prove that they have promoted the best interests of the city.

The financial condition of our city was never better, and its credit has been fully maintained and kept up to the highest standard.

A proof of this is the fact that our new issue of 5 per cent. bonds, to take up the 7 per cent. bonds maturing October 1st, 1896, were placed without difficulty and at a handsome premium, at a time of the greatest financial disturbance and uncertainty—within about thirty days of the Presidential election, when some of the largest and wealthiest cities of the Union, New York for instance, were unable to float their bonds and had to withdraw them from the market.

## THE DEPARTMENT OF THE CITY TREASURER.

The annual report of this department is remarkably interesting and encouraging. Not only have all our obligations, including the interest on the public debt been met promptly at maturity, but payment has been anticipated. All expenditures have been closely watched and guarded.





Great credit is due to our vigilant and zealous City Treasurer, who has been untiring in his efforts to promote the public interests.

The report shews that 96 per cent. of the entire tax levy for 1896 was collected in that year, being the largest percentage of taxes collected in any one year during the past ten years.

Total net receipts and expenditures for the year 1896 are as follows:

#### RECEIPTS.

Surplus from the year 1895, of which \$6,000.00 was to pay for the purchase of property on Lightwood Alley.....	\$ 8,888 94
Net receipts from taxes of 1896.....	484,106 42
Net receipts of unpaid taxes of previous years,	14,378 58
Net receipts of license tax and penalties of 1896,	89,168 50
Net receipts of license taxes for 1894-1895 ....	130 00
Receipts from State Liquor Dispensaries.....	10,813 84
Fines from Police Department.....	2,982 56
Net receipts from the Public Markets.....	1,658 97
Interest on Bank Deposits .....	6,959 31
Proceeds of sale of \$55,000 5 per cent. bonds, issued for the redemption of bonds maturing October 1st, 1896.....	56,305 62
From miscellaneous sources.....	2,109 12
	<hr/>
	<u>\$677,501 86</u>

#### EXPENDITURES.

The total expenditures, including unexpended balances of appropriations, and the redemption of \$55,000 of 7 per cent. bonds which matured October 1st, 1896, also \$6,000 for the purchase of Lightwood Alley, amounted to. \$627,743 94

#### CITY DEBT.

The city debt was reduced to the extent of \$12,000,—the Sinking Fund having purchased and subsequently re-



tired \$11,500 7 per cent. bonds maturing October 1st, 1896, and \$500 being still in the Sinking Fund against the balance of this issue of bonds when presented. This purchase was made with proceeds of the special tax levied for the purposes of the Sinking Fund. The bonds above-mentioned were cancelled and destroyed by the Commissioners and reported to City Council, as required by ordinance.

During the year 1896 the city retired \$55,000 of 7 per cent. bonds maturing October 1st, 1896, (\$52,000 of which were paid and destroyed,) with the proceeds from the issue of \$55,000 of new 5 per cent. bonds, thus making an annual saving of 2 per cent. on \$55,000, or \$1,100 of interest each year. The new 5 per cent. bonds were sold as follows: \$12,500 at 103, \$2,000 at 103½, \$40,500 at 102⅛; these being the highest bids offered.

By the retirement of the \$12,000 of 7 per cent. bonds purchased by the Sinking Fund, and the retirement of the \$55,000 maturing 7 per cent. bonds with 5 per cent. bonds as above stated, there has been effected a permanent annual saving in interest of \$1,940.

#### COMMISSIONERS SINKING FUND.

The total amount in cash at the disposal of the Sinking Fund Commissioners during the year was \$18,563.86, made up as follows:

Balance of cash brought forward from 1895 . . . . \$	634 03
From the special tax levied for the purpose of	
the Commission . . . . .	17,929 83

All of this amount, with the exception of a balance of \$7,063.86, was expended as above shown in the reduction of the public debt. \$800 of this balance is to pay past due bonds not yet presented, (\$300 7 per cent. bonds due October, 1893, and \$500 due October, 1896,) thus leaving a balance of \$6,263.86 available for the taking up of the 7 per cent. bonds falling due October 1st, 1897.



## SINKING FUND FORFEITED LANDS.

As to the property held in this fund, we report that when the State taxes became due last year the whole matter was submitted to the Corporation Counsel; upon his written opinion and advice, the Mayor and Chairman Committee Ways and Means authorized the City Treasurer to allow the tax to go by default, as the titles to the property were considered extremely doubtful, they having been acquired under a defective law. It was thought that inasmuch as the present State law in reference to forfeited property is so much more effective, the city had better forfeit and buy back, if they thought best. If the property sold for more than the amount due the State, the Courts would order any surplus applied to refunding the city the State taxes heretofore paid by it on this property.

## TRUSTEES ORPHAN HOUSE FUNDS AND ESTATE.

The investments in this fund remain the same as last year.

City College Fund held in trust by the Commissioners remains the same as last year.

## INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

Received during the past year for interest on daily balances \$6,959.31, being at the rate of  $4\frac{1}{8}$  per cent. per annum. This being the amount bid by the Bank of Charleston, N. B. A., in answer to Committee's call for bids.

## LIQUOR DISPENSARIES.

The city's share in the profits from the State Liquor Dispensaries for the past year, which at the close of our fiscal year had been paid up to September 30, amounted to \$10,814.84, which is an increase of \$3,873.95 in the amount from the same source last year.





PUBLIC DEBT—DECEMBER 31ST, 1896.

4 p. c. bonds due Jan. 1, 1909 . . . .	\$1,609,800	
4 p. c. bonds due July 1, 1909 . . . .	1,289,800	
4 p. c. bonds due July 1, 1909 . . . .	462,100	
	<hr/>	\$3,361,700 00
5 p. c. bonds due Oct. 1, 1922 . . . .	50,000	
5 p. c. bonds due Oct. 1, 1923 . . . .	56,000	
5 p. c. bonds due Oct. 1, 1924 . . . .	62,500	
5 p. c. bonds due Oct. 1, 1925 . . . .	90,000	
5 p. c. bonds due Oct. 1, 1926 . . . .	55,000	
	<hr/>	313,500 00
6 p. c. bonds due April 1, 1898 . . . .	91,500	
6 p. c. bonds due Oct. 1, 1898 . . . .	18,000	
	<hr/>	109,500 00
7 p. c. bonds due Oct. 1, 1897 . . . . .	20,000	00
5 p. c. stock (College of Charleston) . . . . .	23,000	00
	<hr/>	
Total bonded indebtedness . . . . .	\$3,827,700	00

The following bonds and stocks are past due and carry no interest, as the cash is in the Treasury for the payment of the same:

6 p. c. bonds due Oct., 1883 . . . . .	\$1,000	00
7 p. c. bonds due Oct., 1888 . . . . .	\$ 500	00
7 p. c. bonds due Oct., 1893 . . . . .	300	00
7 p. c. bonds due Oct., 1895 . . . . .	100	00
7 p. c. bonds due Oct., 1896 . . . . .	3,500	00
	<hr/>	4,300 00
Old city stock . . . . .	649	75
	<hr/>	
	\$6,049	75

I would recommend Council to authorize the City Treasurer to carry to a "redemption" or "suspense" account the amount of the above matured bonds, the cash being in the Treasury to redeem the same when presented.



The following comparative statements will be interesting :

Expenditures for the following years, less issue 5 per cent. bonds sold :

1887 .....	\$725,582 36
1888 .....	615,494 31
1889 .....	594,394 08
1890 .....	598,821 13
1891 .....	569,479 12
1892 .....	588,820 55
1893 .....	633,718 72
1894 .....	590,057 33
1895 .....	589,671 05
1896 .....	572,743 94

Percentages of taxes collected :

1887 .....	.937	1892 .....	.946
1888 .....	.937	1893 .....	.937
1889 .....	.936	1894 .....	.941
1890 .....	.940	1895 .....	.954
1891 .....	.945	1896 .....	.960

Interest on deposits :

1887 at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent .....	\$9,105 99
1888 at $3\frac{3}{4}$ " .....	6,474 51
1889 at $3\frac{3}{4}$ " .....	4,033 52
1890 at $3\frac{3}{4}$ " .....	4,623 46
1891 at $3\frac{3}{4}$ " .....	4,108 50
1892 at $4\frac{1}{2}$ " .....	5,496 16
1893 at $4\frac{1}{2}$ " .....	6,821 68
1894 at $4\frac{3}{4}$ " .....	8,191 88
1895 at $4\frac{3}{4}$ " .....	6,078 00
1896 at $4\frac{1}{8}$ " .....	6,959 31

#### DEPARTMENT OF THE CITY ASSESSOR.

The annual report of the City Assessor for 1896, among other very interesting information, calls attention to the large decrease in the assessable value of real and personal





property returned for taxation in 1896, amounting to \$4,066,030.00 less than in 1895.

This decrease is caused in a large measure by the action of the Legislature in carrying out the requirements of the new State Constitution providing that all municipal assessments shall be the same as those made by the State.

The system of assessments of real property in Charleston for taxation was the result of long and careful consideration for many years, running through several administrations, under the supervision of our able and efficient City Assessor. The intention of this system, which has cost so much labor and thought, was to adjust the interest of the city and the individual taxpayer upon a fair and equitable basis, and after distributing the burden of taxation as equally as possible in proportion to the actual cash value of the property owned by each citizen, to reduce the assessments universally to as low a figure as would produce, at a moderate rate of taxation, the amount needed to carry on the necessary expenses of the city.

While, as an abstract proposition, it is evident that it would be more advantageous in many respects to have the assessments higher, and the rate of taxation lower, the practical obstacle in the way has been recognized to be the fact that other taxes besides those of the city have to be paid by our citizens. Increased assessments, therefore, would result in their having to pay an increased amount of these other taxes, beyond even the very large proportion of these entire taxes that they are now called upon to bear with the assessments as now fixed.

The arbitrary reduction, however, of the City Assessments to those of the State, has not only diminished the total of our taxable values, and thereby compelled an increase in the rate of taxation in order to produce the same amount, but it has also destroyed at one blow these nice adjustments of the relative values of city property which it has taken years of careful thought and labor to produce. The result is that there is now great inequality in the relative assessments of property, not only over the entire city, but



even in the same Ward. Some pieces of property are assessed by the State at higher values than by the city, while, of course, in the majority of cases the State Assessment is lower.

The record of sales of real estate during the past year shew an average of an advance over the present assessments, which are those of the State, of 73.35 per cent., and also demonstrate the inequality of these values in the different Wards of the city, which range from 48.60 per cent. in one Ward to 88.44 per cent. in another.

This reduction by the State of the assessments heretofore made by the city upon the real estate within its limits, and the consequent necessary increase of the rate of taxation on both real and personal property has no doubt had an unfavorable effect upon the returns of personal property.

Your attention is again called to the continued falling off in the values of these returns of personal property and to the explanation given by the Assessor, that this is largely due to the increased investments by banks and individuals in  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. State Bonds, in order to escape taxation.

#### DEPARTMENT OF THE CITY SHERIFF.

During the year 1896 the City Sheriff collected a total of \$21,842.11 delinquent taxes, which speaks well for this department.

Late in the year a change was made in the mode of furnishing the compensation for this officer; it has worked well so far, and it is hoped will show even better results during the coming year. Heretofore, with the exception of a small allowance for printing and stationery, the entire expenses of the Sheriff's office, including his salary and the pay of his assistants, were dependent upon the costs and fees he collected. This made his income uncertain, and it was thought better to give him a fixed salary of \$1,800.00 per annum, and provide him with a Deputy, appointed by himself, with the approval of the Mayor, at a salary of \$900.00 per annum, and to turn over all costs and fees to the city.



## THE REPORT OF THE CORPORATION COUNSEL.

The report of this efficient officer shows the extent of the litigation in which the city has been involved and speaks for itself. The important suits and cases involving, some of them, novel and difficult questions, have been managed by him with great skill, and our thanks are due to him for his unvarying and constant diligence.

## THE STREET DEPARTMENT.

The work of this department, in 1896, has been carried on with energy and thoroughness, under the supervision of that able and accomplished Engineer, General Thomas A. Huguenin, as Superintendent.

Owing to the urgent and almost universal complaints of citizens living along St. Philip Street, which were apparently well founded, it was decided to take up the pyrites roadway laid there in 1894 and 1895 and replace it with cement gravel. This work cost \$3,821.47.

This cement gravel is a natural deposit of clay and gravel that is dug out of the earth at several points in South Carolina. It has been used in Augusta, Ga., for some time, and the Mayor and the Superintendent of Streets, at different times, each visited that city and personally inspected the streets laid with this material. The Augusta authorities showed cement gravel streets that had been used for constant traffic for six or seven years, and reported that they continued to give perfect satisfaction. It is certainly a cheaper material for roadways than anything we have yet tried.

On account of the Act of the State requiring the City Assessments to be identical with the State Assessments, the value of real and personal assessments for taxation in our city was reduced from \$22,742,836.00 in 1895, to \$18,676,806.00 in 1896.

As the only fund for street betterments in 1896 was from a levy of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mills on the assessed values, that fund was thus reduced to \$26,894.74.





With this limited amount at their control the Street Department have laid—

- 4,148 square yards granite block roadways.
- 1,694 square yards cobble stone roadways.
- 20,156 square yards cement gravel roadways.
- 1,403 square yards macadamized roadways.
- 63,277 square feet new flag sidewalks.
- 1,809 linear feet new stone curbing.
- 2,663 square yards new brick sidewalks.
- 1,250 square yards new brick gateways.
- 6,041 feet new pipe drains.

Besides a considerable amount of wooden curbing and crossings in the various streets specified in the report.

The extension of Rutledge Avenue to the City Boundary has been completed, and a cement gravel roadway, commencing at Spring Street, has been laid as far as Race Street. This roadway will be completed, it is hoped, in 1897, to the city limits, and will afford a delightful driveway and bicycle path.

Considerable work has been done on the extension of Calhoun Street to Ashley River, and the building of Fourth and Second Streets, and it is expected this work will be completed in 1897, as the West Point Mill Company has kindly consented to extend the time.

The unsightly tar covering that was so badly broken has been removed from one-half of Marion Square, and this side of the plaza has been laid in cement gravel. It has been carefully graded and drained with pipe drains, so as to properly carry off the surface water.

7,388 square yards of cement gravel were found necessary to satisfactorily cover and fill this half, and it is proposed to lay the other half of Marion Square in a similar way in 1897.

Lightwood Alley has been widened and furnished with flag sidewalks, and its name changed to Atlantic Street.

Some idea of the immense work done in the Scavenger Department may be gathered from the fact that during



the year 1896, 67,696 cart loads were hauled by this department.

### THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

The report of Dr. H. B. Horlbeck, the efficient and able Health Officer of this city, will repay a careful perusal. The tables prepared and published in connection with this report cover a wide range of subjects, and are full of useful and important information, and presents a proof of the conspicuous ability and devotion that characterizes this officer.

No epidemics or contagious diseases of any kind have prevailed in our city during the past year. The Board of Health have been devoted to their duties, and have given much time and labor with most successful results to the preserving of the public health.

Twelve new drinking fountains, one in each Ward, have been placed in the city, at the earnest request of the Board of Health, and many of the wells, the source of sickness and disease, have been ordered closed and filled up. This good work will, we trust, be continued next year.

### THE TIDAL DRAINS.

The report of the Tidal Drain Keeper shews that these drains have been thoroughly cleaned during the past year. They are all, however, in bad condition and need thorough overhauling. The bottoms of these drains, constructed originally of wood, have decayed and have therefore become broken and very irregular. It is essential that immediate and extensive repairs should be begun, and if the entire work cannot be completed in one year, it can be done in installments, until the system shall be thoroughly repaired.

### THE DEPARTMENT OF CHARITIES.

No other department under the management of the city reflects more credit upon our citizens than those noble



charities which they so generously support, and which are our pride and our glory.

The affairs of the Orphan House, as is evidenced by the very satisfactory report of the Commissioners, are in excellent condition.

The school, and the entire institution, under its able management, is doing excellent work.

Your attention is especially invited to the reports of the Trustees of the Shirras Dispensary, which are not only full and interesting, but also give a large amount of valuable information.

The detailed reports of the physicians in charge shew what a vast amount of relief has been administered through its instrumentality to the suffering and the needy. Its usefulness is becoming more generally recognized, and its value will be more and more appreciated.

The City Hospital, together with the department known as the Riverside Infirmary, as will be seen by the report of the Board of Commissioners, presented by their efficient and zealous Chairman, Colonel Zimmerman Davis, has been well managed during the past year. The Training School for Nurses, opened September 1st, 1895, has been enlarged, and its efficiency so demonstrated that all the wards will, we hope, this year be committed to its charge. Especial credit for the management of this school, and for the improvement in the nursing of patients is due to Miss L. V. Jones, the Chief Nurse and Principal of the Training School, who has been ably assisted by the Superintendent, Captain DuBos.

The Commissioners of the Alms House shew in their report how large a number of poor people have been furnished food and a home by them, and also how many outside pensioners have received rations, in addition to the regular inmates.

The number of aged persons of color who are cared for by the Commissioners of Public Lands, at the Ashley River Asylum, has been very large during the past year, and the cost of their care and keeping, paid for by the city, amounted





to \$5,402.46. Great credit is due to the Board of Commissioners for their kind and prudent management of this institution, which cares for a most needy portion of our community.

The accounts and statements presented by the Board of Trustees of the William Enston Home exhibit the receipts and expenditures for the year, and also present a schedule of its assets, which shew the healthy condition of this great and beneficent charity.

### THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The report of this department for 1896 shews that the force, consisting of 102 officers and men, and 10 steam fire engines, were maintained at a cost to the city of \$44,964.14. The Board of Commissioners and officers have been constant and unwearied in their efforts to promote efficiency, and to increase the protection given to the lives and property of their fellow-citizens. It is expected that a Chemical Engine will be added to the department during the coming year.

### PUBLIC MARKETS.

The report of the Chief Clerk of the Markets shews that the revenue for 1896 was very nearly the same as in 1895, and speaks well for the management of this department, as the number of green groceries continues to increase, and our citizens are patronizing them to so large an extent that their use of our market is continually decreasing, and so its income is being diminished. The amount paid into the City Treasury from the Markets shews a handsome increase for the year 1896.

### REPORT OF THE HARBOR MASTER.

This efficient officer gives in his report the tonnage and description of vessels that have visited our port from January 1st to December 31st, 1896, and is full of interesting information.



With the increasing depth of water available on our Bar, under the watchful and intelligent labors of the United States Engineer Department, conducted by Captain F. V. Abbot, we have every reason to expect that the arrivals of vessels during the coming year will be much larger.

We have now a depth of 26 feet, at mean high water, and a straight channel of only about eight miles from our wharves to the Atlantic Ocean, except for a distance of about 800 to 1,000 feet, where the depth is over 23 feet at mean high water. This short space is being dredged, and under the unwearied supervision of Captain Abbot and his assistants, we hope, will soon show a depth of 26 feet at mean high water, and thus enable vessels of this draft to enter our port without delay or damage, and come directly to our wharves.

#### THE POLICE DEPARTMENT.

For a brief period of about a month, at the very beginning of the present administration, the Police Department was within the control of the city authorities, under the management, however, of the Chief and Lieutenants who held over until the expiration of their appointments by the Mayor and City Council who had just retired.

No change in these officers could legally be made until the second Tuesday in January, when the City Ordinance required the Mayor to nominate a Chief and three Lieutenants of the Police, subject to confirmation by the Council.

In the exercise of this prerogative, realizing that the responsibility for the management and efficacy of this Department rested upon him, the Mayor made his nominations, but owing to the absence of two aldermen, on account of illness, his nominee for Chief of Police was not confirmed by the City Council on January 14th, 1896.

Thus the same officer who had served as Chief for four years previous, but who was not renominated by the Mayor, was left in control of the Police until January 28th, 1896, when Capt. N. Ingraham Hasell, the nominee of the Mayor, was confirmed as Chief of Police.



Immediately thereafter the following letter was presented and read to City Council :

CHARLESTON, S. C., January 28, 1896.

*To the City Council of Charleston :*

GENTLEMEN—You are hereby respectfully notified that we have been duly appointed the Board of Police Commissioners, for the City of Charleston under the terms of an Act entitled "An Act to provide for the appointment of a Board of Police Commissioners and for the re-organization of the Police and to provide salaries for the same, in cities and incorporated towns, when deemed necessary or advisable for the better enforcement of law in cities and towns."

In pursuance of this appointment, we have duly qualified and have been duly commissioned and have duly organized. We beg further to notify you that we have appointed Mr. J. Elmore Martin, Marshal or Chief of Police of the city, and have directed him to take possession of all the property, books and records appertaining to the Police Department.

JAMES M. EASON, President.

T. S. WILBUR.

EDWARD ANDERSON.

The following letter was then read :

CENTRAL STATION,  
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF POLICE,  
CHARLESTON, S. C., January 28, 1896.

*To the Honorable the Mayor and City Council :*

GENTLEMEN—Having been this day appointed and constituted Marshal and Chief of Police of the City of Charleston under the provisions of "An Act to provide for the appointment of a Board of Police Commissioners," etc., approved December 24, 1894, and being advised that such appointment supersedes the office of Chief of Police as hitherto constituted, I deem it my duty formally to bring these facts to the attention of your honorable body, and to notify you that I have ceased to exercise the office of Chief of Police under the provisions of the City Ordinances.

Yours very respectfully,

J. ELMORE MARTIN.

The whole matter being referred to the Mayor to take such advice as he deemed necessary, and to report to Council whenever he was ready, on the 7th February, 1896, at a Special Meeting of Council, the following action was taken :





COUNCIL CHAMBER,  
SPECIAL MEETING, February 7, 1896.

The sixth meeting of Council was called this day at 7 P. M.

Present—Hon. J. Adger Smyth, Mayor; Aldermen Williams, Costello, Rhett, Davis, McCarrel, Roddy, Lapham, Gadsden, Broderick, Cramer, Pregnall, Holmes, Beckmann, Lilienthal, Kracke, Percival, Sohl, Strong, Schmidt, Pearlstine, Roessler, Matthies and Buck.

The Mayor said that this special meeting had been called in accordance with the action at the last meeting of Council in regard to the Police matter. That the meeting would have been called at an earlier day but for his sickness.

The Mayor then read the following as his report :

*Gentlemen of the City Council*—At your last meeting, on January 28, 1896, a communication of that date was read to you, addressed to "The City Council of Charleston," by James M. Eason, chairman, T. S. Wilbur and Edward Anderson, notifying you that they had been appointed a Board of Police Commissioners for the City of Charleston, under the Act of the Legislature, known as the Metropolitan Police Law, passed in 1894; that they had duly qualified, had been duly commissioned and organized, and had appointed Capt. J. Elmore Martin, Marshal or Chief of Police, and that they had entered into and taken possession of the City Police Station House and all its contents and records and all other property belonging to the city used in connection with its Police. As you are aware, this was done without any notification to the city authorities whatsoever, without any demand being made upon them, and without any communication whatever from the State Board of Police.

At the same time a communication bearing like date was read to you, signed "J. Elmore Martin," addressed to "The Honorable the Mayor and City Council," stating that he had been appointed and constituted Marshal or Chief of Police under the Act of December 24, 1894, and that he, therefore, notified this body that he had ceased to exercise the office of Chief of Police under the provisions of the City Ordinances.

Capt. J. Elmore Martin, as is well known, for four years prior to the 14th of January, 1896, had been the Chief of Police of the City of Charleston, under the previous administration. After that date he claimed to hold over as Chief of Police of Charleston, because of the non-confirmation by the Council of his successor in office. Pending such confirmation it had been understood that no action should be taken in reference to the claim, without twenty-four hours' notice, but that Capt. Martin should remain in charge temporarily, without prejudice to either side.

This status of affairs remained unchanged up to the action of the Metropolitan Police Commissioners.

The communication of the 28th of January, 1896, from Capt. J. E. Martin was, therefore, written while he was in possession of the city property as the Chief of Police, and presumably representing the city administration.



In connection with the official papers there was also laid before you a correspondence between Governor John Gary Evans and myself, all of which communications have been spread upon the journal and were published in the public prints.

On motion you referred the entire matter to the Mayor, with the understanding that he would take such advice as he deemed necessary and that Council should be called together when he was prepared to bring the subject before them.

In compliance with this resolution I have taken advice, and have now called the City Council together in order to report my conclusions and to lay the whole matter before you and the public.

I have been advised that it is inexpedient at this time for the City of Charleston to make any appeal to the Courts to test the constitutionality of the Metropolitan Police Law. It may or may not be, in strict legal construction, constitutional, but there can be no question that in scope, purpose and effect it is an arbitrary law, and is directly in opposition to local self government, which is one of the dearest rights of liberty-loving people. If ever put into operation it should only be when the local authorities had demonstrated either an inability or an unwillingness to faithfully and honestly enforce the paramount laws of the State.

The record shows, and I challenge contradiction, that the present administration of our city government was not afforded an opportunity to show either inability or unwillingness to faithfully and honestly enforce not only the Dispensary but every other law of the State. Therefore it cannot be shown that it was either advisable or necessary to deprive this city of the right of self government—a right and principle for which Anglo-Saxons have ever contended.

As Mayor of Charleston, and in the exercise of the authority and discretion vested in me as Mayor, I deemed it my duty not to re-appoint Mr. J. Elmore Martin Chief of Police, but nominated for that position one whom I believed would be an equally competent officer; one whom I knew to be of unquestioned ability and courage, who had proven himself conscientious in the discharge of his duty in those days that tested loyalty and obedience; one who had never been in any way a partisan or a politician, and one who I felt assured would enforce and administer the laws with impartial justice.

As stated in my letter of the 16th of January to the Hon. John Gary Evans, Chairman State Board of Police Commissioners, written from my sick bed, it came to my knowledge on January 15th, the day after this nomination of Capt. Hasell, that it was in the contemplation of Governor Evans, or of the State Board of Police Commissioners, to so far insist upon the nomination of Mr. J. Elmore Martin as Chief of Police, that in the event of his non-appointment the law providing for a Metropolitan Police would be put into effect against the City of Charleston.

My letter of 16th January informed Governor Evans of my illness and asked to be accorded an interview by the State Board as soon as



my health would permit me to go to Columbia, promising in the meantime that the situation here in Charleston should remain unaltered, or, at least, no change should be made until the Governor had been notified in advance. The answer of the Governor to my letter is dated January 21, and was received while I was still sick in bed. It is as follows:

"COLUMBIA, January 21, 1896.

"*Hon. J. Adger Smyth, Mayor, Charleston, S. C.:*

"SIR—Your communication, addressed to me as Chairman of the State Board of Police Commissioners, has had my attention. I beg leave to state that the State Board has had no meeting to consider this question mentioned by you, and so far as insisting upon any action on your part as Mayor of Charleston, I feel that I can assure you that the Board would not be so presumptuous, whatever might be its feelings or desires.

"We have nothing whatever to do with the Mayor's appointments, and if the Board sees fit in its wisdom to place into operation the Metropolitan Police Law, it will do so from a sense of duty as contemplated by the Statute, and not to protect the official head of any individual.

"I certainly, as an individual, have no objection to a conference with you, either as an individual or official, to freely discuss the public welfare, but you must pardon me for refusing to call the Board together to hear you upon, as you state, a threatening condition of affairs, over which the Board has no jurisdiction.

"I shall be glad to confer with you as an individual, and I feel sure the other gentlemen composing the Board would likewise be.

"With great respect, I am truly yours,

"JOHN GARY EVANS."

It will be noticed that in the letter Governor Evans admits that it would be presumptuous for him or his Board to insist upon any action on my part as Mayor of Charleston, and declares that if they should put the Metropolitan Police Law into operation in Charleston they would "do so from a sense of duty as contemplated by the Statute, and not to protect the official head of any individual."

On January 28, before there had been any further action whatsoever on the part of the city administration, and without any communication whatsoever from the State Police Board to the municipal authorities, the notices above referred to from Messrs. Eason and others were served, showing that the City Board of Police Commissioners had already been appointed and commissioned, and that they had appointed Capt. J. E. Martin Marshal or Chief of Police of Charleston. Whether so intended or not, the result most certainly is that Capt. J. Elmore Martin's official head has been protected.

No reason whatever has been assigned by the State Board for their sudden and arbitrary action; in fact, no communication whatever of





any nature has been received from them. No charges have been made against the present administration, nor any opportunity been afforded to deny or refute such a charge, even if it had been made.

This is a plain statement of the facts as they occurred, and while under the advice given me no resistance will be offered to the action of the State Board, still it is my duty as the Mayor and head of the city to earnestly protest against this act as an arbitrary and tyrannical exercise of power over a law-abiding and liberty-loving people; a people whose proudest boast hitherto has been that they are South Carolinians; a people who have ever been the first with their blood and treasure to uphold and defend the rights and liberties of the whole State; a people who have venerated and enshrined in their hearts the traditions, the history and the glories of South Carolina.

Charleston has suffered and withstood the ravages of war and pestilence and fire, as well as the disasters of cyclone and earthquake. From all these evils and adversities she has recovered through the heroic devotion of her citizens, who have so borne themselves in good report and in evil report as to attract and secure the sympathy and the respect of the civilized world.

Except when she was in the possession of foreign enemies and the enemies of South Carolina, Charleston has always enjoyed the blessed privileges of home rule and local self-government, those rights so precious to English speaking people all over the world. It has been reserved for the representatives of her own State, for which she has done and suffered so much, to deprive her of these inestimable rights, and to force this humiliation upon her. No other city or town in South Carolina has been so outraged, and in the name of the citizens of Charleston I protest to the people of this good old Commonwealth against this uncalled for abuse of power.

I earnestly urge and entreat, however, that justly indignant as they are, our citizens will obey the laws and abstain from any illegal act. In this way we can best preserve the proud record of the City of Charleston as a law-abiding city, and prove to the world our earnest intention to enforce and obey all laws, and best demonstrate the sincerity of the declaration of the present administration that they intended to enforce every law of the State had they been allowed the opportunity to do so.

This much we declare and announce. For the rest we trust to the good sense and love of fairness, the friendship and kinship of the people of South Carolina. We must believe their ripe judgment and sympathy will be our best and speediest vindication.

Alderman Holmes moved that the report of the Mayor be adopted, and that the same be spread on the minutes. Unanimously adopted.

\* \* \* \* \*

Council then adjourned.

W. W. SIMONS,  
*Clerk of Council.*





The report being unanimously adopted, represents the entire City Council.

Since the 28th January, 1896, the city authorities have had no control over the Police Department, and no voice in its management. The City of Charleston, however, has been compelled to furnish the money to pay the Commissioners appointed by the State Board of Metropolitan Police Commissioners, and to pay the officers and men appointed by this sub-board of Commissioners. This amounted in 1896 to \$73,205 37.

#### THE FREIGHT BUREAU.

Under the wise and efficient leadership of the present Manager, aided by the unanimous and unswerving support of the Board of Commissioners, who have been unwearied in their labors for the interest of Charleston, this Bureau during 1896 has performed good work. Much of its success is attributable to its quiet way of accomplishing its purposes, and yet perhaps on that account its value to this community is not properly understood or appreciated.

We forget that the most powerful forces in existence are those that work quietly and silently. This Bureau has done most valuable service in the past year, and the perusal of the report submitted by Manager John A. Smith, will show what it has accomplished in protecting our port against unjust discriminations on the part of the common carriers of our State and country.

#### CITY SURVEYOR.

The report of this able city officer shews what an amount of work has been accomplished in his department; and the manner in which he and his assistants have discharged their duties deserves commendation.

#### CITY ELECTRICIAN.

This is a new officer, appointed in March, 1896, as required by the Ordinances prepared and adopted by the



previous City Council. His duties have been arduous, and having no precedents to guide him in their discharge, it has been a delicate and difficult task to give satisfaction. His report will speak for itself, and his services during the erection of the poles and wires of the Electric Railway Company has required great skill and patience, and have well repaid the amount expended by the city in this department. With the changes and improvements contemplated in all these electrical appliances, it would be impossible to guard the interests of the city, and the citizens, without such an officer.

#### THE PARK COMMISSIONERS.

There can certainly be no improvement that will give greater pleasure and comfort to the citizens of Charleston than the development and beautifying of all the parks, and especially of Chicora Park.

No disbursement of public money can give better returns to the entire community than to make attractive, available and enjoyable this beautiful spot, crowned as it is with so many natural advantages and surroundings. It was a wise forethought of the previous administration that secured this ancient and charming family seat for a Charleston park.

The Board of Park Commissioners have, with united and earnest zeal, begun the labor of developing and rendering available these appropriate and lovely grounds.

They have gone carefully to work, employing the best talent in the country as advisers and designers of the plan to be adopted, and while, so far, what has been done is in a great measure preparatory, and therefore makes but little show, it will we hope bear fruit, and good fruit, a little later on. It will involve large expenditures to properly develop a park system that will be an honor to our city, and a source of increasing pleasure to our citizens, and the yearly appropriations within our reach must necessarily continue small. While it will take time, as well as money, to accom-



plish the results desired, yet the most important step is to lay well the foundations, and this the Board of Commissioners is wisely and carefully attempting to do.

## EDUCATION.

The cause of education has ever commanded the generous and cordial support of the citizens of Charleston, and they have proven in this practical way their deep interest in extending and enlarging its scope, and their keen sense of the vital importance of presenting to our children and youth this priceless inheritance and best of all gifts.

The several reports, herein submitted, of Superintendent H. P. Archer, of the City Public Schools, of President Julian Mitchell, of the Board of Trustees of the High School, and of Judge C. H. Simonton, President of the Board of Trustees of the College of Charleston, are not only full of information and interest, but unite in proving that Charleston possesses a system of education of which she may well be proud.

## THE SEWERAGE SYSTEM.

From the report of the Commissioners of Sewerage it is evident that the sewerage system, as laid, has been kept intact, and is in perfect working order at the close of the year 1896.

At the beginning of the year, when the Board was considering the advisability of extending this system, it was suggested that the portion of the system already laid should first be thoroughly tested to the satisfaction of the Board and of City Council, before asking for any additional appropriations for its further development. While there was not a dissenting voice as to the supreme importance and the necessity of a sewerage system, it was deemed most prudent to prove the value and practicability of the present system already laid before enlarging its scope. This involved the ordering of compulsory connections by all the householders in those portions of Wards 1 and 2 where the





system was completed. Before doing this, it was most important to ascertain whether a constant and sufficient supply of water could be depended upon for the needs of the system in those Wards.

In order to obtain this information, a Bristol Recording Guage was purchased by the Board, and connected with the water pipe, in Broad Street, opposite the City Hall. From this record, as given by Acting Engineer Olney, in his supplemental report, it appeared that sufficient pressure was not maintained at all times to furnish the supply of water necessary to flush even the Sewerage System as already laid. Before undertaking, therefore, to order connections with the sewerage pipes in those sections of the city covered by this system, the Board of Commissioners determined to report these facts to the City Council and ask their advice. This report was referred by City Council to the Joint Committee of Sewerage and Water Supply, who reported as follows on October 27th, 1896:

"That at a meeting, where the President of the Water Works Company and a representative of the Sewerage Commissioners were present, the entire subject was fully discussed. That from the statements then made, it appears to your Committee that a sufficient supply of water, at a constant pressure, required to properly flush the household connections with the sewerage pipes laid in Wards 1 and 2, by the previous Administration, cannot be furnished by the Water Works Company, unless certain changes are made in the water systems of each house, which are not feasible. Your Committee are earnestly endeavoring to remove the obstacles in the way of obtaining the necessary supply of water with the standard of pressure required by the present sewerage system, and therefore respectfully ask for further time to mature and prepare some plan which they will report to Council at the earliest practicable moment."

This Joint Committee again reported as follows, December 22, 1896:



"Your Joint Committee on Sewerage and Water Supply would respectfully report that they have given the report of the Sewerage Committee full and careful consideration, and there seems to be but one apparent solution of the question, and that is that the City of Charleston own, operate and maintain a full and complete system of water works.

"As the consideration of this suggestion requires the solution of legal and financial questions, your Joint Committee would ask that this report and petition of the Sewerage Commissioners be referred to the Ways and Means Committee, to devise some plan, if possible, and they to report at as early a date as possible, consistent with full deliberations thereon to the City Council."

This most important question, therefore, is now receiving the careful and thoughtful consideration of the Committee of Ways and Means of City Council. In the meantime, to use the words of the able and efficient Chairman of Sewerage Commissioners in his report, "the only difficulty in the way of its wide extension and free use to the community is the lack of water supply."

Until that problem is solved, and an abundant supply of water assured, it would be evidently unwise to expend any additional amounts in the extension of a sewerage system, when there is not now a sufficient quantity of water available to operate and thoroughly test that part of the system already laid. The duty of the City and the Board is to preserve and keep intact the present system, and await developments.

#### PLANTING AND PROTECTION OF SHADE TREES.

Although this Board of Commissioners was created in 1893, they have made no previous annual report of the work, they have accomplished in each successive year since that time. It is interesting, therefore, to find from their statements how much has been accomplished in so short a time with such limited means at their disposal.



If that man is to be commended and blessed, as a philanthropist, who has made two blades of grass grow where formerly only one was found, surely the efforts of these gentlemen to beautify and adorn our streets with shade trees, should meet with our warmest approbation. There are no more attractive objects in nature, none more grateful to the eye, and to the comfort of our people in this warm and sunny Southland.

It is to be hoped this good work will be continued and enlarged.

Respectfully submitted,

J. ADGER SMYTH,

*Mayor.*



## CITY TREASURER'S REPORT.

---

CITY OF CHARLESTON, S. C.,  
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,  
January 22, 1896.

*To the Honorable the Mayor and City Council,  
Charleston, S. C.:*

GENTLEMEN—I respectfully submit herewith the Annual Statements of this Department for year ending December 31, 1896, as follows: "Transactions of the Treasury Department," of "Commissioners Sinking Fund," of "Commissioners Sinking Fund, Forfeited Lands," of "Trustees Orphan House Funds," and of "Commissioners City College Fund," all properly signed as "examined and found correct" by their respective Committees.

Very respectfully,

J. O. LEA,  
*City Treasurer.*









## TRANSACTIONS OF THE CITY TREASURY--(CONTINUED.)

	APPROPRIATIONS.	RECEIPTS.	GROSS EXPENDITURES.	NET RECEIPTS	NET EXPENDITURES.	LEDGER BALANCES. December 31, 1896. <i>Dr.</i>	LEDGER BALANCES. December 31, 1896. <i>Cr.</i>
<i>Amounts brought forward.....</i>	\$158,440 21					\$10,682 50	\$195,148 73
Interest Account .....	12 50						
Interest on Deposits.....	6,959 31						
Incidentals.....	6 00						
Markets.....	4,759 05						
Miscellaneous Account.....	49 12						
Police Department—							
Unclaimed Property..... \$ 7 81							
Fines..... 2,974 75							
Powder Magazine—Rent.							
Taxes, 1881..... 2,982 56							
Taxes, 1882..... 700 00							
Taxes, 1883..... 10 56							
Taxes, 1884..... 25 88							
Taxes, 1885..... 142 50							
Taxes, 1886..... 110 00							
Taxes, 1887..... 859 00							
Taxes, 1888..... 694 85							
Taxes, 1889..... 732 08							
Taxes, 1890..... 1,034 14							
Taxes, 1891..... 1,327 00							
Taxes, 1892..... 1,315 72							
Taxes, 1893..... 1,243 15							
Taxes, 1894..... 1,083 80							
Taxes, 1895..... 2,478 41							
Taxes, 1896..... 5,141 91							
Taxes, 1897..... 11,180 08							
Taxes, 1898..... 484,465 89							
Tax Penalties, 1896..... 297 72							
Sheriff's Costs, 1896..... 165 71							
<i>Amounts carried forward.....</i>	\$986,315 08					\$149,916 11	\$195,148 73



## TRANSACTIONS OF THE CITY TREASURY—(CONTINUED.)

	APPROPRIATIONS.	RECEIPTS.	GROSS EXPENDITURES.	NET RECEIPTS.	NET EXPENDITURES.	LEDGER BALANCES. December 31, 1895. Dr. Cr.	LEDGER BALANCES. December 31, 1896. Dr. Cr.
<i>Amounts brought forward.....</i>	\$88,315 08					\$149,916 11	\$158,805 05
<i>Cr.</i>							
<b>By Licenses—</b>							
Cost of Badges for Vehicles.....	\$ 187 50						
Classified, Special Detective.....	720 00						
Delinquent, 1894-95, committed.....	50 00						
Delinquent, 1894-95, penalties refunded.....	50 00						
Fire Loan Fund, Insurance, State Tax, &c.....	114 97						
Markets—Salaries.....	3,100 08						
Powder Magazine, State Tax, Taxes, 1884-1896, Nulla Bona, etc.....	30 71						
	13,449 50						
	<u>\$17,702 76</u>						
Alms House.....	7,750 00	608,612 92	7,255 19	608,612 92	7,255 19		
Artisan's Well.....	106 75		106 75		106 75		
Assessor's Office.....	450 00		450 00		450 00		
Board of Health.....	20,200 00		19,272 06		19,272 06		
Bonds, 7 per cent., due Oct. 1st, 1896.....	55,000 00		52,000 00		52,000 00		3,000 00
Charleston Water Works.....	15,075 23		15,075 23		15,075 23		
Charleston Library.....	250 00		250 00		250 00		
City Officers.....	24,400 84		24,384 96		24,384 96		
City Hall, Clock and Chimes.....	1,925 00		1,909 43		1,909 43		
City Surveyor.....	1,175 00		1,174 86		1,174 86		
City Hospital.....	21,500 00	3,427 72	24,927 27		24,927 27		
<i>Amounts carried forward.....</i>	\$147,830 82	\$672,049 64	\$140,400 72	\$608,612 92	\$142,973 00	\$149,916 11	\$158,805 05
						\$145,390 81	\$195,148 73





## TRANSACTIONS OF THE CITY TREASURY—(CONTINUED.)

	APPROPRIATIONS.	RECEIPTS.	GROSS EXPENDITURES.	NET RECEIPTS.	NET EXPENDITURES.	LEDGER BALANCES.	
						December 31, 1895. Dr.	December 31, 1896. Cr.
<i>Amounts brought forward</i> .....	\$147,830 82	\$672,010 64	\$146,400 73	\$608,612 92	\$142,973 00	\$149,916 11	\$158,805 05
College of Charleston.....	2,000 00	4,170 00	6,170 00	.....	2,000 00	.....	.....
College Museum.....	1,000 00	.....	1,000 00	.....	1,000 00	.....	.....
Commissioners of Election.....	1,310 25	.....	1,310 25	.....	310 25	.....	.....
Commissioners, Management of Convicts.....	2,900 00	.....	2,900 00	.....	2,894 80	.....	.....
Commissioners, Planting Shade Trees.....	7,500 00	.....	7,500 00	.....	7,500 00	.....	.....
Commissioners, Public Buildings.....	5,000 00	.....	5,401 28	.....	4,398 88	.....	.....
Commissioners, Marine Square.....	5,000 00	.....	498 10	.....	498 10	.....	.....
Commissioners, Sinking Fund, 1 Mill.....	17,429 82	.....	11,500 00	.....	11,500 00	.....	.....
Destitute Orphans.....	6,000 00	.....	6,000 00	.....	6,000 00	.....	.....
Dog Bridges.....	6,141 22	.....	6,331 82	.....	141 82	.....	.....
Fire Department.....	45,050 00	190 50	44,961 14	.....	44,961 14	.....	.....
French Bureau.....	7,000 00	.....	6,820 16	.....	6,820 16	.....	.....
High School.....	5,500 00	.....	5,500 00	.....	5,500 00	.....	.....
Incidental Expenses—Exec. and Treas. Depts.....	2,000 00	25 00	1,979 11	.....	1,894 11	.....	679 84
Interest Public Debt.....	181,203 00	.....	181,203 00	.....	181,203 00	.....	.....
Lighting City.....	30,000 00	.....	30,000 00	.....	30,000 00	.....	.....
Lighting City.....	6,100 00	.....	6,100 00	.....	6,100 00	.....	.....
Lightwood Alley purchase.....	400 00	.....	854 47	.....	6,254 47	.....	.....
Mary's Annual Report.....	754 11	.....	754 11	.....	754 11	.....	.....
Miscellaneous Accounts.....	1,700 00	.....	1,632 25	.....	1,632 25	.....	.....
News and Courier Co.....	13,000 00	.....	17,723 50	.....	8,680 64	.....	.....
Opium House.....	7,000 00	9,033 92	2,033 92	.....	2,046 13	.....	.....
Park Commissioners.....	7,000 00	.....	7,000 00	.....	7,205 37	.....	4,953 87
Police Department.....	7,000 00	.....	7,205 37	.....	7,205 37	.....	.....
Police Department.....	1,200 00	.....	1,103 03	.....	1,103 03	.....	.....
Printing and Stationery.....	1,018 75	.....	1,018 75	.....	1,018 75	.....	.....
Rutledge Avenue Extension.....	5,000 00	.....	2,623 63	.....	2,623 63	.....	.....
Sewerage.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Street Department, { Appropriation, \$38,500 00 { from 1½ Mills., 28,894 74	85,394 74	896 61	86,285 05	.....	85,388 44	.....	.....
<i>Amounts carried forward</i> .....	\$631,453 85	\$686,759 07	\$625,239 70	\$608,612 92	\$607,113 61	\$149,916 11	\$158,805 05
						\$145,390 81	\$210,212 27



## CASH TRANSACTIONS OF THE CITY TREASURY—(CONTINUED.)

	APPROPRIATIONS.	RECEIPTS.	GROSS EXPENDITURES.	NET RECEIPTS.	NET EXPENDITURES.	LEDGER BALANCES.	
						December 31, 1895. Dr.	December 31, 1896. Cr.
<i>Amounts brought forward.</i>	\$637,553 85	\$684,759 07	\$525,259 76	\$658,612 92	\$607,113 61	\$149,916 11	\$158,805 05
Sheltering Arms.....	300 00	.....	300 00	.....	300 00	.....	.....
Tidal Drains.....	4,500 00	.....	4,269 08	.....	4,269 08	.....	.....
Transportation.....	500 00	.....	497 11	.....	497 11	.....	.....
Tax Cases.....	500 00	.....	500 00	.....	500 00	.....	.....
Bonds Receivable.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,144 77	1,144 77
Colonial Commons.....	.....	1,260 22	1,260 22	.....	.....	.....	.....
Costs Court Tax Cases.....	31 25	31 25	.....	31 25	.....	181 25	.....
Delinquent Tax Cases.....	14 84	14 84	86 88	.....	72 04	72 04	219 00
Thompson Request.....	419 03	419 03	49 47	219 00	69 47	.....	.....
Unexpended Appropriations, 1891.....	.....	.....	56,684 83	.....	56,684 83	.....	.....
Unexpended Appropriations, 1895.....	.....	75,145 50	.....	75,145 50	.....	.....	75,145 50
Unexpended Balances, 7 per cent. Bonds, 1888.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	500 00	500 00
Unexpended Balances, 7 per cent. Bonds, 1891.....	.....	.....	500 00	.....	500 00	.....	.....
Unexpended Balances, 7 per cent. Bonds, 1895.....	.....	.....	6,800 00	.....	6,800 00	.....	100 00
Unexpended Balances, 6 per cent. Bonds, 1883.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000 00	1,000 00
Unexpended Balances, Free Loan Bonds.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	500 00	500 00
Unexpended Balances, Com'rs Sinking Fund.....	.....	.....	736 90	.....	736 90	634 03	634 03
Unexpended Balances, Park Commissioners.....	.....	.....	449 50	.....	449 50	.....	.....
Unexpended Balances, Rutledge Ave. Ext'n.....	.....	.....	1,357 49	.....	1,357 49	.....	.....
Unexpended Balances, Sewerage.....	41 04	41 04	.....	30 04	.....	1,357 49	.....
Commissioners Sinking Fund (Forfeited Funds)	72,115 22	72,115 22	63,962 56	8,512 66	.....	8,512 25	510 68
Cash, 1895.....	.....	86,198 78	.....	86,198 78	.....	8,512 25	17,306 91
Cash, 1896.....	.....	.....	159,399 61	.....	159,399 61	.....	.....
Totals.....	\$637,553 85	\$921,986 84	\$2,298 84	\$638,750 74	\$638,750 74	\$237,472 16	\$306,188 48

Totals

Examined and found correct:

ZIMMERMAN DAVIS,

Committee on Accounts.

WM. E. HOLMES,

Respectfully submitted, J. O. LEA, City Treasurer.



CASH TRANSACTIONS OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE  
SINKING FUND, FROM JANUARY 1ST, 1896, TO DECEMBER 31ST, 1896.

DR.		
To balance from last annual statement.....	\$	634 03
Appropriation Account:		
From 1 mill tax collected to December 31, 1896.....	17,929	83
		<u>\$18,563 86</u>
CR.		
By Bond Account:		
\$11,500, 7 per cent. bonds, due October 1, 1896.....	\$11,500	00
Balance .....	7,063	86
		<u>\$18,563 86</u>
Statement:		
7 per cent bonds due October 1, 1896, purchased .....	\$11,500	00
Cancelled and destroyed by Resolution of City Council.....	11,500	00
Cash:		
This fund had January 1, 1896.....	\$	634 03
Amount received from the 1 mill tax.....	17,929	83
		<u>\$18,563 86</u>
Expenditures.....	\$11,500	00
Balance .....	7,063	86
		<u>\$18,563 86</u>

Respectfully submitted,

J. O. LEA,  
*City Treasurer.*

Examined and found correct.

SAM'L LAPHAM,  
*Chairman Committee W. and M.*

NOTE.—Bonds outstanding to be paid from this fund:

7 per cent. bonds, October 1st, 1893.....	\$300
7 per cent. bonds, October 1st, 1896.....	500



CASH TRANSACTIONS COMMISSIONERS SINKING FUND  
(FORFEITED LANDS), FROM JANUARY 1ST, 1896, TO DE-  
CEMBER 31ST, 1896.

---

---

DR.

To balance from last annual statement .....	\$480 64
" Interest account.....	41 94
	<hr/> \$522 58 <hr/>

CR.

By State Taxes, 1895-96.....	\$ 11 90
" Balance.....	510 68
	<hr/> \$522 58 <hr/>

ASSETS.

Cash.....	\$510 68
Personal bonds.....	211 50

Real estate:

January 1st, 1896, there were on hand 31 pieces of property,  
assessed @ \$16,950.

No settlements during the year.

---

---

Respectfully submitted,

J. O. LEA,

*City Treasurer.*

Examined and found correct.

SAM'L LAPHAM,

*Chairman Committee W. and M.*





CASH TRANSACTIONS OF THE TRUSTEES ORPHAN HOUSE  
FUNDS AND ESTATE, FROM JANUARY 1ST, 1896, TO DE-  
CEMBER 31ST, 1896.

DR.

To Interest Account:

12 months interest on \$182,900 City of Charles-		
ton 4 per cent. bonds.....	\$7,316	00
12 months interest on \$38,176. $\frac{2}{100}$ State of South		
Carolina $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. stock.....	1,717	92
		\$9,033 92

CR.

By Interest Account:

Paid over to city.....	\$9,033	92
------------------------	---------	----

ASSETS.

4 per cent. City of Charleston bonds.....	\$182,900	00
$4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. State of South Carolina stock.....	38,176	20

Respectfully submitted,

J. O. LEA,

*City Treasurer.*

Examined and found correct.

GEO. W. WILLIAMS,

*Chairman Commissioners O. H.,  
and Trustee O. H. Funds and Estate.*

2000

CASH TRANSACTIONS CITY COLLEGE FUND, FROM JAN-  
UARY 1ST, 1896, TO DECEMBER 31ST, 1896.

DR.

To Appropriation Account:		
Appropriated by City Council for current expenses....	\$2,000	
To Interest Account:		
12 months interest on \$75,500 4 per cent. Bonds..	\$ 3,020	
12 months interest on \$23,000 5 per cent. Stock..	1,150	4,170
		<u>\$6,170</u>

CR.

By Amount paid Jacob Williman, Treasurer, by order of Chairman.....	\$6,170
--	---------

ASSETS.

4 per cent. City of Charleston Bonds.....	\$75,500
5 per cent. City of Charleston Stock .....	23,000

Respectfully submitted,

J. O. LEA,  
*City Treasurer.*

Examined and found correct.

JNO. F. FICKEN,  
*Vice-President Board Trustees,  
College of Charleston.*

1710158



## CITY ASSESSOR'S REPORT.

ASSESSOR'S OFFICE, CITY HALL,  
CHARLESTON, SO. CA., December 31st, 1896.

*To the Honorable Mayor and City Council  
of Charleston, So. Ca. :*

GENTLEMEN—I have the honor to submit my Annual Report of this Department for the fiscal year ending December 31st, 1896.

The assessed value of Real and Personal Property returned for taxation, is as follows:

Real Estate.....	\$12,887,709
Personal Property.....	5,789,097
Total.....	<u>\$18,676,806—@27 Mills...\$504,273 76</u>

As compared with the Assessments for year 1895, the following decrease is shown:

Real Estate .....	\$ 3,742,655 00
Personal Property.....	323,375 00
Total decrease for 1896, as compared with 1895. ....	<u>\$ 4,066,030 00</u>

The amount of Regular Applications for Licenses issued is.	<u>\$ 89,098 50</u>
--	---------------------

The amount of Licenses Assessed is.....	\$4,242 50
---	------------

The amount of Penalty Assessed is.....	2,121 25
--	----------

Total amount of Assessed Licenses and Penalties....	<u>\$ 6,363 75</u>
---	--------------------

As compared with the Regular Licenses issued for year 1895, the increase is.....	<u>\$ 854 00</u>
---	------------------

The number of Permits issued during the year 1896 for the erection of New Buildings, and Old Buildings improved, are :





New Buildings.....	74	Permits.....	Reported Cost..	\$111,050 00
Old Buildings Improved.	59	"	"	24,130 00
Total.....	133	"	"	<u>\$135,180 00</u>

A detailed statement showing the number of Permits issued in the different Wards accompanies this Report, to which I refer.

The record of the sales of Real Estate during the past year, show a considerable advance over Assessments.

303 pieces, assessed for \$383,115, sold for \$664,134, an advance over Assessments of 73.35 per cent.

A statement showing the comparison of Assessments with Sales in the different Wards, and the general average in the City is attached to this Report, to which I also refer.

The decrease in Assessments is accounted for by action of last Constitutional Convention, and Act of the Legislature, which require that City Assessments shall be the same as that of the State; the City Assessments having previously been higher for City Taxation.

The loss on Personal Property is further caused by the increased investment of Banks, Corporations and Individuals in new  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. State Bonds, exempt from taxation.

Accompanying this Report, I beg to hand the following annexed Statements, to which I invite your attention.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

WM. AIKEN KELLY,

*City Assessor.*



## A.

## STATEMENT OF THE DESCRIPTION AND VALUE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY RETURNED FOR TAXATION FOR YEAR 1896.

---



---

1307 Horses and Mules .....	\$ 87,835
187 Cows .....	4,617
430 Dogs .....	4,530
775 Gold and Silver Watches and Plate .....	60,002
436 Piano Fortes, Melodeons and Cabinet Organs .....	34,870
387 Carriages, Buggies, &c .....	29,420
771 Wagons, Drays, Carts, &c .....	30,935
Merchandise, Money and Credits pertaining to business of Merchants .....	1,614,778
Materials, Machinery, Engines, Tools and Fixtures of Manufacturers .....	906,478
Moneys, Bank Bills and Circulating Notes on hand or deposit, and all Credits .....	473,083
Receipts of Insurance Agencies .....	453,301
Receipts of Express, Telegraph and Telephone Companies .....	16,395
Returns of Banks .....	1,056,172
Returns of Phosphate Companies .....	61,139
Stocks and Bonds of all other Companies, Corporations and Persons .....	494,632
Vessels, Boats and other Floating Property .....	86,360
All other Property, including Household Furniture .....	374,550
Total value of Personal Property .....	<u>\$5,789 097</u>

---

WM. AIKEN KELLY,

*City Assessor.*

Charleston, S. C., December 31st, 1896.



B.

STATEMENT OF THE RETURNS OF REAL AND PERSONAL  
PROPERTY ASSESSED FOR CITY TAXES FOR YEARS 1895  
AND 1896.

1895.

Real Estate .....	\$16,630,364
Personal Property.....	6,112,472
	<hr/>
Total Real and Personal.....	\$22,742,836—@21 Mills....\$477,599 56
	<hr/> <hr/>

1896.

Real Estate.....	\$12,887,709
Personal Property .....	5,789,097
	<hr/>
Total Real and Personal.....	\$18,676,806—@27 Mills....\$504,273 76
	<hr/> <hr/>

As compared with Assessments for 1895:

Decrease on Real Estate.....	\$3,742,655
Decrease on Personal Property....	323,375
	<hr/>
Total Decrease for 1896, as compared with 1895.....	\$4,066,030
	<hr/> <hr/>

WM. AIKEN KELLY,  
*City Assessor.*

Charleston, S. C., December 31st, 1896.



## C.

APPLICATIONS FOR LICENSES ISSUED BY CITY ASSESSOR  
FOR YEAR 1896.

BUSINESS	No. Taken Out.	@	Amount	Total
CLASS 1.				
Agencies or Companies, each:				
Academy of Music, Theatre or Opera House .....	1	\$ 200	\$ 200	
Bagging Manufacturing Companies, each .....	1	500	500	
Banks, State or Savings, those whose capital, surplus and undivided profits are \$200,000 or over .....	1	500	500	
Banks whose capital, surplus and undivided profits are \$100,000 or over, but less than \$200,000 .....	4	400	1,600	
Banks whose capital, surplus and undivided profits are over \$50,000, but less than \$100,000 .....	5	300	1,500	
Banks whose capital, surplus and undivided profits are under \$50,000....	4	200	800	
Breweries or Agencies of Breweries, each .....	1	100	100	
Building and Loan Associations, each	23	50	1,150	
Cotton Manufacturing Companies, each .....	1	500	500	
Express Companies or Agencies, each	1	500	500	
Electric Light Companies, each .....	1	500	500	
Oil Refineries, each .....	1	75	75	
Gas Companies, each .....	1	500	500	
Fire and Life Insurance Companies or Agencies whose business is less than \$1,000, each.....	25	50	1,250	
Those whose business exceeds \$1,000 but is less than \$2,000.....	22	100	2,200	
Those whose business exceeds \$2,000 but is less than \$3,000 .....	9	150	1,350	
For each additional \$1,000 or fractional part of \$1,000 of business, each @ \$10; 8@ \$160; 8@ \$170; 3@ \$180; 2@ \$190; 3@ \$200; 2@ \$230; 1@ \$240; 1@ \$280; 2@ \$300; 1@ \$390; 1@ \$500 .....	32	...	6,630	
Insurance Companies, other than Fire and Life, whose business is \$2,000 or less .....	11	50	550	
Mercantile Agencies—Dun's, Bradstreet's and others, each.....	2	150	300	
Phosphate Rock Mining and Manufacturing Companies or Agencies, each; also Fertilizer Companies or Agencies, each .....	10	500	5,000	
Railroad Companies, each.....	3	500	1,500	





## LICENSES ISSUED, 1896—Continued.

BUSINESS	No Taken Out.	@	Amount	Total
Railroad Ticket Agencies, being all persons buying or selling railroad tickets, other than authorized agents of Railroad Companies, each .....	1	\$ 200	\$ 200	
Rent Agents or Collectors of Rents and other claims, each .....	8	25	200	
Steam Ferry Boat Agencies or Companies, each .....	1	150	150	
Steam Cotton Press, where one is located and worked, each .....	3	200	600	
Steam Cotton Press, where more than one is located and worked, each ....	1	300	300	
Steamboat Companies or Agencies, for each Steamboat .....	2	50	100	
Steamship (other than regular lines,) Companies, Consignees or Agencies, each .....	2	150	300	
Sailing Vessel Companies or Agencies, each .....	2	50	100	
Street Railway Companies, each .....	2	500	1,000	
Telephone Companies or Agencies, each .....	1	500	500	
Telegraph Companies or Agencies, each, for business done exclusively within the City of Charleston, and not including any business done to or from any points without the State, and not including any business done for the Government of the United States, its officers or agents.	2	500	1,000	
Terminal Warehouse Companies or Agencies, each .....	1	500	500	
Water Works Companies, each .....	1	250	250	
Kerosene Oil Companies or Agencies, each .....	2	500	1,000	\$33,410 00
CLASS 2.				
Auctioneers, Real Estate Brokers, Brokers of Stocks, Bonds and other personal property at auction or private sale, each .....	15	75	1,125	1,125 00
CLASS 3.				
Artist, Ambrotypist, Daguerrean or Photgraphist, each .....	2	25	50	50 00



## LICENSES ISSUED, 1896—Continued.

BUSINESS	No. Taken Out.	@	Amount	Total
CLASS 4.				
Architects, Civil Engineers or Surveyors, each .....	2	\$25 00	\$ 50 00	\$ 50 00
CLASS 5.				
Brokers, Pawn, each .....	4	300 00	1,200 00	
Brokers, dealing in Chemicals, Fertilizer Materials, etc .....	7	50 00	350 00	
Brokers in Rice or Cotton.....	8	50 00	400 00	1,950 00
CLASS 6.				
Bankers, who are all persons or firms other than Banks, buying or selling domestic or foreign exchange, or discounting notes or other evidences of debt, each .....	5	150 00	750 00	750 00
CLASS 7.				
Billiard or Pool Tables, for each Table .....	6	25 00	150 00	150 00
CLASS 8.				
Boarding Houses or Hotels other than Sailor, having less than 10 rooms, each .....	5	10 00	50 00	
Other than Sailor, having 20 and less than 50 rooms, each.....	1	50 00	50 00	
Those having over 100 rooms, each...	2	100 00	200 00	300 00
CLASS 9.				
Bakeries, Steam, each.....	1	75 00	75 00	
Bakeries, other than Steam, each.....	24	25 00	600 00	675 00
CLASS 10.				
Barbers, for each Chair .....	83	2 50	207 50	207 50
CLASS 11.				
Bill Posters and Distributors, each ...	2	40 00	80 00	80 00
CLASS 12.				
Butchers, for each Stall... ..	22	5 00	110 00	110 00



## LICENSES ISSUED, 1896—Continued.

BUSINESS	No. Taken Out.	@	Amount	Total
CLASS 13.				
Builders, Master Mechanics and Workmen of all trades and employ- ments not specially named elsewhere:				
Those employing not over 10 hands, each;.....	9	\$ 25	\$ 225	
Engravers, each.....	3	10	30	
Gunsmiths or Locksmiths.....	4	10	40	
Tinners or Painters.....	14	10	140	
Shoemakers.....	7	5	35	\$ 470 00
CLASS 15.				
Circuses, each .....	2	500	1,000	1,000 00
CLASS 16.				
Cook Shops, each.....	11	10	110	110 00
CLASS 18.				
Owners of Steam Tugs, for each Tug..	1	25	25	25 00
CLASS 19.				
Dye Houses, each.....	2	10	20	20 00
CLASS 20.				
Dealers who are all Persons, Firms or Companies buying or selling any articles of trade or merchandise:				
Green Grocers or Dealers in Fresh Meats (sold elsewhere than in the market) on production of one year's rent of stall in the market, in ad- vance, each.....	29	100	2,900	
Other Dealers in Fresh Meats sold elsewhere than in the market, and not Green Grocers, and who are not required under the provisions of this Ordinance to take out any other license.....	2	150	300	3,200 00
CLASS 21.				
Dealers in Upland Cotton and Deal- ers in Rice in barrels or its equivalent in sacks:				



## LICENSES ISSUED, 1896—Continued.

BUSINESS	No. Taken Out.	@	Amount	Total
Those buying or selling less than 2,500 packages, each.....	15	\$ 50	\$ 750	
Those buying or selling 2,500 packages and less than 5,000 packages, each.....	6	100	600	
Those buying or selling 5,000 packages and less than 10,000 packages, each.....	3	200	600	
Those buying or selling 10,000 packages and less than 15,000 packages, each.....	3	300	900	
Those buying or selling 20,000 packages or more, each.....	1	500	500	3,350 00
CLASS 22.				
Dealers in Sea Island Cotton or Long Staple Cotton:				
Those buying or selling less than 1,000 packages, each.....	4	50	200	
Those buying or selling 1,000 packages and less than 2,500 packages, each....	3	100	300	500 00
CLASS 23.				
Cotton Pickeries or Buyers and Pickers of loose cotton, each.....	1	75	75	75 00
CLASS 24.				
Agents for or Dealers in Sewing Machines, each.....	3	50	150	
Agents for or Dealers in Bicycles.....	15	25	375	525 00
CLASS 25.				
Importers and Dealers in Fertilizers, Cotton Seed Meal, Kainit, Guano, Phosphate Rock, Marl, Lime and all or any other like articles used or sold as Fertilizers, or which are used for manufacturing Fertilizers:				
Those selling not over 5,000 tons, each.....	1	250	250	
Those selling over 5,000 tons, each....	1	500	500	750 00
CLASS 26.				
Dealers in Books and Pictures on streets or canvassers for same, each..	4	5	20	20 00





## LICENSES ISSUED, 1896—Continued.

BUSINESS	No. Taken Out.	@	Amount	Total
CLASS 27.				
Livery Stables, each.....	2	\$ 50	\$ 100	
Dealers in Horses and Mules, each....	7	50	350	
Stock Yards for the feeding of cattle, each .....	2	50	100	\$ 550 00
CLASS 28.				
Dealers whose stock never exceeds in value the sum of \$50, each.....	211	5	1,055	1,055 00
CLASS 29.				
Dealers in Naval Stores:				
Those buying or selling not over 10,000 packages, each.....	1	50	50	
Those buying or selling not over 15,000 packages, each.....	1	100	100	
Those buying or selling over 25,000 packages, each.....	1	200	200	350 00
CLASS 30.				
Dealers in Hides and Tallow, Furs and Wool, each.....	2	50	100	
Dealers in Ice, Oil, Coal, etc., from carts or wagons on streets, for each cart or wagon, exclusive of cart license.....	3	10	30	
Dealers in Ice from branch Ice House, each .....	30	10	300	
Dealers in Ice or Ice House, each.....	2	100	200	
Dealers in Ice Cream or Ice Cream Saloons, each .....	7	15	105	
Dealers in Junk, retail, each.....	1	50	50	
Dealers peddling goods around the city, per week, each....	25	5	125	
Dealers in Soda Water sold from founts and Milk Shakes, each.....	31	10	310	
Dealers in Poultry, Fish, Vegetables or Fruit on the streets, per month, each .....	61	1	61	
Dealers in Poultry, Fish, Vegetables, Fruit, in Market, each.....	4	5	20	1,301 00
CLASS 31.				
Dealers in Coal or Coal Yards, and all importers of Coal, (except such as imported directly by officials or				



## LICENSES ISSUED, 1895—Continued.

BUSINESS	No. Taken Out.	@	Amount	Total
mechanical, manufacturing or industrial enterprises for use for such establishments,) and all persons selling Coal from wharves or vessels shall be deemed liable to a Coal Yard License, each .....	4	\$ 100	\$ 400	
Dealers, Commercial Brokers who sell only on brokerage or on commission here, each broker or recognized firm of brokers not exceeding two members .....	16	25	400	\$ 800 00
CLASS 32.				
Dealers in Poultry and Country Produce, and any and every other article of trade or merchandise not specially named elsewhere in this Ordinance, whose annual sales do not exceed \$2,000, each .....	365	20	7,300	
Whose annual sales are over \$2,000 and less than \$5,000, each .....	57	30	1,710	
Those whose annual sales are over \$5,000 and less than \$10,000, each...	31	35	1,085	
Those whose annual sales are over \$10,000 and less than \$15,000, each..	21	50	1,050	
Those whose annual sales are over \$15,000 and less than \$20,000, each..	14	60	840	
Those whose annual sales are over \$20,000 and less than \$30,000, each..	9	75	675	
Those whose annual sales are over \$30,000 and less than \$50,000, each..	19	100	1,900	
Those whose annual sales exceed \$50,000, for each additional \$1,000: @ \$1—1 @ \$120—2 @ \$125—1 @ \$130— 6 @ \$150—1 @ \$160—1 @ \$200—1 @ \$300—1 @ \$350—1 @ \$500. ....	15	.....	2,910	17,470 00
CLASS 33.				
Fairs, Promenade Concerts, Parties, Public Balls, Glass Blowing, Operas, Minstrels, Panoramas, and every other kind of public entertainments of a like nature, per day or night, each .....	145	5	725	725 00
CLASS 34.				
Founderies and Machine Shops whose				



## LICENSES ISSUED, 1896—Continued.

BUSINESS	No. Taken Out.	@	Amount	Total
gross business does not exceed \$75,000 .....	2	\$ 75	\$ 150	\$ 150 00
CLASS 35.				
Factories:				
Basket, Willowware and Broom Facto- ries, each .....	2	5	10	
Basket or Crate Factories operated by power other than hand, each.....	1	50	50	
Bag (other than paper) Factories, each .....	1	100	100	
Barrel Factories operated by power other than hand, each.....	1	100	100	
Cigar Factories, each.....	3	10	30	
Candy Factories, each.....	8	15	120	
Cotton Tie Factories, each.....	1	10	10	
Cotton Tie Buckle Factories, each....	1	10	10	
Harness Factories, each.....	4	15	60	
Mattress Factories, each.....	3	15	45	
Shirt and other Underwear Factories, each.....	1	15	15	
Sash and Blind Factories, each.....	3	40	120	
Soap and Candle Factories, each .....	1	35	35	
Soda Water Factories and bottlers of Soda Water, each .....	4	25	100	
Ice Factories, each.....	1	50	50	
Paper, Box or Envelope Factories, each.....	1	20	20	
Vinegar Factories, each.....	1	15	15	890 00
CLASS 36.				
Gas Fitters and Plumbers, each.....	11	25	275	275 00
CLASS 38.				
Laundries, Steam, each .....	2	50	100	
Laundries, Washing and Ironing Houses, each.....	11	25	275	375 00
CLASS 39.				
Lumber Yards, Lumber Ponds, other than those attached to mills, each...	1	60	60	60 00
CLASS 40.				
Lawyers, Physicians, Dentists, Chem- ists:				



## LICENSES ISSUED, 1896—Continued.

BUSINESS	No. Taken Out.	@	Amount	Total
Whose gross business does not exceed \$600, each.....	58	\$ 10	\$ 580	
Whose gross business does not exceed \$1,000, each.....	24	25	600	
Whose gross business does not exceed \$3,000, each.....	7	50	350	
Whose gross business does not exceed \$5,000, each.....	6	75	450	
Whose gross business exceeds \$5,000, each.....	2	100	200	
Veterinary Surgeons, each.....	1	20	20	\$2,300 00
CLASS 41.				
Marble Yards, each.....	5	20	100	100 00
CLASS 42.				
Mills, Flour, each.....	2	50	100	
Mills, Grist, other than horse power, each.....	3	30	90	
Mills, Grist, horse-power, each.....	1	10	10	
Mills, Planing, each.....	1	60	60	
Mills, Saw, each.....	2	60	120	
Mills, Rice, doing business of 20,000 packages and under, each.....	1	250	250	
Mills, Rice, doing business of 30,000 packages and under, each.....	1	400	400	1,030 00
CLASS 43.				
Newspapers, Daily, Morning.....	1	150	150	
Newspapers, Daily, Afternoon.....	2	75	150	
Newspapers, worked by hand, each...	2	25	50	
Printing Offices, Job, each.....	2	50	100	
Printing Offices, Job, hand power, each.....	2	15	30	480 00
CLASS 44.				
Restaurants.....	9	30	270	270 00
CLASS 46.				
Stevedores, each.....	2	50	100	100 00
CLASS 47.				
Tailors and Merchant Tailors; Those employing not over three hands.....	4	15	60	





## LICENSES ISSUED, 1896—Continued.

BUSINESS	No. Taken Out.	@	Amount	Total
Those employing more than three and less than ten hands, for each hand employed.....	6	\$ 5	\$ 30	
Those employing ten hands and over..	1	50	50	
Tailor Shops, not Merchants.....	9	5	45	185 00
CLASS 48.				
Undertakers, whose business does not exceed \$1,000.....	7	25	175	
Undertakers, whose business does not exceed \$2,600, each.....	1	50	50	225 00
CLASS 49.				
Vehicles, Carts used for Business Purposes, (including Farm and Phosphate Carts) Trucks or Wagons, Drays, Hacks:				
Drawn by one horse, each.....	804	10	8,040	
Drawn by two horses, each.....	36	20	720	
Coaches, Omnibuses, drawn by two horses, each.....	4	30	120	
Buggies and Carriages, drawn by one horse, each.....	2	10	20	
Buggies and Carriages, drawn by two horses, each.....	26	20	520	9,420 00
CLASS 51.				
Warehousemen and Wharfmen, who are all Persons, Firms or Companies receiving any article of trade or merchandise on storage, either on wharves, warehouses, buildings or stores, in any part of the city, or who have Piers or Wharves used for Landing or Shipping of Goods from Vessels:				
Whose gross receipts do not exceed \$5,000, each.....	1	75	75	
Whose gross receipts do not exceed \$20,000, each.....	1	150	150	225 00
CLASS 52.				
Wheelwright and Blacksmith Shops:				
Wheelwright, one forge, each.....	6	10	60	
Wheelwright Shops, for each additional forge.....	1	5	5	
Blacksmith Shops, one forge, each....	22	10	220	



## LICENSES ISSUED, 1896—Continued.

BUSINESS	No. Taken Out.	@	Amount	Total
Coach, Carriage and Buggy Makers and Repairers.....	2	\$ 25	\$ 50	\$ 335 00
CLASS 53.				
Woodyards, (all parties having paid for Wood Yard Licenses and Licenses for Carts, shall have the privilege of offering wood for sale in the streets, without the addition of a Huckster's License: Provided, however, the names of the owners of such carts be painted thereon,) each.....	14	30	420	
Dealers in Wood, other than keepers of regular Wood Yards, who sell from a stock on hand, shall, in addition to the Wood Cart License pay, each...	12	15	180	600 00
Special Licenses.....				1,125 00
Total Classified and Special Licenses..				\$89,098 50

WM. AIKEN KELLY,

*City Assessor.*

Charleston, S. C., December 31st, 1896.



## D.

ASSESSED RETURNS FOR LICENSES TURNED OVER TO  
CITY TREASURER FOR YEAR 1896.

BUSINESS	Number Assessed	@	Amount	Total
CLASS 1.				
Phosphate Rock Mining or Manufacturing Companies or Agencies, each, also Fertilizer Companies or Agencies, each .....	2	\$500	\$1,000	
Steamship (regular lines) Agencies or Companies, each .....	1	500	500	
Sailing Vessels, Companies or Agencies, each .....	1	50	50	\$1,550 00
CLASS 2.				
Auctioneers, Real Estate Brokers, Brokers of Stocks, Bonds and other Personal Property at Auction or Private Sale, each .....	3	75	225	225 00
CLASS 3.				
Artists, Ambrotypists, Daguerrean or Photographists, each .....	2	25	50	50 00
CLASS 5.				
Brokers, Dealing in Chemicals, Fertilizer Materials .....	1	50	50	50 00
CLASS 8.				
Boarding Houses or Hotels, other than Sailor, having less than 10 rooms, each .....	1	10	10	10 00
CLASS 9.				
Bakeries, other than Steam, each .....	1	25	25	25 00
CLASS 10.				
Barbers, for each Chair .....	9	2.50	22.50	22 50
CLASS 12.				
Butchers, for each Stall .....	2	5	10	10 00



## ASSESSED RETURNS FOR LICENSES FOR 1896—Continued.

BUSINESS	Number Assessed	@	Amount	Total
CLASS 13.				
Builders, Master Mechanics and Workmen of all Trades and Employments not specially named elsewhere: Those employing not over 10 hands, each .....	2	\$25	\$50	
Tinners or Painters .....	3	10	30	
Shoemakers.....	2	5	10	\$90 00
CLASS 16.				
Cook Shops, each.....	3	10	30	30 00
CLASS 20.				
Dealers, who are all Persons, Firms or Companies Buying or Selling any Articles of Trade or Merchandise: Green Grocers or Dealers in Fresh Meats, (sold elsewhere than in the Market,) on production of receipt for one year's rent of Stall in the Market, in advance, each.....	2	100	200	200 00
CLASS 24.				
Agents for or Dealers in Bicycles.....	1	25	25	25 00
CLASS 28.				
Dealers whose Stock never exceeds in value the sum of \$50, each.....	10	5	50	50 00
CLASS 30.				
Dealers in Ice from Branch Ice House, each .....	7	10	70	
Dealers in Ice or Ice House, each.....	1	100	100	
Dealers in Ice Cream or Ice Cream Saloons .....	1	15	15	
Dealers in Junk, Retail, each.....	3	50	150	
Dealers in Soda Water sold from Founts and Milk Shakes, each.....	2	10	20	385 00
CLASS 31.				
Dealers, Merchandise Brokers, other than Cotton, Rice or Fertilizers, who sell only on Brokerage or on Commission here, each Broker or recognized Firm of Brokers, not exceeding two members ... ..	3	25	75	75 00





## ASSESSED RETURNS FOR LICENSES FOR 1896—Continued.

BUSINESS	Number Assessed	@	Amount	Total
CLASS 32.				
Dealers in Poultry and Country Produce, and any and every other Article of Trade or Merchandise not specially named elsewhere in this Ordinance, whose annual sales do not exceed \$2,000, each.....	14	\$20	\$280	
Whose annual sales are over \$2,000 and less than \$5,000, each.....	4	30	120	
Those whose annual sales are over \$5,000 and less than \$10,000, each...	1	35	35	
Those whose annual sales are over \$15,000 and less than \$20,000, each..	1	60	60	\$495 00
CLASS 35.				
Factories:				
Harness Factories, each.....	1	15	15	
Mattress Factories, each.....	1	15	15	
Sausage (by steam) Factories, each...	2	15	30	
Sash and Blind Factories, each.....	1	40	40	
Paper Box or Envelope Factories, each.	1	20	20	120 00
CLASS 37.				
Intelligence Office or Shipping Master, each .....	2	25	50	50 00
CLASS 40.				
Lawyers, Physicians, Dentists, Chemists, whose gross business does not exceed \$600, each.....	7	10	70	70 00
CLASS 43.				
Printing Offices, Job.....	2	50	100	
Printing Offices, Job, Hand Power, each .....	1	15	15	115 00
CLASS 44.				
Restaurants, Saloon and Cafes, each..	1	30	30	30 00
CLASS 47.				
Tailors and Merchant Tailors:				
Tailor Shops, not Merchants .....	1	5	5	5 00
CLASS 49.				
Vehicles, Carts, used for Business Purposes, (including Farm and Phos-				



## ASSESSED RETURNS FOR LICENSES FOR 1896—Continued.

BUSINESS	Number Assessed	@	Amount	Total
phate Carts,) Trucks or Wagons, Drays, Hacks: Drawn by one horse, each.....	12	\$10	\$120	\$120 00
CLASS 51.				
Warehousemen and Wharfmen, who are all Persons, Firms or Companies receiving any Article of Trade or Merchandise on Storage, either on Wharves, Wharf Warehouses, Build- ings or Stores in any part of the city, or who have Piers or Wharves used for Landing or Shipping of Goods from Vessels: Whose gross receipts do not exceed \$5,000, each.....	2	75	150	150 00
CLASS 52.				
Wheelwright and Blacksmith Shops: Wheelwright, one Forge, each.....	2	10	20	110 00
Blacksmith Shops, one Forge, each...	9	10	90	
CLASS 53.				
Wood Yards, (all parties having paid for Wood Yard Licenses and Li- censes for Carts shall have the privi- lege of offering wood in the streets without the addition of a Huckster's License: Provided, however, the names of the owers of such carts be painted thereon,) each.....	2	30	60	105 00
Dealers in Wood, other than Keepers of Regular Wood Yards, who sell from a stock on hand, shall, in ad- dition to the Wood Cart License, pay, each . . . . .	3	15	45	
Special License.....	5			
Total Assessed Licenses.....				\$4,242 50
Penalty 50 per cent.....				2,121 25
Total Assessed Licenses and Penalties.				\$6,363 75

WM. AIKEN KELLY,  
City Assessor.

Charleston, S. C., December 31st, 1896.



## E.

STATEMENT OF THE NUMBER OF PERMITS ISSUED FOR  
NEW BUILDINGS, AND OLD BUILDINGS IMPROVED,  
FOR THE YEAR 1896.

## NEW BUILDINGS.

74 Permits—Reported Cost.....\$111,050

Distributed in the City as follows:

Ward 1.....	4 Permits.	Reported Cost.....\$	8,250
Ward 2.....	10 "	Reported Cost.....	17,300
Ward 3.....	4 "	Reported Cost.....	6,800
Ward 4.....	3 "	Reported Cost.....	3,150
Ward 5.....	5 "	Reported Cost.....	22,900
Ward 6.....	6 "	Reported Cost.....	11,000
Ward 7.....	5 "	Reported Cost.....	5,400
Ward 8.....	6 "	Reported Cost.....	14,600
Ward 9.....	2 "	Reported Cost.....	1,400
Ward 10.....	4 "	Reported Cost.....	3,150
Ward 11.....	17 "	Reported Cost.....	13,000
Ward 12.....	8 "	Reported Cost.....	4,100
Total.....		74 Permits.	Total Reported Cost...\$111,050

Classified as follows:

Sunday-School—Brick.....	1	Reported Cost.....	\$ 2,500
Store and Dwelling, combined—			
Brick.....	1	Reported Cost.....	2,500
Shoe Factory—Corrugated Iron			
Frame.....	1	Reported Cost.....	2,500
Oil Tank—Iron and Brick.....	1	Reported Cost.....	4,000
Hospital—Frame.....	1	Reported Cost.....	5,000
Churches—Frame.....	2	Reported Cost.....	2,200
Stores and Dwellings, combin-			
ed—Frame.....	3	Reported Cost.....	4,900
Dwellings—Frame.....	63	Reported Cost.....	72,450
Grain Elevator and Wharf.....	1	Reported Cost.....	15,000
Total Permits.....		74	Total Reported Cost...\$111,050



## OLD BUILDINGS IMPROVED.

59 Permits—Reported Cost .....\$24,130

Distributed in the City as follows:

Ward 1.....	4 Permits.	Reported Cost....	\$ 700
Ward 2.....	1 "	Reported Cost.....	800
Ward 3.....	5 "	Reported Cost....	5,800
Ward 4.....	5 "	Reported Cost.....	1,650
Ward 5.....	3 "	Reported Cost .....	700
Ward 6.....	8 "	Reported Cost.....	3,330
Ward 7.....	7 "	Reported Cost....	3,400
Ward 8.....	4 "	Reported Cost.....	3,400
Ward 9.....	6 "	Reported Cost .....	1,400
Ward 10.....	4 "	Reported Cost.....	800
Ward 11.....	5 "	Reported Cost.....	1,150
Ward 12.....	7 "	Reported Cost.....	1,000

Total Permits....59

Total Reported Cost....\$24,130

## TOTAL OF NEW BUILDINGS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

New Buildings .....	74 Permits.	Reported Cost.....	\$111,050
Old Buildings Imp'd..	59 "	Reported Cost.....	24,130
Total.....	133 Permits.	Total Reported Cost...	\$135,180

WM. AIKEN KELLY,

*City Assessor.*

Charleston, S. C., December 31st, 1896.





## F.

COMPARISONS OF ASSESSMENTS WITH SALES OF REAL  
ESTATE FOR YEAR 1896.

WARD.	Number of Pieces	Amount of Sales	Amount of Assessments	Advance over Assessments	Per Cent.
Ward 1.....	10	\$ 17,075	\$ 11,465	\$ 5,610	48.93
Ward 2.....	20	44,960	23,895	21,065	88.15
Ward 3.....	21	144,480	76,670	67,810	88.44
Ward 4.....	15	28,100	18,910	9,190	48.60
Ward 5.....	16	71,830	44,500	27,330	61.41
Ward 6.....	17	82,325	46,815	35,510	75.85
Ward 7.....	23	46,130	28,265	17,865	63.21
Ward 8.....	15	39,715	22,315	17,400	77.97
Ward 9.....	10	11,765	6,750	5,035	74.81
Ward 10.....	33	42,555	23,195	19,360	83.46
Ward 11.....	57	62,080	40,660	21,420	52.68
Ward 12.....	66	73,119	39,695	33,424	84.20
Total.....	303	\$664,134	\$383,115	\$281,019	73.35

295 Pieces sold above Assessments..... \$281,808

Amount of Sales.... \$657,553

Amount of Assessments..... 375,745

Per Cent. of Sales above Assessments..... 75.00

8 Pieces sold below Assessments..... \$ 789

Amount of Assessments.....\$ 7,370

Amount of sales..... 6,581

Per Cent. of Assessments above Sales..... 10.71

WM. AIKEN KELLY,  
*City Assessor.*

Charleston, S. C., December 31st, 1896.



## REPORT OF CITY SHERIFF.

OFFICE OF CITY SHERIFF,  
CHARLESTON, S. C., January 1st, 1897.

*To the Honorable the Mayor and Aldermen  
of the City of Charleston :*

GENTLEMEN—I respectfully submit the following report  
of the business of this office, for the year ending December  
31st, 1896.

Very respectfully,  
GLENN E. DAVIS,  
*City Sheriff.*

TAXES COLLECTED BY THE CITY SHERIFF DURING THE  
FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31ST, 1896.

## COLLECTIONS IN MONTHS.

January—Tax	1893	\$	288 67	
"	" 1894		355 50	
"	" 1895		1,001 67	
				\$1,645 93
February	" 1891		165 99	
"	" 1893		268 18	
"	" 1894		645 71	
"	" 1895		1,290 49	
				2,370 37
March	" 1889		54 10	
"	" 1892		61 60	
"	" 1893		56 24	
"	" 1894		623 93	
"	" 1895		2,097 85	
				2,893 72
April	" 1889		4 07	
"	" 1893		17 60	
"	" 1894		459 71	
"	" 1895		1,400 68	
				1,882 06



# *Report of City Sheriff.*

59

May—	Tax 1892.....	260 04	
"	" 1893.....	160 64	
"	" 1894.....	255 67	
"	" 1895.....	704 91	
			1,381 26
June	" 1892.....	41 47	
"	" 1894.....	88 73	
"	" 1895.....	733 40	
			863 60
July	" 1887.....	62 82	
"	" 1888.....	478 47	
"	" 1889.....	116 38	
"	" 1891.....	51 92	
"	" 1894.....	233 26	
"	" 1895.....	256 09	
			1,198 94
August	" 1894.....	95 07	
"	" 1895.....	156 98	
			252 05
September	" 1895.....		171 96
October	" 1894.....	8 00	
"	" 1895.....	164 72	
			112 72
November	" 1891.....	100 00	
"	" 1894.....	121 38	
"	" 1895 ..	234 88	
			456 26
December	" 1893 .....	21 54	
"	" 1894.....	238 60	
"	" 1895.....	839 57	
			1,149 71
			\$14,378 58
Taxes for Year 1896, collected in November.....		\$1,755 12	
Taxes for Year 1896, collected in December.....		2,892 03	
			4,647 15
			<u>\$19,025 73</u>



## SCHOOL TAX COLLECTED.

January—For year	1893.....	\$ 30 93	
“	“ 1894.....	33 30	
“	“ 1895.....	66 30	
		<hr/>	\$ 130 53
February	“ 1890.....	3 85	
“	“ 1891.....	16 60	
“	“ 1892.....	3 30	
“	“ 1893.....	23 32	
“	“ 1894.....	65 67	
“	“ 1895.....	126 45	
		<hr/>	239 19
March	“ 1889.....	3 38	
“	“ 1892.....	5 55	
“	“ 1893.....	4 89	
“	“ 1894.....	65 22	
“	“ 1895.....	136 91	
		<hr/>	215 95
April	“ 1890.....	88	
“	“ 1891.....	75	
“	“ 1893.....	2 83	
“	“ 1894.....	48 97	
“	“ 1895.....	97 14	
		<hr/>	150 57
May	“ 1892.....	17 73	
“	“ 1893.....	23 53	
“	“ 1894.....	25 66	
“	“ 1895.....	46 42	
		<hr/>	113 34
June	“ 1892.....	2 83	
“	“ 1894.....	8 45	
“	“ 1895.....	46 10	
		<hr/>	57 38
July	“ 1887.....	23 20	
“	“ 1888.....	30 54	
“	“ 1889.....	6 32	
“	“ 1891.....	3 54	
“	“ 1894.....	20 97	
“	“ 1895.....	19 82	
		<hr/>	104 39
August	“ 1894.....	6 60	
“	“ 1895.....	13 25	
		<hr/>	19 85
September	“ 1895.....		10 81
October	“ 1894.....	56 74	
“	“ 1895.....	10 40	
		<hr/>	67 14
November	“ 1894.....	11 56	
“	“ 1895.....	16 43	
“	“ 1896.....	62 27	
		<hr/>	90 26





*Report of City Sheriff.*

61

December—For year 1894.....	\$ 13 20	
“ “ 1895.....	35 54	
“ “ 1896.....	127 67	
	<hr/>	176 41
		<hr/>
Penalties collected on 1896 Tax.....	\$297 72	\$1,375 82
Costs collected on 1896 Tax.....	165 34	
	<hr/>	463 06
Amount collected during the year 1896 for Licenses.....		977 50
		<hr/>
Total .....		<u><u>\$21,842 11</u></u>

RECAPITULATION.

Taxes of 1887 collected in 1896.....	\$ 86 02	
“ 1888 “ 1896.....	509 01	
“ 1889 “ 1896.....	184 25	
“ 1890 “ 1896.....	4 73	
“ 1891 “ 1896.....	338 80	
“ 1892 “ 1896.....	392 52	
“ 1893 “ 1896.....	898 37	
“ 1894 “ 1896.....	3,531 99	
“ 1895 “ 1896.....	9,618 77	
“ 1896 “ 1896.....	4,837 09	
Penalty and costs collected on 1896 Tax.....	463 06	
License Tax collected in 1896.....	977 50	
	<hr/>	<u><u>\$21,842 11</u></u>

Respectfully submitted,

GLENN E. DAVIS,

*City Sheriff.*



## REPORT OF THE CORPORATION COUNSEL.

OFFICE OF THE CORPORATION COUNSEL,  
CHARLESTON, S. C., January 1, 1897.

*To the Honorable the Mayor and  
Aldermen of the City of Charleston, S. C.:*

GENTLEMEN—I respectfully submit my report, as Corporation Counsel, for the year ending December 31, 1896:

## TAX EXECUTIONS.

No tax executions were turned over to me for suit this year, and all settlements of pending suits were made directly with the Sheriff.

## THE DORIS WERNER CASE.

The appeal which was pending before the Supreme Court of the State, at the date of my last report, has been since decided in favor of the city. The order of non-suit made by Circuit Judge R. C. Watts has been set aside, the case restored to the docket, and now stands for trial on the merits.

## LICENSE TAX OF THE CLYDE STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

This case, reported by me as pending in the Circuit Court of the United States, involved the question whether, so far as said company is concerned, the license tax is or is not, an interference with the Inter-State Commerce provisions of the United States Constitution. The case has been very fully argued, and the Court has held that the business of said company is entirely inter-state commerce, and that the city has therefore no right to impose a license tax thereon.



THE THOMSON WILL CASE.

I have the pleasure of reporting that the decision of the Supreme Court of the State in this case, has been entirely in favor of the city. The rest and residue of the individual property of Mr. John Thomson, which was devised to the City of Charleston, has been turned over to us by the executors, and is now in possession of the city authorities. A suit for the partition of the joint property of Thomson & Robb, in which the city, under Mr. Thomson's will, has a one-half interest, is now pending in the Common Pleas, and will doubtless be settled during the present year.

ORDINANCES.

At the request of his Honor the Mayor, of Committees of Council, and of different Aldermen, I have prepared Bills for presentation to Council, as follows :

1. To Exempt Manufactories from Taxation for five years.
2. As to Sweeping of Chimneys.
3. To Amend Section 229 of the General Ordinances.
4. To Amend Section 126 of the General Ordinances.
5. To Amend Section 506 of the General Ordinances.
6. To Amend Sections 28 and 36 of the General Ordinances.
7. To Amend sundry Sections with reference to Assessments and Returns.
8. To Amend Section 432 of the General Ordinances.

All these Bills were ordained and ratified.

STATE LEGISLATION.

At the request of his Honor the Mayor, I prepared Bills for presentation to the General Assembly of the State, as follows :

1. A Bill to amend the Chain Gang Law.
2. A Bill to define the Jurisdiction of the City Court of Charleston.
3. A Bill with reference to Tax Returns in Charleston.
4. A Bill in reference to Refilling Low Lots.
5. A Bill in reference to Municipal Bonds.
6. A Bill in reference to the Election of Aldermen.



7. A Bill in reference to the Board of Equalization.
8. A Bill for the issue of 5 per cent. 30 year Bonds to Fund 6 per cent. Maturing Bonds.
9. A Bill requiring Duplicate Returns for City Taxation.

These Bills will be passed upon at the ensuing session of the Legislature.

#### RESOLUTIONS OF CITY COUNCIL.

At the request of the Mayor, I prepared the following Resolutions, all of which were adopted by City Council, that is to say :

1. As to Tax Returns.
2. In the matter of the Thomson devise to the City.
3. Returning thanks to Hon. John F. Ficken for Donation of Land.
4. In Re. Petition of Enterprise Railroad Company for Track on Broad Street.

#### TITLES EXAMINED.

I have examined the following Titles for the City and drawn the necessary Deeds of Conveyance :

1. From the Hon. John F. Ficken, for extending Rutledge Avenue.
2. From Mrs. John F. Ficken, for extending Rutledge Avenue.
3. From M. Croghan, for extending Rutledge Avenue.
4. From Estate of H. Bischoff, for extending Rutledge Avenue.
5. From Louis Dunneman, for extending Rutledge Avenue.
6. As to America Street.
7. As to Pine Street (this involving the search of a half dozen titles).
8. Estate of John Tolle, on Norman Street. (This title has to be perfected.)
9. J. E. Parker's Lot, on President Street.
10. S. J. L. Matthews' Lot, southwest corner Tradd and Legare Streets.
11. S. J. L. Matthews' Lot, northeast corner Tradd and Friend Streets.

#### OPINIONS.

I have given seventy-three written opinions upon questions submitted to me by the Mayor and Aldermen, by the various Departments of the City Government, and by Committees of Council.





CONTRACTS AND AGREEMENTS.

I have prepared in duplicate, and where needed, have prepared the accompanying bonds, the following contracts and agreements :

1. With the Electric Light Company, for Lighting the City.
2. With the Charleston Gas Light Company, for Lighting the City.
3. Bill of Sale for Exhibit of Fish, Fossils and Rice.
4. Lease of Commissioners of Public Lands to F. Horres.
5. Agreement with W. J. McIntosh for Sale of Strip of Land on Percy Street.
6. With A. J. Riley, for Furnishing and Erecting 12 Drinking Fountains.
7. With Water Works Company, for Water for 12 Drinking Fountains.
8. With Olmstead, Olmstead & Elliott, in re. Chicora Park.
9. Geo. E. Hughes & Son, for an Artesian Well at Chicora Park.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

CHARLES INGLESBY,

*Corporation Counsel.*



## STREET DEPARTMENT.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF STREETS,  
CHARLESTON, S. C., January 1st, 1897.

*To the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Charleston :*

GENTLEMEN—I beg leave to submit for your consideration my report for the year ending December 31st, 1896:

## RECEIPTS.

General Appropriation .....	\$58,500 00
1½ Mill Betterment Tax.....	26,894 74
Repairs to Streets.....	236 22
Sale of old Mules.....	320 00
Sale of old Carts .....	16 73
Manure sold.....	69 00
Garbage sold.....	27 00
Sand sold .....	1 20
Old Stone Posts sold.....	4 00
Gravel sold.....	2 80
Sawdust sold.....	50
Flagstone sold.....	10 46
Overdrawn on Pay Rolls.....	4 00
Granite Blocks sold.....	21 09
Pyrites Cinders sold .....	3 75
Drain laid for Board of Health.....	45 19
Asphalt Road, King Street .....	38 73
Ladson Street, Gravel Road.....	95 94
Total amount received.....	<u>\$86,291 35</u>

## EXPENDITURES.

Scavenger Department—General .....	\$ 3,181 06
Scavenger Department—Forage .....	3,642 77
Scavenger Department—Repairs .....	1,104 04
Scavenger Department—Labor, ....	12,273 00
	<u>\$20,200 87</u>
General Police—Labor.....	\$10,540 38
General Police—Material .....	845 56
	<u>11,385 94</u>



*Street Department.*

67

General Repairs, Labor.....		\$ 4,149 48
Expense Account.....		2,019 21
New Brick Drain, Adger's Wharf—Labor.....	\$ 530 85	
New Brick Drain, Adger's Wharf—Material.....	350 42	
		<hr/> 881 27
Lumber .....		1,287 62
Hardware, Brooms, etc.....		544 80
Shell and Gravel.....		2,597 81
Bricks .....		1,104 57
Brick Sidewalks—Labor .....		2,147 47
Granite Blocks.....		126 74
Roadways, Granite Block—Repairs, Labor.....		1,495 84
Roadways, Cobblestone—Repairs, Labor.....		1,252 51
Flag Sidewalks—Repairs, Labor.....		634 43
Flag Sidewalks—Special, Labor.....		3,153 63
Curb and Crossing—Stone, Labor .....		324 84
Curb and Crossing—Plank, Labor.....		1,191 81
Brick Drain Repairs—Labor.....		456 21
Pipe Drain Repairs—Material .....	\$ 90 33	
Pipe Drain Repairs—Labor.....	1,165 64	
		<hr/> 1,255 97
Roadways, Plank —Repairs, Labor.....		385 30
Concrete Sidewalks—Labor.....		34 75
Sand and Clay.....		207 31
Lime and Cement .....		708 38
Flagstone .....		7,013 11
Stone Curb.....		382 76
Repairs to Pyrites Roadways .....		18 15
Tidal Drain Repairs—Labor .....	\$ 172 72	
Tidal Drain Repairs—Material .....	9 23	
		<hr/> 181 95
Wooden Drains—Labor.....		17 65
Asphalt Block Roadway—Repairs, Labor .....		36 90
Pipe Drains, Special—Labor.....	\$ 1,924 25	
Pipe Drains, Special—Material .....	1,547 22	
		<hr/> 3,471 47
Taking up Pyrites Roads, St. Philip and Arch- dale Streets.....		519 31
Cement Gravel Roadway, St. Philip Street— Labor.....	\$ 941 14	
Cement Gravel Roadway, St. Philip Street— Material .....	1,594 39	
		<hr/> 2,535 53
Cement Gravel Roadway, Archdale Street— Labor.....	\$ 98 54	
Cement Gravel Roadway, Archdale Street— Material .....	200 40	
		<hr/> 298 94



Macadamized Road, St. Philip Street .....	\$	515 93
Ann Street Granite Block Road—Labor.....	\$	544 90
Ann Street Granite Block Road—Material .....		2,512 23
		<hr/> 3,057 13
Sea Wall foot of Council Street—Repairs .....		30 00
Sea Wall foot of Tradd Street—Repairs.....		164 00
John Street Granite Block Roadway—Labor....	\$	733 15
John Street Granite Block Roadway—Material..		3,250 30
		<hr/> 3,983 45
Bicycle Path, Broad Street—Labor .....		51 95
Curb and Crossing Stone, Special—Labor... ..		76 78
Cement Gravel Road in Ladson Street—Labor...\$		80 10
Cement Gravel Road in Ladson Street—Material..		127 05
		<hr/> 207 15
Cement Gravel Road in Rutledge Avenue— Labor.....	\$	1,032 85
Cement Gravel Road in Rutledge Avenue— Material .....		2,445 01
		<hr/> 3,477 86
Extending Calhoun and Fourth Streets, through West Point Mill Pond.....		129 45
Marion Square—Labor .....	\$	635 70
Marion Square—Material .....		1,883 12
		<hr/> 2,518 82
Unexpended Balance turned back into City Treasury.....		6 30
		<hr/> <u>\$86,291 35</u>

The following work has been done by this Department during the past year :

#### GRANITE BLOCK ROADWAYS.

	Square Yards.
Ann Street, from King to Meeting.....	1,824
John Street, from King to Meeting .....	} 2,324
John Street, from Meeting to Elizabeth.....	

At an average cost of \$1.69 per square yard for labor and material.

#### COBBLE STONE ROADWAYS.

	Square Yards.
Columbus Street, from Hanover to Aiken.....	916
Wentworth Street, from Rutledge Avenue west.....	778

At an average cost of 23½ cents per square yard for labor only.





Considerable work of repairing cobble and block roads was done in the following streets :

Wentworth, Kerr's Wharf, Central Wharf, Adger's Wharf, Society, Meeting, Hasell, Market, East Bay, Laurens, George, Maiden Lane, Queen, Church, Tradd, Chalmers, Pinckney, Anson, King, Washington, Spring, Alexander, Middle, Legare, Chapel, Rutledge, Calhoun, and Market Street east end raised.

#### CEMENT GRAVEL ROADWAYS.

Very serious complaints and protests were made by the residents of St. Philip and Archdale Streets against the pyrites roadway which this Administration found laid in those streets. After careful investigation it was deemed absolutely necessary to remove the pyrites, and cement gravel was selected to replace it.

The cost of taking up and removing the pyrites was \$987, and a further cost of \$2,834.47 to replace it with the cement gravel, making a total of \$3,821.47 from our limited betterment fund thus expended, which could have been used to great advantage on other streets, if we had not been compelled to change the roadways on St. Philip and Archdale Streets.

This cement gravel is a natural formation of clay and sand, containing small pebbles, and when packed and rolled forms a hard concrete mass. It is found in South Carolina, not far from Augusta, Ga., and is used extensively for road making in Augusta and other cities, and has the recommendation of cheapness and durability.

It has been put on the following streets :

Square Yards.

St. Philip Street, from Beaufain to Calhoun.....	}	10,366
St. Philip Street, from Vanderhorst to Radcliffe.....		
St. Philip Street, from Morris to Spring.....		
Ladson Street, from King Street, east.....		531
Archdale Street, from Queen to Clifford.....		1,001
Rutledge Avenue, from Spring to Race.....		8,258

At an average cost of 33½ cents per square yard for labor and material.



## MACADAMIZED ROAD.

Square Yards.

St. Philip Street, from Radcliffe to Morris..... 1,403

At a cost of 35 cents per square yard by contract.

## BLUE STONE FLAG SIDEWALKS.

A considerable quantity of Blue Stone Flag has been laid,  
and old curb reset, as will be seen by the following:

Square Feet.

Ashton Street, n. s., between Norman and Chesnut.....	full flag	435
Ashton Street, between Norman and Chesnut.....	3 ft. flag	2,058
Cannon Street, s. s., between Rutledge and Ashley.....	3 ft. flag	1,046
Charlotte Street, n. s., bet. Alexander and Washington.....	full flag	1,661
Coming Street, e. s., between Calhoun and Vanderhorst.....	full flag	4,071
Calhoun Street, s. s., between Rutledge and Smith.....	full flag	4,219
Calhoun Street, s. s., east of Smith.....	full flag	1,988
Calhoun Street, s. s., east of Meeting.....	full flag	2,526
Calhoun Street, s. s., from Anson eastward.....	full flag	761
Calhoun Street, s. s., from Wall westward.....	full flag	281
Chesnut Street, e. s., from Spring north.....	3 ft. flag	904
East Bay, w s., from Pinckney northward.....	full flag	352
Jasper Street, w. s., between Radcliffe and Morris.....	3 ft. flag	1,180
King Street, w. s., opposite Ladson.....	full flag	1,314
King Street, w. s., between Radcliffe and Morris.....	full flag	4,726
King Street, w. s., from Wentworth north.....	full flag	490
Ladson Street, s. s., east of King.....	full flag	800
Legare Street, e. s., south of Tradd.....	full flag	176
Lightwood Street, s. s., between Church and Meeting.....	full flag	1,448
Meeting Street, e. s., between Columbus and Line.....	full flag	3,949
Meeting Street, w. s., between Line and Shepard.....	full flag	2,357
Norman Street, w. s., between Spring and Ashton.....	3 ft. flag	676
Queen Street, s. s., between Meeting and Church.....	full flag	2,070
Queen Street, s. s., between Church and State.....	full flag	1,108
Rutledge Avenue, e. s., between Spring and Bogard.....	full flag	3,089
Reid Street, s. s., from King to S. C. & Ga. R. R. tracks.....	full flag	1,845
Smith Street, w. s., between Beaufain and Queen.....	full flag	4,328
Spring Street, n. s., from Chesnut east.....	4 ft. flag	3,110
Thomas Street, w. s., from Vanderhorst to Radcliffe.....	3 ft. flag	1,530
Tradd Street, n. s., between Logan and New.....	full flag	3,495
Tradd Street, n. s., between Meeting and Church.....	full flag	1,880
Wall Street, w. s., between Calhoun and Laurens.....	full flag	3,052
Wentworth Street, n. s., from King west.....	full flag	452

At an average cost of 5 cents per square foot for laying full flag, and  
4 cents for 4 foot and 3 foot flag.



STONE CURB RESET.

	Linear Feet.
Broad Street, near Friend.....	96
Church Street, w. s., between Pinckney and Market.....	346
Coming Street, e. s., between Morris and Cannon.....	175
Coming Street, e. s., between Calhoun and Vanderhorst.....	653
Cannon Street, s. s., between Rutledge and Ashley .....	371
Charlotte Street, n. s., west of Washington.....	134
Calhoun Street, s. s., between Rutledge and Smith.....	418
Calhoun Street, s. s., east of Smith.....	37
Calhoun Street, s. s., east of Meeting.....	207
Calhoun Street, s. s., corner of Anson.....	18
Ladson Street, s. s., east of King.. ..	48
Meeting Street, e. s., between Columbus and Line.....	457
Meeting Street, w. s., from Line to Shepard.....	305
Meeting Street, corner of John.....	45
Market Street, east end, north side.....	212
Queen Street, s. s., from Meeting to Church.....	398
Queen Street, s. s., from State to Church.....	241
Rutledge Avenue, e. s., from Spring north.....	430
Smith Street, w. s., between Queen and Beaufain.....	577
Spring Street, n. s., from Chesnut east.....	267
Tradd Street, n. s., from Logan to New.....	186
Washington Street, corner of Chapel.....	103
Wall Street, w. s., between Laurens and Calhoun... ..	448
Wentworth Street, n. s., between King and Meeting.....	181
Wentworth Street, n. s., from King west.....	57

At an average cost of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  cents per foot for labor for resetting.

STONE CURB, NEW.

	Linear Feet.
Cumberland Street, east end.....	275
Calhoun Street, s. s., east of Meeting.....	67
John Street, n. s., between King and Meeting.....	586
Lightwood Street, s. s., between Church and Meeting.....	307
Tradd Street, n. s., between Meeting and Church.....	443
Northwest corner of King and Wentworth Streets....granite curb	131

At an average cost of 5 cents per foot for labor.

BRICK SIDEWALKS.

The condition of some of the brick sidewalks was of such a nature that to patch them was impossible; the old pavement had to be taken up, and practically a new sidewalk laid. This was necessary in the following streets;



## Square Yards.

Broad Street, near Friend.....	173
Church Street, between Cumberland and Pinckney.....	497
Cumberland Street, between Meeting and Church.....	289
Hasell Street, corner of Meeting.....	97
Logan Street, between Broad and Tradd.....	270
Limehouse Street, east and west sides.....	223
Laurens Street, between Anson and East Bay.....	402
Ogier Street, east side, north of Calhoun.....	160
State Street, between Cumberland and Market.....	207
Society Street, corner of Meeting.....	80
Tradd Street, between Friend and King.....	108
Wentworth Street, east of King.....	137

1,250 square yards of brick gateways have been laid in the following streets:

Pitt, Bee, Church, East Bay, Chapel, Hasell, Logan, Ashley, Limehouse, Laurens, Cumberland, State, Market, Broad, Anson, King, Ladson, Ashmead Place, Tradd, Wall, Thomas, Queen, Meeting, Rutledge, Charlotte, Coming, Lightwood, Vanderhorst, Cannon, Ashton, Calhoun, Reid, Spring, Chesnut and Smith.

Much needed repairs were put on brick sidewalks in:

America, King, Tradd, Aiken's Row, Church, Water, King corner of Spring, Wentworth, St. Philip, Queen, Charlotte, Calhoun, Society, Rutledge, Tradd corner of Council, King corner of Ann, King north of Line, Archdale, Pitt, Vanderhorst, Washington corner of Chapel, Elizabeth, Judith, East Bay, John, George, Ashley, Hasell, Blake, Broad corner of Friend, Anson, Ashmead Place, Warren, Spring, Ann, Tradd, Laurens, Queen corner of Friend, and Coming Streets.

## SHELL SIDEWALKS.

The following sidewalks have had shell placed on them:

Smith Street, both sides, from Calhoun to Vanderhorst; Ann Street, both sides, from King to Meeting; Drake Street, west side, from Chapel to Cooper; Laurel Street, west side, from Spring to Line; Line Street, south side, from Hanover to Aiken; Middle Street, west side, from





Calhoun to Laurens; Warren Street, north side, from King to St. Philip; Warren Street, north side, from Coming to Thomas; Savage Street, east side, from Broad to Tradd; Tradd Street, north side, from Rutledge Avenue to Chisolm's Mill; Rutledge Avenue, west side, from Tradd Street north; Ashley Avenue, west side, from Tradd Street north; Orange Street, east side, from Broad to Tradd; Gadsden Street, both sides, from Beaufain to Bull; Ashley Avenue, west side, from Spring Street north.

The following sidewalks and streets have been raised and filled:

Chisolm, Line, Smith, Shepard, Fourth, Rutledge Avenue, Palmetto, Trumbo Court, Alexander, Vanderhorst, Hanover, Bull, Short, Heyward Court, South, St. Philip, Amherst, Elizabeth, Ogier and Concord.

Wood curbing and crossings have been laid in:

Nassau, Calhoun corner Wall, Doughty, Guignard, Henrietta, Bay, Meeting corner Shepard, Pitt, Rutledge Avenue; Shepard, Bogard, Rosemont, Ashley Avenue, Bee, Kracke, Line, Drake, President, Mazyck, West, Cannon, Short Court, Hampden Court, Tradd, Lynch, Cooper, Laurel, Smith, Calhoun corner Smith, Coming corner Montague, Bogard corner Rutledge, Ann corner Elizabeth, Wescoat's Court, Buford Court, Ashley Avenue from Bull to Calhoun, Charlotte. Vanderhorst corner Smith, Pitt corner Bull, Cannon corner Coming, Heyward Court, Alexander, Short, Chesnut, Alway, Pine, Mary, Mill corner Ashley, President corner Bee, Smith near Queen.

The following pipe drains have been laid:

	Length, in Feet.	Size of Pipe, Inches.
Ashley Avenue.....	528	12
Hampden Court.....	212	8
Judith Street.....	615	12
Jasper Street.....	490	12
Laurens Street.....	1,050	12



	Length, in Feet.	Size of Pipe, Inches.
Montague Court.....	205	8
Marion Street.....	390	12
Mary Street.....	468	12
Middle Street .....	224	8
Middle Street .....	224	12
Radcliffe Street .....	380	12
Smith Street.....	1,255	12

At an average cost of 48 $\frac{3}{4}$  cents for 12 inch, and 37 cents for 8 inch, for labor and material.

The following brick drains were cleaned : Stoll's Alley, Adger's Wharf, Hayne Street, Rutledge Avenue and Smith Street.

And pipe drains cleaned in the following streets : Judith, Smith, Drake, Cromwell's Alley, Ford's Court, King and Reid Streets, Rutledge Avenue and Montague Court.

It was found necessary to re-build a large portion of the brick drain at foot of Tradd Street, running down to Adger's Wharf, and emptying in Cooper River. This was done in a substantial manner.

#### MARION SQUARE.

On account of the broken and unsightly condition of the old tar covering on the square, the Commissioners agreed to the suggestion of the Committee on Streets to have the old covering removed from the plaza, and cement gravel put there. This work was done by and under the supervision of the Street Department. Only the west half of the plaza was undertaken and finished, as the appropriation only contemplated doing that much for the present. 7,388 square yards was laid, at a cost of 34 09 cents per yard. This includes cost of pipe drains considered necessary to properly carry off the surface water. As the gravel already laid is being tested, and so far proves satisfactory, it is probable that the eastern half of the plaza will be laid with the same material during the coming year.



A much needed and long felt want in the lower portion of the city was the widening of Lightwood Alley. This has been done, and now what was formerly a narrow lane has been converted into a street, thus giving a wide thoroughfare from East Battery to Meeting Street.

For the convenience of bicycle owners, the space between the City Railway Company's tracks, on Broad Street, from the Postoffice to Rutledge Avenue, originally paved with cobble stones, was taken up and shell placed. This, together with what has been laid previous years, gives a continuous good road for the cyclists through Broad Street, and up Rutledge Avenue to Spring Street, where it then joins the new cement gravel road in Rutledge Avenue.

#### PLANK ROAD REPAIRS.

It was necessary, in order to make some of these roads passable, that repairs to some extent had to be made in Calhoun Street, between Rutledge and Lucas, Drake Street, from Chapel Street north, Columbus, Mary, Cannon, east end Calhoun Street, Crab, Marsh and Laurens Streets.

The sea wall at foot of Council Street, which had not received any repairs for some years, and which was badly in need of attention, was overhauled and put in fairly good condition. The wall at foot of Tradd Street also is in bad condition, and should be repaired. As a protection to this wall, 41 piles have been driven at spaces of about 4 feet apart, and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  feet from the wall, in order to prevent boats, rafts of lumber, etc., battering the wall in the event of storms. This however is not all that is required, as the wall itself is broken in places and needs repairing.

The work of extending Calhoun and Second Streets through the West Point Mill Pond is nearing completion. Fourth Street has been finished, and a good covering of shell and phosphate gravel put on, and it is now available for traffic.

#### SCAVENGER DEPARTMENT.

This important branch of this department has been well and creditably conducted under the efficient superintend-



ence of Mr. James D. Jervey. I append a summary of the work done during the year.

	Loads Hauled.
Garbage .....	35,424
Sweepings .....	6,514
Bricks .....	1,335
Sand Filling .....	6,937
Debris .....	3,836
Curbing .....	61
Flagstone .....	205
Paving Blocks .....	770
Cinders .....	718
Gravel .....	1,095
Drain Pipe .....	502
Miscellaneous .....	2,069
Shell .....	1,937
Cobbles .....	721
Sawdust .....	383
Paper .....	637
Pyrites .....	1,503
Dead Animals .....	30
Plank .....	26
Cement Gravel .....	77
	<hr/> 64,810
Number of Loads hauled by Pavers' Carts .....	2,886
Total .....	<hr/> <hr/> 67,696

At a cost of  $31\frac{1}{2}$  cents per load.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

T. A. HUGUENIN,  
*Superintendent of Streets,*  
*Per* CHARLES C. FULLER,  
*Clerk Street Department.*





## REPORT OF HEALTH OFFICER FOR 1896.

CITY OF CHARLESTON, S. C.,

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, January 1, 1897.

*To the Honorable the Mayor and Aldermen:*

GENTLEMEN—I have the honor to submit my annual report, conveying the Tables of Vital Statistics and Meteorological Observations, with such proceedings of this department as have been undertaken for the benefit of this department, and the general health of the city, for the year 1896.

The general health of the city has been fairly good.

From time to time LaGrippe has been prevalent among the whites and blacks, with little mortality.

There have been 521 deaths among the whites, and 1,348 among the black and colored—1,869; a few in excess total of 1895; although there were fewer deaths among the whites in 1896 than there were in 1895.

The deaths from Typhoid Fever is about the average for twenty years among the whites, and a slight increase among the colored—14 whites and 30 colored.

There were 5 white and 2 colored deaths from Diphtheria, and none from Scarlet Fever, either among the whites or among the blacks.

From Diarrhœal diseases there were 57 whites and 171 colored. Every year in Charleston there is a large mortality from Diarrhœal diseases, due in a great measure to improper and unwholesome food. We have recommended from year to year that a Food Inspector should be appointed, whose sole business it should be to visit every day the various markets, and who should be empowered to destroy all food supplies that are offered for sale that is unfit and unwholesome. We renew the recommendation as an important necessity for the general health of the city.



Quoting from our report for the year 1895, we say:

"These deaths are strictly, to a great extent, preventable and occur from improper and unsound and unfit food. This death roll justifies our constant recommendation that there should be some inspection of the food supply of the city. Large quantities of meat that is unsound and unfit is brought to the city, and finds a ready sale among the poor and necessitous, whose poverty forces them to buy food that should not be permitted to be sold."

The researches made in the scientific development of the microscope gives us an insight into the unseen world that materially changes the views heretofore held as to the causation and spread of disease. Thousands of careful and painstaking laborers have been at work in this field, and the harvest has been fruitful in furnishing means to recognize disease. It is therefore of the greatest importance that there should be a regularly appointed Bacteriologist, to whom the Board of Health can at any time send any suspicious morbid growth or suspected article of food or drink.

It is of the greatest importance in the early stages of Tuberculosis that the disease should be recognized, so that care should be taken in a change of climate or remedies suited for the disease. When it is remembered that one-seventh of all deaths occurring are due to Tuberculosis or Consumption, the need in this direction is incontrovertible.

So too in the diagnosis of Typhoid Fever and Diphtheria it is of the greatest interest that the disease should be known in its incipency.

I do not know of any necessity in municipal sanitation that is of more importance to the well-being and good health of the citizen than the opportunity of immediately knowing what steps to take to limit the disease to the patient affected.

I would therefore, in the light of the vast interest and importance attaching to this matter, recommend that an appropriation be made for a Bacteriologist to be elected, and to be under the control and jurisdiction of the Board of Health.



Consumption has claimed a greater number of victims than usual—45 whites and 243 colored deaths. The exact status of Consumption and its relation to the human race as a destroyer of mankind is being better understood each year, and progressive health authorities are striving to enlighten the people at large as to the fearful ravages of Consumption, and the best means and methods for its limitation. The City of New York is making every effort to limit the disease. Over 90,000 people annually die in the United States from Consumption, and Consumption is a preventable disease, and it is estimated that there are in New York City 20,000 cases. All over the world Consumption claims its hundreds of thousands of victims every year. The great White Plague goes on, sparing neither youth nor old age, Jew or Gentile, the Caucasian or the Ethiopian, the Mongolian or the Malayan—all pay tribute, and the tribute is death, and this tribute is a needless one, and preventable. As long as the consumptive mixes freely with his fellow man, and voids his sputum in spittoon or on the street, on carpet or on floor, with no restriction, so surely as these infinitely minute organisms, (a twelve-thousandth part of an inch in length,) dry and circling in a thousand eddies, as the wind takes them up, are inhaled into the human lungs, so will mankind continue to pay tribute, and the hundreds of thousands will continue to die. It seems too monstrous for belief, and yet all our public places and transportation vehicles are daily being polluted with these terrible destroyers of the human race.

There should be established by the General Government in every town of 10,000 inhabitants a home or hospital for these unfortunates, who may have Consumption, and are poor, and require attention and treatment—a place or home where they can be treated for cure, and where precautions may be taken to render them harmless to their fellow beings.

Quoting from our report for 1895 we say :

“For centuries this disease has been regarded as communicable. A Tuberculous woman should not nurse a child. The milk from a cow that is Tuberculous should not be



used. The sputum of all Tuberculous patients should be destroyed."

There were in ten years in Charleston 1,158 deaths from Malarial Fevers, Whooping Cough, Diphtheria, Measles, Typhoid Fever and Yellow Fever combined, and 3,119 from Tuberculosis, nearly three times as many as from all the above Zymotic Diseases.

#### QUARANTINE.

The Quarantine service has been uneventful during the year 1896.

The Station has received the constant care and attention of the Maritime Sanitation Committee, under the earnest and zealous efforts of Mr. Hall T. McGee, Chairman of Committee. The Station is in the best possible condition. Every piece and part of the plant is in perfect order and ready for instant work, night or day.

Dr. Lebby, the Quarantine Officer, with a lifetime experience, has been untiring in his efforts to maintain the high standard of excellence that has always characterized the work of the Charleston Quarantine Station.

The whole Station, all buildings, machinery and wharves, have during the year been placed in perfect order.

The Station and its equipment stands second to none on the Coast of the United States. Every modern scientific device and machinery for the perfect carrying out of the requirements of the Quarantine Laws of the Government, Federal and State, with the least possible delay and hindrance to commerce, have been made use of.

There have been 121 arrivals at the Station during the year 1896:

Steamships .....	72
Barques.....	19
Brigs.....	1
Schooners.....	27
Ships .....	1
Tugs.....	1
Total .....	<u>121</u>





Africa.....	1	Holland.....	2
Canada.....	1	Honduras.....	7
Canary Islands.....	1	Portugal.....	7
Central America.....	3	Sicily.....	6
Coastwise.....	26	South America.....	7
Germany.....	12	Spain.....	5
Great Britain.....	19	West Indies.....	24
Total.....			<u>121</u>

#### SANITARY INSPECTORS.

The city is divided into four Health Districts, by King and Calhoun Streets. To each of these districts there is appointed a Sanitary Inspector. It is their duty to visit fifty premises every day, and examine the water closets, privies and drains, and watch out for anything that might affect the health of those living on the premises. Besides this work, it is their duty to see that the streets are kept clean, and that the scavenger carts carry off the garbage every day before 12 o'clock.

Messrs. C. L. Trenholm, Health District No. 1; Mike Hogan, Health District No. 3; A. W. Mitchell, Health District No. 2; D. Pinckney Johnstone, Health District No. 4, are severally assigned as above, and are faithful in the discharge of their duties. Many thousands of premises are visited during the year.

Every day these Inspectors are required to report in person at the Health Office, and make a report in writing over their own signatures of the work done during the preceding 24 hours.

#### DISINFECTION.

From May 1st to November 1st, every day, there is distributed throughout the city, Disinfectants—usually copperas in solution. All demands made on the Disinfectant Department are honored, and whenever a request is made for disinfectants the request is granted.

The copperas solution is sent out in large quantities to the various places that require disinfection. Many thousands of gallons are distributed in this way. It is found



that the quickest and most certain way to relieve a pestiferous privy vault from the horrible odor that is noted in summer is to pour a quantity of copperas solution into the vault.

Besides the distribution of copperas solution, carbolic acid and chloride of lime is given out. Ordinary slacked lime is also distributed.

All infectious and contagious diseases are required to be reported at the Health Office. When this is done, at once a supply of germicidal disinfectants are sent for the use of the patient.

The Health Department are now using the new disinfectant—Formaline or Formaldehyde—both in the form of the solution and in the gaseous form.

It is believed that Formaldehyde will fill a long wanted disinfectant, in gaseous form, that will act as a germ destroyer.

Mr. Nipson, who has charge of this department of the Board of Health, has been zealous and efficient.

The Steam Disinfectant Cylinder is in constant use, and fulfills a most important place in the care of infected articles.

There were 144 houses disinfected during the year 1896—65 white and 79 colored; 55 houses fumigated—43 white and 12 colored.

21,876 persons were supplied with disinfectants.

68,200 gallons of copperas solution were distributed.

No glandered horses noted during the year.

Typhoid Fever cases reported, 65 white and 79 colored.



## INTERMENTS.

Interments were made within the city limits during the year 1896 at the following grounds:

WHITES.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
St. Paul's Church yard.....							1						1
St. Mary's Church yard.....				1			1	1					3
St. John's Lutheran Church yard.....								1		1		1	3
St. John's Chapel Church yard.....	2	4	1		2	1		2	1	1	1	1	16
1st Baptist Church yard.....				1	2								3
1st Presbyterian Church yard.....			1		1	1			1				4
2d Presbyterian Church yard.....	1		1	2	2	1	1	1	1				10
Bethel Church yard.....								1					1
Unitarian Church yard.....				1	1		1		1			1	5
K. K. B. E. Church yard, Coming St.				2	1		1					1	5
Hanover Street Jewish Cemetery.....												1	1
St. John's, Coming and Shepard Sts.		2											2
St. Michael's Church yard.....			1									1	2
St. Philip's Church yard.....			1	1			1	1			1		5
Huguenot Church yard.....						1							1
St. John's, Catholic.....							1						1
Totals.....	3	6	5	8	9	3	8	7	4	2	2	6	63

COLORED.													
Field of Rest.....	3	2	1	5	2	2	4		1	2	3		25
Ephrat.....	2		2	1	2	1		1	5	1			15
Colored Lutheran.....	4	7	6	7	11	3	11	6	4	5	3	2	69
Colored Catholic.....			1			2		3	1		3	3	13
Baptist Cemetery, Line Street.....												1	1
Bethsheba.....	2	8	6	2	3	10	7	2	8	7	6	7	68
Calvary Episcopal.....	2		1		1	1	1	1	1		5	1	14
Colored Scotch.....	2	2	3	2	1	7	1		1	4	3	4	30
McPhelia.....	1					1						1	4
Totals.....	16	19	20	17	20	27	24	13	21	19	24	19	239

PUBLIC.													
Whites.....	1		4	1	3	2	4		1			5	21
Colored and Blacks.....	27	24	32	30	32	43	43	31	30	31	24	27	374
Totals.....	28	24	36	31	35	45	47	31	31	31	24	32	395



## SCAVENGERING.

There were 35,424 loads of garbage removed last year, 1896, from the streets.

This is an indication of very faithful service. The scavenger carts are out at an early hour, and generally before 12 o'clock in the day the streets are cleaned up and the garbage is removed.

The city owns the carts, and hires the drivers and appoints the superintendents, so in this way there is absolute control, and the most efficient service is obtained.

It is also a most economical method, as the city has the use of the carts every afternoon for the hauling necessary for the city's daily work.

Mr. J. D. Jervcy and Mr. T. McCarrel, who have charge of the carts, have been quite efficient and attentive.

Loads hauled each month :

January.....	2,685	July.....	3,602
February.....	2,647	August.....	3,175
March.....	2,752	September.....	3,247
April.....	2,853	October.....	3,757
May.....	2,627	November.....	2,767
June.....	2,748	December.....	2,564
Total.....			<u>35,424</u>

## NIGHT SOIL.

There were 1,966 privy vaults cleaned out last year, 1896.

Owing to an inadequate supply of water there have been but few connections made with the new sewerage system, and the unfortunate condition of the foul, pestiferous, offensive, filthy vaults continues.

The pressing necessity for Charleston, above all other wants or necessities, is an abundant supply of water, and it is of primal necessity that the municipal authorities should not permit this most unfortunate state of affairs to continue.

Our soil is polluted by sewage, leakages from the 10,000 vaults that are used in the city. No twenty-four hours should elapse that all the fecal matter is not carried





out of the city by water conduit. The Shone system for the disposal of sewage has been found to do its work, and when the water is supplied it will serve its purpose.

CITY DISPENSARY SERVICE.

This great charity in 1896 continued to fulfill its mission of benevolence as in the preceding years. It is a vast charity, reaching the poor in a way that gives relief to pain and suffering.

Medical service and a supply of medicine are served to the poor whites and blacks, day and night.

There are six Dispensary Districts, and there are six physicians and six druggists.

There are three separate office hours regularly kept.

The physicians must reside and have their offices in the district to which they are assigned, and the druggists must have their stores in the district to which they are assigned.

There were 28,644 patients treated during the year 1896—6,468 whites and 22,176 blacks and colored.

CITY DISPENSARY DRUGGISTS.

The city has six Dispensary Druggists, one for each Health District.

The City Dispensary Physicians have a right to order prescriptions free of cost to the poor who they are called upon to attend.

The following number of prescriptions were issued in 1896:

Health District No. 1.....	4,500	Health District No. 4.....	4,817
Health District No. 2.....	3,664	Health District No. 5.....	9,356
Health District No. 3.....	6,517	Health District No. 6.....	7,486
Total in the year.....		<u>36,290</u>	

FINANCIAL.

Amount appropriated, including \$3,000 for free quarantine..	\$20,200 00
Amounts expended ..	<u>19,272 06</u>
Balance .....	<u>\$ 927 94</u>

Respectfully submitted,

H. B. HORLBECK, M. D.,

*Health Officer.*



## MORTUARY STATISTICS.

REPORT OF THE NUMBER OF DEATHS IN THE CITY OF  
CHARLESTON, IN EACH MONTH, FOR THE YEAR 1896.

## WHITES.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Abscess .....			1			1							2
Alcoholism .....						1							1
Anæmia .....					1								1
Aneurism, Aorta .....		1											1
Apoplexy .....	2	2	4		2	4	1	1				2	18
Appendicitis .....				1									1
Asphyxia .....	1								1				2
Asthma .....				1								1	2
Bowels, Inflammation of .....						1			1	1			3
Brain, Concussion of .....								1		2			3
Brain, Congestion of .....					1				1			2	4
Brain, Effusion on .....			1	1									2
Brain, Embolism .....			1										1
Brain, Softening of .....		1											1
Brain, Sclerosis .....											1		1
Bronchitis .....			1	1	1					1	1	3	8
Bronchitis, Capillary .....	3	1	2										6
Cancer .....				1	1				1				3
Cancer, Tongue .....				1									1
Cancer, Liver .....	1									1			2
Cancer, Stomach .....		1			1		1						3
Cancer, Uterus .....			2	1	2	1				2	1		9
Cholecystectomy .....	1												1
Cholera Morbus .....						1							1
Cholera Infantum .....							1	1	1			1	4
Cirrhosis .....						1				1			2
Consumption .....	3	2	8	4	3	7	4	3	4	3	1	3	45
Convulsions .....	1	1				1			2				5
Convulsions, Puerperal .....											1		1
Croup, Membranous .....	3												3
Dentition .....	1		1	1	4	1	3						11
Diarrhœa .....						2	2					2	6
Diphtheria .....	1	2	1		1								5
Dropsy .....		1					1		1	1			4
Dysentery .....					2	1	3	2		1	1	1	11
Elephantiasis .....							1						1
Embolism .....				1									1
Endocarditis .....									1		1		2
Enteritis .....	1	1		1	2	1				1			7
Enterocolitis .....	1			1	5	7	5	1	2	1	1		24
Fever, Malarial .....				1	1	2	1	1	2	2	1		11
Fever, Puerperal .....			1							1			2







## DEATHS IN THE CITY OF CHARLESTON—CONTINUED.

## WHITES.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Sarcoma .....					1					1			1
Sarcoma, Osteo.....					1								1
Septicæmia.....						1	3					1	5
Sclerosis, Spinal Cord.....						1				1			2
Spinal Column, Compression of.....										1			1
Spinal Column, Inflammation.....					1								1
Stricture, Urethra.....		1					1						2
Sunstroke.....							1	1					2
Syphilis.....				1									1
Tabes, Mesenterica.....											1		1
Tetanus.....						1							1
Tuberculosis.....									1	1			2
Tumor.....					1				1				2
Tumor, Ovarian.....			1		1								2
Trismus Nascentium.....				1			1				1		3
Urethrotomy.....						1							1
Whooping Cough.....			1			3							4
Totals.....	46	36	56	43	52	64	47	32	31	37	23	54	521





## DEATHS IN THE CITY OF CHARLESTON—CONTINUED.

## BLACKS AND COLORED.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Abscess .....						1				1			2
Albuminuria .....			1										1
Anæmia .....								1					1
Aneurism .....											1		1
Apoplexy .....	4	2	1	2	1	5		1	1	5	1	2	25
Appendicitis .....							1						1
Bowels, Inflammation of .....	1				1		1	1	1	2			7
Brain, Concussion of .....				1									1
Brain, Congestion of .....					1	1							2
Brain, Hæmorrhage .....							1	1	1	1			4
Brain, Inflammation .....										1			1
Brain, Softening .....	1												1
Bronchitis .....	2	3	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	1	3	4	25
Bronchitis Capillary .....	1	3	3		2	1	1	1	1	1		1	15
Cancer .....					1			1					2
Cancer, Liver .....				2		1	1						4
Cancer, Mammary .....											1		1
Cancer, Stomach .....		1						1					2
Cancer, Uteri .....	1			1		1					1		4
Chill, Congestive .....											1		1
Cholera Infantum .....				1	6	8	6				2		23
Cholera Morbus .....	1	1	1	1				1			1		6
Consumption .....	18	19	25	26	28	19	27	14	25	17	7	18	243
Convulsions .....	3	4	9	5	4	4	2		3	1	1	3	39
Convulsions, Puerperal .....											1		1
Debility .....	1	2		2									5
Dementia .....						1							1
Dentition .....	2		1	1	2	6	2	2	1	1	2	3	23
Diabetes .....					1								1
Diarrhœa .....					4	2	5	1	1	2			15
Diphtheria .....								1					1
Dropsy .....			2		2				1		1	3	9
Dysentery .....	1	2			4	2	1		1	1	1		13
Elephantiasis, Arabum .....										1			1
Endocarditis .....			1								3		4
Enteritis .....	3	3	1	2	5	9	8	2		6		1	40
Entero Colitis .....	2	1	2	1	10	13	9	4	3	2	2		49
Epilepsy .....				1				1					2
Erysipelas .....						1							1
Fever, Continued .....										1			1
Fever, Gastric .....					1								1
Fever, Malarial .....						2	2	5	3	6	4	1	24
Fever, Puerperal .....					2			1		3	1		7
Fever, Remittent .....								2		1	1		4
Fever, Typhoid .....	1	2		3	2	4	3	4	4	3	1	3	30



## DEATHS IN THE CITY OF CHARLESTON—CONTINUED.

## BLACKS AND COLORED.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Fistula.....						1							1
Gangrene.....									1	1			2
Gastritis.....		2	6	1									9
Gastro-Enteritis..					1	1	3	1	2	2	2		18
Hæmorrhage.....			1								1		2
Hæmorrhage, Umbilical.....								1					1
Heart, Disease of.....	5	6	6	7	9	7	7	6	8	1	2	3	73
Helminthiasis.....						1							1
Hemiplegia.....						1							1
Hernia.....										1			1
Hydrocephalus.....								1					1
Icterus Neonatorum...								1					1
Jaundice.....									1				1
Kidney, Brights Disease of.....	3	1	4	5	4	1	6	4	3	2	4	2	39
Kidney, Inflammation of.....	2	6	4	5	1	10	4	3	5	5	10	9	64
Kidney, Surgical.....	1												1
LaGrippe, or Influenza.....											2		2
Laryngitis.....			1							1			2
Leprosy.....										1			1
Liver, Atrophy of.....								1					1
Liver, Cirrhosis of.....	1	1		1		1	2						6
Liver, Congestion of.....							1	1		2			3
Liver, Inflammation of.....							1						1
Lungs, Congestion.....	3	2	2		1			1	1	1		6	17
Lungs, Emphysema.....										1			1
Lungs, Edema.....		1									1		2
Malnutrition.....		1					2					1	4
Mania.....						1							1
Marasmus.....	4	3	3	8	2	7	9	5	2	5	4	1	53
Measles.....			6	6	2	1							15
Melancholia.....										1			1
Meningitis.....	1	2	1			1	1	3	2				11
Myelitis.....				1			1						2
Neurasthenia.....	1						1						2
Obstruction, Bile Duct.....											1		1
Old Age.....	10	2	6	2	4	6	1	2	7	4	3	2	49
Paralysis.....	1		4	2	1	1	1	1	1	4	2		20
Parturition.....	1					1			1		1	1	5
Peritonitis.....	2				2	1		1	1			1	8
Pneumonia.....	7	16	6	7	3	2	2	2	2	3	3	13	66
Pneumonia, Typho.....		1		1									2
Prostatitis.....								1					1
Pyæmia.....						1			1				2



## DEATHS IN THE CITY OF CHARLESTON—CONTINUED.

## BLACKS AND COLORED.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Pyosalpingitis.....					1								1
Rheumatism.....				1			2			1			4
Salpingitis.....				1									1
Scrofula.....				1			2				2	1	6
Shock.....					1								1
Septicæmia.....			1	1		1	3	3			2		11
Septicæmia, Puerperal.....							1						1
Stenosis Larynx.....	1												1
Stomatitis.....			1										1
Stricture.....	1												1
Syphilis.....	1	3	2	1	1	1	2	5	2	2			20
Tetanus.....				1			1		1		2		5
Thrush.....					1								1
Trismus Nascentium.....	8	7	3	4	7	5	12	6	6	8	5	10	81
Tuberculosis.....	2	1				1	5	6	3	3	5	7	33
Tumor.....							1		1				2
Tumor, Abdominal.....			1										1
Tumor, Brain.....		1						1					2
Tumor, Uterine.....	1			1									2
Ulcer.....			1										1
Uræmia.....											1		1
Whooping Cough.....			1	5	4	5	3	3	4	1	1	1	28
Totals.....	98	106	109	109	123	140	145	100	107	109	90	112	1348



## ACCIDENTS, ETC.

WHITES.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Accident.....	3	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	8
Burn.....	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3
Cyanosis.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Suicide.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4
Undeveloped.....	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7
Homicide.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Shock.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Totals.....	6	5	1	3	6	6	1	3	1	1	1	1	26

BLACK AND COLORED.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Murder.....	3	5	3	1	2	3	1	1	1	1	2	1	21
Accident.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Shock.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Burn.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Suicide.....	5	1	4	1	5	6	3	2	1	5	2	3	38
Undeveloped.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Homicide.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Totals.....	9	6	8	2	8	10	5	3	4	5	4	3	67

STILL BORN.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
White.....	5	3	1	2	5	1	4	2	6	3	4	3	39
Black and Colored.....	10	13	10	15	11	22	14	18	13	12	9	19	166
Totals.....	15	16	11	17	16	23	18	20	19	15	13	22	205

PREMATURE.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
White.....	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	6
Black and Colored.....	3	1	1	2	1	1	1	3	1	4	1	1	16
Totals.....	3	1	1	2	2	2	2	3	1	4	1	1	22





\*MARRIAGES.

	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
White.....	7	8	6	14	8	12	8	6	4	20	18	8	119
Black and Colored.....	24	11	16	26	7	15	3	10	17	18	16	24	187
Totals .....	31	19	22	40	15	29	11	16	21	38	34	32	306

\*BIRTHS.

	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
White.....	38	23	25	25	11	22	24	27	22	26	37	27	320
Black and Colored.....	71	53	47	64	42	45	60	78	75	69	65	80	749
Totals .....	109	76	72	89	53	67	84	105	97	95	102	107	1069

TWINS.

	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
White.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	1	1	1	1	11
Black and Colored.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	1	1	1	1	11
Totals .....	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	1	1	1	1	11

\*Births and Marriages incomplete.



NUMBER OF DEATHS, WITH AGES, IN EACH MONTH, FOR  
THE YEAR 1896.

WHITES.

AGES.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Under one year of age.	5	3	10	6	16	14	12	3	9	2	3	2	91
From 1 to 5 years....	10	5	4	3	8	9	5	4	4	3	4	2	61
From 5 to 10 years....	3	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
From 10 to 20 years....	1	2	3	2	1	1	1	2	1	2	...	4	21
From 20 to 30 years....	4	3	3	1	1	4	3	3	2	2	2	1	29
From 30 to 40 years....	7	2	4	2	3	7	4	1	2	5	4	7	49
From 40 to 50 years....	4	7	6	7	4	7	6	3	6	3	2	5	60
From 50 to 60 years....	3	...	7	4	9	6	3	3	2	5	4	5	51
From 60 to 70 years....	8	2	2	5	4	6	7	5	3	4	1	8	57
From 70 to 80 years....	1	5	7	7	3	8	6	6	...	7	1	10	61
From 80 to 90 years....	...	5	7	4	1	2	...	2	1	3	2	4	31
From 90 to 100 years....	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Totals.....	46	36	56	43	52	64	47	32	31	37	23	54	521

BLACK AND COLORED.

AGES.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Under one year of age.	20	25	22	23	37	31	38	17	17	18	14	26	288
From 1 to 5 years....	10	13	20	21	15	37	29	20	19	16	11	9	220
From 5 to 10 years....	4	7	6	2	6	4	6	3	6	3	1	3	51
From 10 to 20 years....	6	8	9	9	8	8	13	13	7	4	8	10	103
From 20 to 30 years....	11	10	13	15	19	13	17	15	15	21	13	17	179
From 30 to 40 years....	9	11	12	8	12	14	14	11	12	14	12	11	140
From 40 to 50 years....	9	13	7	6	11	4	6	5	9	14	9	10	103
From 50 to 60 years....	10	8	4	13	5	14	12	6	8	8	10	14	112
From 60 to 70 years....	8	5	8	6	8	8	8	7	6	5	7	4	80
From 70 to 80 years....	6	5	5	3	1	1	1	2	6	4	3	6	43
From 80 to 90 years....	5	...	3	3	1	3	1	1	2	...	2	2	23
From 90 to 100 years....	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	4
Over 100 years of age..	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	2
Totals.....	98	106	109	109	123	140	145	100	107	109	90	112	1348



NUMBER OF DEATHS IN EACH WARD, IN EACH MONTH,  
1896.

## WHITES.

WARDS.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
No. 1.....	1	4	1	1	1	...	3	4	2	...	1	4	22
No. 2.....	4	1	4	2	3	3	1	1	1	1	...	5	26
No. 3.....	5	2	2	5	3	5	6	3	2	4	1	5	43
No. 4.....	2	3	3	...	2	5	4	2	...	4	1	3	29
No. 5.....	7	4	6	4	1	5	2	1	5	2	1	4	41
No. 6.....	4	...	3	4	3	5	3	1	3	2	2	5	33
No. 7.....	1	1	8	2	3	3	2	2	6	3	3	...	32
No. 8.....	4	10	7	9	8	11	5	3	3	6	7	14	94
No. 9.....	9	7	9	2	7	10	4	7	3	4	3	4	69
No. 10.....	3	5	4	5	7	3	3	1	3	4	2	2	42
No. 11.....	3	3	6	4	5	10	7	4	3	3	...	4	49
No. 12.....	3	2	5	1	9	7	1	1	...	2	4	2	38
Totals.....	46	36	56	43	52	64	47	32	31	37	23	54	521

## BLACKS AND COLORED.

WARDS.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
No. 1.....	4	5	5	5	5	7	7	1	2	5	4	4	54
No. 2.....	5	6	3	3	3	2	7	1	3	7	2	4	51
No. 3.....	6	3	5	5	4	4	10	4	7	2	1	5	54
No. 4.....	10	8	8	8	3	12	13	11	14	7	8	8	110
No. 5.....	9	7	3	9	5	14	9	9	9	8	7	6	95
No. 6.....	6	9	7	7	2	7	3	5	9	6	3	8	72
No. 7.....	8	6	11	10	9	5	9	5	5	14	5	13	100
No. 8.....	20	21	15	19	33	28	30	21	24	20	23	27	280
No. 9.....	7	6	7	7	7	9	9	6	9	4	10	4	85
No. 10.....	5	6	7	6	7	8	13	3	5	7	2	4	73
No. 11.....	8	17	19	17	18	11	19	18	13	9	16	17	182
No. 12.....	10	12	19	13	27	27	16	16	10	20	10	12	192
Totals.....	98	106	109	109	123	140	145	100	107	109	90	112	1348



TABLE SHOWING THE TOTAL NUMBER OF CASES TREATED  
AND OF DEATHS IN THE CITY HOSPITAL AND HEALTH  
DISTRICTS DURING EACH QUARTER, 1896.

CASES TREATED.	WHITES.					BLACK AND COLORED.					Grand Totals in all Cases.
	QUARTER ENDING					QUARTER ENDING					
	March 31.	June 30.	September 30.	December 31.	Totals in the Year.	March 31.	June 30.	September 30.	December 31.	Totals in the Year.	
City Hospital.....	95	51	88	114	348	222	223	190	195	830	1178
Health District No. 1.....	495	386	581	566	2028	1072	887	1062	1121	4142	6170
Health District No. 2.....	35	46	47	35	163	811	842	1044	819	3516	3679
Health District No. 3.....	39	81	114	391	625	594	847	1156	756	3353	3978
Health District No. 4.....	9	19	24	30	82	545	610	681	573	2409	2491
Health District No. 5.....	497	574	831	725	2627	495	835	1437	1111	3878	6505
Health District No. 6.....	239	273	250	181	943	1103	1408	1398	969	4878	5821
Totals .....	1409	1430	1935	2042	6816	4842	5652	6968	5544	23,006	29,822

DEATHS.											
City Hospital.....	6	8	8	12	34	35	51	48	36	170	204
Health District No. 1.....	1	3	2	4	10	18	14	14	13	59	69
Health District No. 2.....	1	..	..	2	3	24	23	27	22	96	99
Health District No. 3.....	..	3	1	1	5	8	34	26	32	100	105
Health District No. 4.....	..	..	..	2	2	19	15	23	17	74	76
Health District No. 5.....	9	9	4	4	26	15	25	21	17	78	101
Health District No. 6.....	2	6	2	2	12	36	63	50	36	185	197
Totals.....	19	29	17	27	92	155	225	209	173	762	854





NUMBER OF DEATHS IN EACH MONTH, WITH PLACE OF  
NATIVITY, FOR THE YEAR 1896.

WHITES.

NATIVES OF	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
City of Charleston.....	27	17	30	25	27	43	27	11	18	14	13	28	280
South Carolina.....	7	5	11	7	11	8	7	6	4	6	3	8	83
Alabama.....							1		1			1	3
Florida.....	1											1	2
Georgia.....	1		1	1	1	1							5
Maryland.....		1										1	2
Massachusetts.....	1				1								2
New Hampshire.....												1	1
New York.....			1		1				1				3
North Carolina.....		1	2	1			2		2				8
Ohio.....		1											1
Pennsylvania.....			1	2		1				2			6
Virginia.....	2										1		3
Austria.....	1					1		1					3
Balliaries Islands.....										1			1
Bermuda Islands.....		1											1
Canada.....	1												1
Denmark.....							1			1			2
England.....		1				2	1	1		2		1	8
France.....					1		1						2
Germany.....	2	5	5		4	3	1	3	2	3	1	7	36
Greece.....							1						1
Ireland.....	3	1	3	5	2	3	2	8	2	5	2	3	39
Italy.....				1		1				1		1	4
Norway.....								1					1
Poland.....							1						1
Russia.....				1									1
Scotland.....		1	1						1				3
Spain.....							1			1			2
Sweden.....						1					1		2
Unknown.....		2	1		4		1	1		1	2	2	14
Totals.....	46	36	46	53	52	64	47	32	31	37	23	54	521



NUMBER OF DEATHS IN EACH MONTH, WITH PLACE OF  
NATIVITY, FOR THE YEAR 1896.

BLACK AND COLORED.

NATIVES OF	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
City of Charleston.....	63	75	70	74	82	83	96	63	61	65	52	70	654
South Carolina.....	28	26	32	30	37	51	45	29	38	40	33	39	428
Alabama.....	2											1	3
Florida.....								1	1	1			3
Georgia.....	1	1		1		2		2	1				8
Maryland.....			1										1
Massachusetts.....											1		1
Michigan.....			1										1
Missouri.....		1											1
North Carolina.....	3	3	2	1	1	2		2			1		15
Virginia.....										1	1	1	3
New York.....									1				1
Hayti.....									1				1
West Indies.....				1									1
Unknown.....	1		3	2	3	2	4	3	4	2	2	1	27
Totals.....	98	106	109	109	123	140	145	100	107	108	90	112	1328



TOTAL MORTALITY, 1896.

WHITE, BLACK AND COLORED.

SEX IN EACH MONTH.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
White, male.....	28	17	24	18	26	33	21	17	16	17	14	25	256
White, female.....	18	19	32	25	26	31	26	15	15	20	9	29	265
Totals.....	46	36	56	43	52	64	47	32	31	37	23	54	521
Colored, male.....	46	61	59	58	57	67	67	49	51	47	41	53	656
Colored, female.....	52	45	50	51	66	73	78	51	56	62	49	59	692
Total, black and col'd.	98	106	109	109	123	140	145	100	107	109	90	112	1348
Grand Totals.....	144	142	165	152	175	204	192	132	138	146	113	166	1899

Estimated Population—

White .....28,870

Black and Colored .....36,295

Total .....65,165

Proportion of Deaths—

White... ..1 in 55

Black and Colored.....1 in 26

Total Black and Colored . 1 in 00

Ratio per 1,000 in the year—Whites.....18.04

Black and Colored .....37.14

Total.....28.68

Deaths among—White..... 521

Black and Colored.....1,348

Total.....1,869



## COMPARATIVE MORTALITY.

YEARS.	WHITES.			BLACK AND COLORED.		
	Population.	Number of Deaths.	Proportion of Deaths.	Population.	Number of Deaths.	Proportion of Deaths.
1896.....	28,870	521	1 in 55	36,295	1,348	1 in 26
1895.....	28,870	540	1 in 53	36,295	1,297	1 in 28
1894.....	28,870	479	1 in 60	36,295	1,300	1 in 27
1893.....	28,870	535	1 in 52	36,295	1,284	1 in 28
1892.....	28,870	586	1 in 49	36,295	1,317	1 in 27
1891.....	28,870	553	1 in 52	36,295	1,371	1 in 26
1890.....	28,870	511	1 in 56	36,295	1,310	1 in 28
1889.....	27,605	516	1 in 52	32,540	1,431	1 in 23
1888.....	27,605	419	1 in 56	32,540	1,375	1 in 23
1887.....	27,605	549	1 in 50	32,540	1,316	1 in 24
1886.....	27,605	571	1 in 48	32,540	1,596	1 in 20

Ratio per 1,000 in the Year:

YEARS.	White.	Black and Colored	Total.
1896.....	18.04	37.14	28.68
1895.....	18.70	35.45	28.18
1894.....	16.68	35.81	27.29
1893.....	18.53	35.37	27.91
1892.....	20.29	36.28	29.20
1891.....	19.15	37.77	29.06
1890.....	17.70	36.93	27.94
1889.....	19.05	43.66	30.79
1888.....	18.78	42.25	30.87
1887.....	19.52	40.40	31.00
1886.....	20.65	49.01	36.02
1885.....	17.64	38.49	28.88
1884.....	23.68	44.63	34.55
1883.....	21.60	47.13	34.92
1882.....	22.32	42.91	33.11
1881.....	28.66	47.13	38.08
1880.....	22.01	40.43	32.44
1879.....	20.68	33.59	27.92
1878.....	20.95	35.14	28.95
1877.....	22.66	39.29	32.06





## LONGEVITY, 1896.

## WHITES.

<i>Date of Death.</i>		<i>Age.</i>
February	2—Fred Darby.....	89
"	6—Margarite Grant .....	81
"	23—H. L. Deden.....	80
"	26—John Brown .....	95
"	26—Robt. M. Montgomery .....	80
"	27—James S. Purse, Sr.....	89
March	4—Catherine Daly .....	82
"	6—Mrs. E. G. Joye.....	89
"	7—Mary Rohlfing .....	81
"	14—Isabella A. Taft.....	80
"	16—J. Miller alias Alexander.....	83
"	19—Eliza Album.....	90
"	25—Grace S. Jervcy.....	89
April	2—Samuel Hart.....	91
"	8—Denia Livingston .....	82
"	15—Anna Fleming .....	90
"	16—John O'Mara.....	85
"	22—J. E. Levy .....	82
May	5—Mrs. Mary Siegling .....	90
"	14—J. C. Dorbaum.....	83
June	5—Moses Samuels.....	85
"	30—Susan H. Shokes.....	87
July	5—J. M. White.....	80
"	7—Harriett E. Neufville .....	88
August	4—Mrs. Catherine Carroll .....	80
"	5—August Kober .....	83
"	11—Mrs. Elmira Jarvis.....	85
"	22—C. Corcoran.....	80
September	17—John L. Dawson, Sr.....	81
October	1—Mrs. Eliza R. Daggett.....	81
"	3—Dennis Cleary.....	82
"	8—Mrs. Amanda R. Davis.....	82
November	6—John E. Frampton .....	86
"	27—Wm. O'Brien .....	82
December	6—Andrew W. Burnett.....	85
"	9—Anna M. Faber.....	82
"	28—Cyrus Gill .....	81
"	31—E. E. Prince .....	84



## BLACK AND COLORED.

<i>Date of Death.</i>		<i>Age.</i>
January	5—Adele McCants.....	80
"	7—Maria Simons.....	85
"	8—Mary Lowndes.....	82
"	10—Rhoda Fell.....	90
"	17—Joseph Fleming.....	82
"	20—Margarite Somers.....	81
February	2—Margaret Gethers.....	91
March	9—Mary Cattle.....	80
"	10—Plenty Waring.....	85
"	15—Chloe Savage.....	88
"	24—John B. Wilson.....	84
April	1—Diana Green.....	85
"	2—Mary Pinckney.....	81
"	23—Harriet Conyers.....	87
May	25—Julian Gilbert.....	90
"	25—George W. Brown.....	81
June	4—Diana Holmes.....	85
"	23—Madeline Glover.....	86
"	24—Richard Fraser.....	100
"	30—Charles Holmes.....	99
"	30—Elizabeth Boone.....	94
July	9—Lindy Simmons.....	80
"	9—Diana Nesbit.....	85
August	5—Robert Houston.....	87
September	1—Alfred Lee.....	80
"	3—W. L. Laurence.....	80
"	3—Margaret Simons.....	81
"	13—Tina Young.....	80
"	20—Frances S. Shinett.....	80
"	26—Mary J. Walker.....	87
October	1—Jordan Graham.....	103
"	31—Molly Hayne.....	96
November	12—Rebecca Rutledge.....	83
"	15—Flora Simmons.....	90
December	9—Jack Kerrison.....	81
"	13—Jane Williams.....	85



—FROM 1865 TO 189

1882		1883		1884		1885	
White	Colored	White	Colored	White	Colored	White	Colored
10	3		1	4	5		
17	7	10	3	22	6	7	
4	2	8	2	1	12	4	
21	59	1	1	1	12	2	
15	38	22	34	22	21	12	
		1			1		
12	18	16	18	20	12	9	
1	7		6	4	40	5	
28	57	37	90	55	74	37	
1	8	2	4	7	4	2	
109	199	97	165	136	150	80	1
72	206	63	203	58	212	51	2



DEATHS FROM CERTAIN ZYMOTIC DISEASES IN THIRTY-TWO YEARS—FROM 1865 TO 1896, INCLUSIVE

[illegible]





ANNUAL SUMMARY OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS  
MADE BY THE U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,  
WEATHER BUREAU, AT CHARLESTON, S. C., 1896.

---

AIR PRESSURE.

Mean, reduced to 32° Fahrenheit, 8 a. m., 30.11 inches.

Mean, reduced to 32° Fahrenheit, 8 p. m., 30.08 inches.

Mean annual, reduced to 32° Fahrenheit, 30.09 inches.

Mean, reduced to 32° Fahrenheit and sea-level, 8 a. m., 30.16 inches.

Mean, reduced to 32° Fahrenheit and sea-level, 8 p. m., 30.13 inches.

Mean annual, reduced to 32° Fahrenheit and sea-level, 30.14 inches.

Highest, reduced to 32° Fahrenheit and sea-level, 30.74 inches, December 28.

Lowest, reduced to 32° Fahrenheit and sea-level, 29.20 inches, February 6.

Annual range in pressure, 1.54 inches.

The average annual pressure, reduced to 32° Fahrenheit and sea-level, of Charleston, S. C., for 20 years, is 30.08 inches. For the months: January, 30.18 inches; February, 30.13; March, 30.06; April, 30.04; May, 30.02; June, 30.03; July, 30.03; August, 30.03; September, 30.05; October, 30.08; November, 30.12; December, 30.16.

AIR TEMPERATURE.

Mean, 8 a. m., 62.7 degrees.

Mean, 8 p. m., 65.6 degrees.

Mean annual, 66.5 degrees.

The average annual temperature, of Charleston, S. C., for 20 years, is 66.1 degrees. For the months: January, 50.0 degrees; February, 53.2; March, 57.1; April, 64.8; May, 73.0; June, 79.6; July, 82.1; August, 80.7; September, 76.0; October, 67.1; November, 58.0; December, 51.3.

Highest, 98, July 30.

Lowest, 18, February 21.

Annual range in temperature, 80.

Greatest daily range, 29, February 17.

Least daily range, 3, January 8.

Greatest monthly range, 54, in February.

Least monthly range, 28, in July.

Mean monthly range, 38.

Mean daily range, 14.

Number of days on which temperatures were above 90: 30 days; in May, 5 days; June, 5; July, 9; August, 9; September, 2.

The average number of days on which temperatures were above 90, at Charleston, S. C., for 20 years, is 6. For the months: June, 6 days; July, 13; August, 5; September, 1.



Number of days on which temperatures were below 32: 11 days; in January, 3 days; February, 4; December, 4.

The average number of days on which temperatures were below 32, at Charleston, S. C., for 20 years, is 2 days. For the months: January, 3 days; February, 1; November, 1; December, 2.

Last ice formed: February 22.

First ice formed: December 3.

#### MOISTURE.

Mean dew-point, 8 a. m., 57 degrees.

Mean dew-point, 8 p. m., 58 degrees.

Mean annual dew-point, 58 degrees.

The average annual dew-point, of Charleston, S. C., for 10 years, is 58 degrees. For the months: January, 43 degrees; February, 47; March, 47; April, 55; May, 63; June, 70; July, 74; August, 73; September, 69; October, 60; November, 50; December, 45.

Mean relative humidity, 8 a. m., 81 per cent.

Mean relative humidity, 8 p. m., 78 per cent.

Mean annual relative humidity, 80 per cent.

The average annual relative humidity of Charleston, S. C., for 20 years, is 75 per centum. For the months: January, 77 per cent.; February, 75; March, 72; April, 72; May, 73; June, 75; July, 76; August, 78; September, 78; October, 76; November, 76; December, 76.

Mean vapor pressure, 8 a. m., 0.519 inch.

Mean vapor pressure, 8 p. m., 0.540 inch.

Mean annual vapor pressure, 0.530 inch.

#### WEATHER.

Mean cloudiness (scale 0 to 10 tenths), 8 a. m., 4.5 tenths.

Mean cloudiness, 8 p. m., 4.2 tenths.

Mean annual cloudiness, 4.5 tenths.

The average annual cloudiness, of Charleston, S. C., for 20 years, is 4.6 tenths. For the months: January, 4.9 tenths; February, 4.9; March, 4.4; April, 4.2; May, 4.2; June, 5.1; July, 5.1; August, 5.1; September, 4.9; October, 3.7; November, 4.2; December, 4.3.

Greatest monthly cloudiness, 6.1 tenths, in January.

Least monthly cloudiness, 2.1 tenths, in April.

There were 130 clear days, distributed as follows: January, 12 days; February, 14; March, 13; April, 16; May, 10; June, 3; July, 2; August, 9; September, 14; October, 12; November, 11; December, 14.

The average annual number of clear days, of Charleston, S. C., for 20 years, is 135 days. For the months: January, 9 days; February, 11; March, 12; April, 13; May, 12; June, 8; July, 9; August, 10; September, 11; October, 14; November, 13; December, 13.

There were 179 partly cloudy days, distributed as follows: January, 12 days; February, 10; March, 16; April, 13; May, 19; June, 22; July, 24; August, 17; September, 14; October, 11; November, 12; December, 9.



The average annual number of partly cloudy days, of Charleston, S. C., for 20 years, is 138 days. For the months: January, 11 days; February, 9; March, 11; April, 11; May, 11; June, 13; July, 15; August, 13; September, 11; October, 10; November, 10; December, 10.

There were 57 cloudy days, distributed as follows: January, 7 days; February, 5; March, 2; April, 1; May, 2; June, 5; July, 5; August, 5; September, 2; October, 8; November, 7; December, 8.

The average annual number of cloudy days, of Charleston, S. C., for 20 years, is 92. For the months: January, 10 days; February, 8; March, 8; April, 6; May, 6; June, 8; July, 7; August, 9; September, 9; October, 6; November, 8; December, 7.

#### WIND.

Prevailing direction, southwest, 26 per cent.

Total annual movement, 72327 miles.

The average annual movement of wind, of Charleston, S. C., for 20 years, is 68535 miles. For the months: January, 5664 miles; February, 5451; March, 6231; April, 6132; May, 6412; June 5873; July, 5686; August, 5363; September, 5622; October, 5604; November, 5201; December, 5296.

Greatest monthly movement, 7132 miles, in March.

Least monthly movement, 5296, in November.

Greatest daily movement, 534, February 6.

Least daily movement, 88, November 12.

Highest velocity, 62 miles per hour, from the south, September 29.

Number of times the wind was observed blowing (at 8 a. m. and 8 p. m.,) from the N., 76 times, or 10 per cent.; NE., 117, or 16 per cent.; E., 87, or 12 per cent.; SE., 65, or 9 per cent.; S., 91, or 12 per cent.; SW., 189, or 26 per cent.; W., 51, or 7 per cent.; NW., 56, or 8 per cent.; calms, none, (0).

The average annual percentages of the wind-direction, of Charleston, S. C., for 20 years, are: N., 11 per cent.; NE., 15; E., 13; SE., 7; S., 10; SW., 22; W., 11; NW., 7; calms, 4.

The average hourly wind-velocity, for the year 1896, is 8.3 miles per hour. The mean hourly values, for the same period, are: 1 a. m., 7.1 miles; 2 a. m., 6.9; 3 a. m., 6.6; 4 a. m., 6.6; 5 a. m., 6.6; 6 a. m., 6.5; 7 a. m., 7.1; 8 a. m., 7.6; 9 a. m., 8.1; 10 a. m., 8.5; 11 a. m., 9.0; 12 noon, 9.5; 1 p. m., 10.3; 2 p. m., 10.9; 3 p. m., 11.1; 4 p. m., 11.0; 5 p. m., 10.7; 6 p. m., 9.4; 7 p. m., 8.5; 8 p. m., 7.6; 9 p. m., 7.2; 10 p. m., 7.0; 11 p. m., 7.1; 12 midnight, 7.0.

The average annual hourly wind-velocity, of Charleston, S. C., for 10 years, is 7.8 miles. Mean hourly values: 1 a. m., 6.5 miles; 2 a. m., 6.4; 3 a. m., 6.4; 4 a. m., 6.3; 5 a. m., 6.3; 6 a. m., 6.4; 7 a. m., 6.6; 8 a. m., 7.0; 9 a. m., 7.8; 10 a. m., 8.2; 11 a. m., 8.7; 12 noon, 9.2; 1 p. m., 9.9; 2 p. m., 10.3; 3 p. m., 10.6; 4 p. m., 10.5; 5 p. m., 10.2; 6 p. m., 9.2; 7 p. m., 8.0; 8 p. m., 7.2; 9 p. m., 6.9; 10 p. m., 6.7; 11 p. m., 6.7; 12 midnight, 6.6.



S. C

MEAN		
7 A. M.	8 A. M.	9 A. M.
7.3	7.4	7.6
7.4	7.5	7.7
7.5	7.6	7.8
7.6	7.7	7.9
7.7	7.8	8.0
7.8	7.9	8.1
7.9	8.0	8.2
8.0	8.1	8.3
8.1	8.2	8.4
8.2	8.3	8.5
8.3	8.4	8.6
8.4	8.5	8.7
8.5	8.6	8.8
8.6	8.7	8.9
8.7	8.8	9.0
8.8	8.9	9.1
8.9	9.0	9.2
9.0	9.1	9.3
9.1	9.2	9.4
9.2	9.3	9.5
9.3	9.4	9.6
9.4	9.5	9.7
9.5	9.6	9.8
9.6	9.7	9.9
9.7	9.8	10.0
9.8	9.9	10.1
9.9	10.0	10.2
10.0	10.1	10.3
10.1	10.2	10.4
10.2	10.3	10.5
10.3	10.4	10.6
10.4	10.5	10.7
10.5	10.6	10.8
10.6	10.7	10.9
10.7	10.8	11.0
10.8	10.9	11.1
10.9	11.0	11.2
11.0	11.1	11.3
11.1	11.2	11.4
11.2	11.3	11.5
11.3	11.4	11.6
11.4	11.5	11.7
11.5	11.6	11.8
11.6	11.7	11.9
11.7	11.8	12.0
11.8	11.9	12.1
11.9	12.0	12.2
12.0	12.1	12.3
12.1	12.2	12.4
12.2	12.3	12.5
12.3	12.4	12.6
12.4	12.5	12.7
12.5	12.6	12.8
12.6	12.7	12.9
12.7	12.8	13.0
12.8	12.9	13.1
12.9	13.0	13.2
13.0	13.1	13.3
13.1	13.2	13.4
13.2	13.3	13.5
13.3	13.4	13.6
13.4	13.5	13.7
13.5	13.6	13.8
13.6	13.7	13.9
13.7	13.8	14.0
13.8	13.9	14.1
13.9	14.0	14.2
14.0	14.1	14.3
14.1	14.2	14.4
14.2	14.3	14.5
14.3	14.4	14.6
14.4	14.5	14.7
14.5	14.6	14.8
14.6	14.7	14.9
14.7	14.8	15.0
14.8	14.9	15.1
14.9	15.0	15.2
15.0	15.1	15.3
15.1	15.2	15.4
15.2	15.3	15.5
15.3	15.4	15.6
15.4	15.5	15.7
15.5	15.6	15.8
15.6	15.7	15.9
15.7	15.8	16.0
15.8	15.9	16.1
15.9	16.0	16.2
16.0	16.1	16.3
16.1	16.2	16.4
16.2	16.3	16.5
16.3	16.4	16.6
16.4	16.5	16.7
16.5	16.6	16.8
16.6	16.7	16.9
16.7	16.8	17.0
16.8	16.9	17.1
16.9	17.0	17.2
17.0	17.1	17.3
17.1	17.2	17.4
17.2	17.3	17.5
17.3	17.4	17.6
17.4	17.5	17.7
17.5	17.6	17.8
17.6	17.7	17.9
17.7	17.8	18.0
17.8	17.9	18.1
17.9	18.0	18.2
18.0	18.1	18.3
18.1	18.2	18.4
18.2	18.3	18.5
18.3	18.4	18.6
18.4	18.5	18.7
18.5	18.6	18.8
18.6	18.7	18.9
18.7	18.8	19.0
18.8	18.9	19.1
18.9	19.0	19.2
19.0	19.1	19.3
19.1	19.2	19.4
19.2	19.3	19.5
19.3	19.4	19.6
19.4	19.5	19.7
19.5	19.6	19.8
19.6	19.7	19.9
19.7	19.8	20.0
19.8	19.9	20.1
19.9	20.0	20.2
20.0	20.1	20.3
20.1	20.2	20.4
20.2	20.3	20.5
20.3	20.4	20.6
20.4	20.5	20.7
20.5	20.6	20.8
20.6	20.7	20.9
20.7	20.8	21.0
20.8	20.9	21.1
20.9	21.0	21.2
21.0	21.1	21.3
21.1	21.2	21.4
21.2	21.3	21.5
21.3	21.4	21.6
21.4	21.5	21.7
21.5	21.6	21.8
21.6	21.7	21.9
21.7	21.8	22.0
21.8	21.9	22.1
21.9	22.0	22.2
22.0	22.1	22.3
22.1	22.2	22.4
22.2	22.3	22.5
22.3	22.4	22.6
22.4	22.5	22.7
22.5	22.6	22.8
22.6	22.7	22.9
22.7	22.8	23.0
22.8	22.9	23.1
22.9	23.0	23.2
23.0	23.1	23.3
23.1	23.2	23.4
23.2	23.3	23.5
23.3	23.4	23.6
23.4	23.5	23.7
23.5	23.6	23.8
23.6	23.7	23.9
23.7	23.8	24.0
23.8	23.9	24.1
23.9	24.0	24.2
24.0	24.1	24.3
24.1	24.2	24.4
24.2	24.3	24.5
24.3	24.4	24.6
24.4	24.5	24.7
24.5	24.6	24.8
24.6	24.7	24.9
24.7	24.8	25.0
24.8	24.9	25.1
24.9	25.0	25.2
25.0	25.1	25.3
25.1	25.2	25.4
25.2	25.3	25.5
25.3	25.4	25.6
25.4	25.5	25.7
25.5	25.6	25.8
25.6	25.7	25.9
25.7	25.8	26.0
25.8	25.9	26.1
25.9	26.0	26.2
26.0	26.1	26.3
26.1	26.2	26.4
26.2	26.3	26.5
26.3	26.4	26.6
26.4	26.5	26.7
26.5	26.6	26.8
26.6	26.7	26.9
26.7	26.8	27.0
26.8	26.9	27.1
26.9	27.0	27.2
27.0	27.1	27.3
27.1	27.2	27.4
27.2	27.3	27.5
27.3	27.4	27.6
27.4	27.5	27.7
27.5	27.6	27.8
27.6	27.7	27.9
27.7	27.8	28.0
27.8	27.9	28.1
27.9	28.0	28.2
28.0	28.1	28.3
28.1	28.2	28.4
28.2	28.3	28.5
28.3	28.4	28.6
28.4	28.5	28.7
28.5	28.6	28.8
28.6	28.7	28.9
28.7	28.8	29.0
28.8	28.9	29.1
28.9	29.0	29.2
29.0	29.1	29.3
29.1	29.2	29.4
29.2	29.3	29.5
29.3	29.4	29.6
29.4	29.5	29.7
29.5	29.6	29.8
29.6	29.7	29.9
29.7	29.8	30.0
29.8	29.9	30.1
29.9	30.0	30.2
30.0	30.1	30.3
30.1	30.2	30.4
30.2	30.3	30.5
30.3	30.4	30.6
30.4	30.5	30.7
30.5	30.6	30.8
30.6	30.7	30.9
30.7	30.8	31.0
30.8	30.9	31.1
30.9	31.0	31.2
31.0	31.1	31.3
31.1	31.2	31.4
31.2	31.3	31.5
31.3	31.4	31.6
31.4	31.5	31.7
31.5	31.6	31.8
31.6	31.7	31.9
31.7	31.8	32.0
31.8	31.9	32.1
31.9	32.0	32.2
32.0	32.1	32.3
32.1	32.2	32.4
32.2	32.3	32.5
32.3	32.4	32.6
32.4	32.5	32.7
32.5	32.6	32.8
32.6	32.7	32.9
32.7	32.8	33.0
32.8	32.9	33.1
32.9	33.0	33.2
33.0	33.1	33.3
33.1	33.2	33.4
33.2	33.3	33.5
33.3	33.4	33.6
33.4	33.5	33.7
33.5	33.6	33.8
33.6	33.7	33.9
33.7	33.8	34.0
33.8	33.9	34.1
33.9	34.0	34.2
34.0	34.1	34.3
34.1	34.2	34.4
34.2	34.3	34.5
34.3	34.4	34.6
34.4	34.5	34.7
34.5	34.6	34.8
34.6	34.7	34.9
34.7	34.8	35.0
34.8	34.9	35.1
34.9	35.0	35.2
35.0	35.1	35.3
35.1	35.2	35.4
35.2	35.3	35.5
35.3	35.4	35.6
35.4	35.5	35.7
35.5	35.6	35.8
35.6	35.7	35.9
35.7	35.8	36.0
35.8	35.9	36.1
35.9	36.0	36.2
36.0	36.1	36.3
36.1	36.2	36.4
36.2	36.3	36.5
36.3	36.4	36.6
36.4	36.5	36.7
36.5	36.6	36.8
36.6	36.7	36.9
36.7	36.8	37.0
36.8	36.9	37.1
36.9	37.0	37.2
37.0	37.1	37.3
37.1	37.2	37.4
37.2	37.3	37.5
37.3	37.4	37.6
37.4	37.5	37.7
37.5	37.6	37.8
37.6	37.7	37.9
37.7	37.8	38.0
37.8	37.9	38.1
37.9	38.0	38.2
38.0	38.1	38.3
38.1	38.2	38.4
38.2	38.3	38.5
38.3	38.4	38.6
38.4	38.5	38.7
38.5	38.6	38.8
38.6	38.7	38.9
38.7	38.8	39.0
38.8	38.9	39.1
38.9	39.0	39.2
39.0	39.1	39.3
39.1	39.2	39.4
39.2	39.3	39.5
39.3	39.4	39.6
39.4	39.5	39.7
39.5	39.6	39.8
39.6	39.7	39.9
39.7	39.8	40.0
39.8	39.9	40.1
39.9	40.0	40.2
40.0	40.1	40.3
40.1	40.2	40.4
40.2	40.3	40.5
40.3	40.4	40.6
40.4	40.5	40.7
40.5	40.6	40.8
40.6	40.7	40.9
40.7	40.8	41.0
40.8	40.9	41.1
40.9	41.0	41.2
41.0	41.1	41.3
41.1	41.2	41.4
41.2	41.3	41.5
41.3	41.4	41.6
41.4	41.5	41.7
41.5	41.6	41.8
41.6	41.7	41.9
41.7	41.8	42.0
41.8	41.9	42.1
41.9	42.0	42.2
42.0	42.1	42.3
42.1	42.2	42.4
42.2	42.3	42.5
42.3	42.4	42.6
42.4	42.5	42.7
42.5	42.6	42.8
42.6	42.7	42.9
42.7	42.8	43.0
42.8	42.9	43.1
42.9	43.0	43.2
43.0	43.1	43.3
43.1	43.2	43.4
43.2	43.3	43.5
43.3	43.4	43.6
43.4	43.5	43.7
43.5	43.6	43.8
43.6	43.7	43.9
43.7	43.8	44.0
43.8	43.9	44.1
43.9	44.0	44.2
44.0	44.1	44.3
44.1	44.2	44.4
44.2	44.3	44.5
44.3	44.4	44.6
44.4	44.5	44.7
44.5	44.6	44.8
44.6	44.7	44.9
44.7	44.8	45.0
44.8	44.9	45.1
44.9	45.0	45.2
45.0	45.1	45.3
45.1	45.2	45.4
45.2	45.3	45.5
45.3	45.4	45.6
45.4	45.5	45.7
45.5	45.6	45.8
45.6	45.7	45.9
45.7	45.8	46.0
45.8	45.9	46.1
45.9	46.0	46.2
46.0	46.1	46.3
46.1	46.2	46.4
46.2	46.3	46.5
46.3	46.4	46.6
46.4	46.5	46.7
46.5	46.6	46.8
46.6	46.7	46.9
46.7	46.8	47.0
46.8	46.9	47.1
46.9	47.0	





U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,  
WEATHER BUREAU,  
CHARLESTON, S. C., January 12, 1897.

## ANNUAL METEOROLOGICAL SUMMARY FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1896, OF CHARLESTON, S. C.

Latitude N. 32 47    Longitude W. 79 56    Observations made on 7th Meridian time.    Local time is 20 minutes slower than 75th Meridian time.

[Continued before the City Board of Health.]

L. N. JESUNOVSKY, *Lead Process Operator*



## DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH.

---

CITY OF CHARLESTON, S. C., October, 1896.

*To the Chairman and Members of the Board of Health:*

GENTLEMEN—I have the honor to submit the following report of my attendance upon the Twenty-Fourth Annual Session of the American Public Health Association, held in the City of Buffalo, N. Y., September 15-18, 1896:

The meeting was a very interesting one, having about 250 members in attendance. The labor was constant, and the program for each day's work, as mapped out by the Executive Committee, was entirely carried out. From the commencement, on Tuesday, September 15th, 10 A. M., until the adjournment, on Friday, September 18th, the sessions were well attended and the closest attention was paid to the many papers read and to the debates and remarks on the same.

This Association, as its name implies, American Public Health Association, includes in its membership sanitarians from the Dominion of Canada, from the Republic of Mexico, and from the United States. The Association numbers among its associates the most distinguished men in these three countries, whose lives are devoted to the fundamental principles of hygiene, the limitation of disease and the prolongation of human life. During the twenty-four years of its existence, the multiform and varied subjects of sanitation have been investigated, or have been elucidated, and the benefits incident to these developments have been of the greatest good to the people of our extended country.

The Association held its meetings in a very grand and beautiful building, called Ellicott Square. It is one of the modern wonders of architecture, the building and site hav-



ing cost over \$3,000,000. It is 240 by 200 feet, and is built covering the square entirely, with a glass roofed interior court. There are 600 offices and a number of stores and counting rooms, etc. Its upper floor, or roof story, is occupied by the Ellicott Club.

The Association was called to order by Dr. Edward Liceaga, of the City of Mexico.

Professor Stephen Smith, of New York City, the founder of the Association, and its President for 1872-1873-1874, was introduced, and spoke of the great good that had been done by the organization. He said a clean country is a healthy country, and spoke of the remark of Florence Nightingale, who said that she could gather nowhere in Europe such information as was to be obtained in the reports and papers published by the A. P. H. A. He also spoke of the influence of the Association in the development and extension of State Boards of Health that had been accomplished by the Association.

Dr. Wende, the Chairman of the Local Committee, then informed the Association that a very unique badge had been prepared for the members, consisting of a gilt buffalo suspended by a tri-colored ribbon.

A committee of five members was then ordered on sanitation, with special reference to drainage, plumbing and ventilation of public and private buildings.

The Committee on Disinfectants was also ordered re-organized.

A report on car ventilation, from that committee, was then read. The report spoke of the bad ventilation of passenger coaches as worse than the overheating, and recommended that after every trip the doors and windows should be thrown open for thorough airing. Advocated also the abrogation of the present system of urinals. The report backed the railway employees of this country against the world for disregard of the comfort of the passengers, and for habitual insolence nothing could equal the negro porter.

Dr. Orvananos, of the City of Mexico, read a paper on the cleaning of railroad passenger coaches, and recom-



mended that they should be cleaned with sponges saturated with corrosive sublimate. That the seats, etc., should be cleaned at every terminal station.

Dr. Noriega, from Chiapas, Mexico, read a paper on "Possibilities of Venereal Diseases in Railway Cars," and gave instances of purulent ophthalmia arising, and gave an instance of a case of infection in a Pullman car lavatory causing the loss of eyesight.

Dr. Montizambert made a report on steamship and steamboat sanitation, and called attention to the disinfection of ships by the electrolysis of sea water, a process now in use by the French Companies of the Messageries Maritimes.

Dr. Horlbeck called attention to the great necessity of the better ventilation of the state rooms of the ships engaged in carrying passengers along the Atlantic Seaboard, and recommended a double deck over the cabins, so that constant ventilation could be obtained above the berths of the passengers.

Dr. Kennedy, of Iowa, at the afternoon session, read a good paper on "The Composition and Infectiousness of Milk." He spoke of the two methods of feeding infants on breast milk and on cow's milk, and showed a great difference in favor of breast fed milk, the mortality being less where the latter was used. He spoke of the dilution of milk as a crime, for children were literally starved to death. He spoke of epidemics due to infected milk, and showed how morbid germs are introduced into milk, viz: by washing pails with impure water, by the settling of dried germs in the pails, and cans in the polluted air of the stable yard, by the unclean hands of those who did the milking, and in dirty houses and dirty people who befouled the milk. Tuberculosis was the chief danger, but Typhoid Fever, Diphtheria and Scarlet Fever were also frequently spread through this medium. He recommended inspection and cleanliness and sterilization.

Dr. Swarts, of Providence, R. I., read a paper "On Pure Milk." He said that most of the enteritis of children was





due to filthy milk. He recommended milk farms, as it was done near Buffalo, where the plan was to have reputable physicians to inspect the dairies, the milk being subjected to a bacteriological examination every week, and then certified to as pure and suitable for children's use. The milk of course cost more money, but there was a greater demand on account of the purity of the milk and freedom from infection.

Dr. Salmon, of Washington, D. C., made a report on Animal Diseases and Animal Food.

He said that outbreaks of anthrax were undoubtedly becoming more common. He said that tuberculosis cows and swine were often found in the abattoirs, and he urged the necessity of stronger enforcement of the laws and better laws against anthrax, tuberculosis and rabies, and that there should be a larger power granted in law against the sale of tuberculosis meat.

The spores of the baccillus of anthrax survive for years. The carcasses of all dying should be saturated with coal oil and burned to ashes. Hides and wool are dangerous, and even the hay from infected meadows, used for packing crockery and glass.

Dr. Lee said that since the sterilization of milk was practiced, two diseases had become prominent—infantile scurvy and rickets. Fresh pure milk is better than sterilized. Boiled milk is better than sterilized. Dr. Hibberd said he thought sterilized milk starved children to death, and Dr. Holton said that he knew of no case where tuberculosis came or had been produced by tuberculosis milk or meat from the bovine race. He had for a year and a half drank from a tuberculosis cow without knowing it, and had not suffered. Drs. Kinyoun and Salmon said that tuberculosis may be produced in animals by feeding them on tuberculosis tissues, and we find children die from tuberculosis disease, and we know that the tuberculosis baccillus does penetrate the intestines. We are surely justified in inferring this as the source of the disease.

The report of the Committee on Nomenclature and Forms



of Statistics was read by Dr. Samuel W. Abbott, of Massachusetts. Also a paper on the same subject by Dr. E. Licedge, of Mexico. Also paper on Still-Borns, by Dr. Monjarás, of San Luis Potosi.

Dr. Horlbeck then read a paper on Dengue. This paper was received with great attention. Dengue does not appear north of Charleston, and is a most interesting and curious disease. Its intense pain and high temperature and accelerated pulse, giving most alarming symptoms, and leaving no trace of disease, with quick and entire recovery.

Two papers were read:

One on Municipal Responsibility for Healthy School Houses, by Mrs. Ellen H. Richards.

And one "On Woman in Preventive Medicine," by Mrs. Harriet M. Plunkett.

The evening session was a series of welcomes, followed by the address of the President.

A welcome was given by Mayor Jewett. He gracefully welcomed the Association, and said that it was only five years since modern scientific methods have been introduced into Buffalo, and it is our boast that a great lowering has been effected in the mortality list.

The Rev. Dr. Slicer said: I address you to-night simply as a citizen of the city of the lowest death rate (where a population of 350,000 exists) in the United States, who is interested in conserving the public health of that city to a still greater extent. There is no civic consciousness in Buffalo, such as we find in Birmingham and Glasgow and Chicago. Until civic consciousness arrives in municipal life it is almost a continuous up-grade for the guardians of the public health. There is a constant warfare with ignorance and avarice. Some of us do not know enough to protect ourselves against contagion.

The Health Department of any city has no business at that trough from which the politician feeds. How many of you have not come in contact with that parsimony that will deny \$1,000 for a bacteriologist, and spends \$2,000 on a junketing trip for a Board of Aldermen.



The word city is a watchword alike for opportunity and peril. Groups gather so fast in a city like Buffalo that they are a peril to each other. So different from the country. People in great cities cry out against vaccination. Owners cry out against the examination of a tenement where often one hundred people are gathered in one house, crying out that his house is his castle.

The highest attainment of life cannot be reached unless the citizen recognizes your Association work.

Dr. Liceaga then delivered his annual address, "The Mission of Hygiene is the Prevention of Disease."

Dr. Liceaga first thanked the Association for the honor that had been paid to his country and himself in electing him the President. Gave an interesting account of the growth and development of public hygiene in Mexico under President Diaz during the last twenty years.

He said that contagious diseases should be especially studied with a view not only to their cure and the prevention of epidemics, but to the means of preventing the development of individual cases.

The several phases of the subject of epidemics were taken up separately and treated in an exhaustive manner. He said that isolation in infectious diseases were not so essential in some diseases as in others, and that the study of the extent to which it should be practiced would repay investigation. He thought that it would merit investigation, the ascertainment of the period within which any disease is contagious, and the person affected, dangerous to his neighbors.

The necessity of a broader study of contagion and disinfection by uniform methods, over wide areas of country was urged, and the necessity also of government inspection, and the regulation of vaccines and serums for inoculation purposes insisted upon. A committee to devise means for the use and sale of only absolutely pure and perfect serum should be appointed.

In conclusion Dr. Liceaga said: I beg to offer you my sincere congratulation on our again coming together in the twenty-fourth meeting of this Association, and on having



selected for the place of meeting this beautiful and interesting city, which is so splendidly placed at the eastern end of this delicious lake, a lake that supplies the water for this powerful river that further on participates into a grand cataract, a stupendous marvel of nature, that thousands of pilgrims from all parts of the world come to contemplate and admire; in this city which offers to us its hospitality, and affords us an opportunity of again meeting to render our homage to science, and to work together for the physical well-being of our fellow creatures.

On Wednesday morning Mr. Rudolph Hering, of New York City, chairman of the Committee on Disposal of Garbage, made an extensive report. He said that the financial aspect of the case should be secondary in the prevention of a nuisance. He said that there was no evidence of disease arising from garbage; it is a nuisance and must be looked after in that way. In Buffalo the garbage is disinfected before it is dumped.

Reduction plants have been to a great extent discarded. Burning completely is the right thing. Destruction by fire as a sanitary point is recommended. Cremation is the only good method of the disposal of garbage, and in epidemics it is invaluable. Cremation cost in large cities from 2 to 6 cents per capita, medium cities 6 to 10 cents, and in one small city 20 cents. The reduction process in use in about 10 cities varied from 15 to 67 cents per capita.

Col. Morse, of New York, then read a paper on "Disposal of the Garbage and Waste in the Household"; also a paper was read by Dr. N. E. Wordin, of Bridgeport, on "A Plea for the Domestic Disposal of Garbage," and a paper was read by Major William S. Tremaine on "The Disposal of Household Garbage and Excrement." These papers were very interesting as disclosing a new method of the disposal of garbage by the stove in daily use in cooking the daily food—the recommendations in this new departure is that each household should carbonize its garbage or refuse and turn over the ashes to the city. There were several forms of apparatus shown; a box or cradle was exhibited which





could be attached to or used in the kitchen stove pipe.

Dr. Wordin exhibited an apparatus with gas burner attachment. With this latter it was declared that not only kitchen refuse but even fœces could be destroyed without any nuisance in odors or gases. It will certainly be a great advance in hygiene when all the foul refuse of the kitchen shall be incinerated without a dollar of additional expense by every kitchen stove. It was generally agreed that the swill pail and garbage barrel were in themselves very great nuisances, and should be gotten rid of.

Dr. Sternburg, Surgeon General U. S. A., spoke of the necessity for the prompt disposal of garbage, because of the dissemination of putrescent matter by flies. Many mysterious cases of typhoid fever and diarrhœa are due to direct contamination by flies.

There were several appliances for the disposal by kitchen stoves shown, and it was stated that they acted in a perfectly easy and practical way and destroyed the garbage very effectually.

Dr. Probst, chairman of the Committee on "The Transportation and Disposal of the Dead," then read a report; this was followed by a paper by Dr. Benj. Lee, of Philadelphia, on the "Quick or the Dead."

Dr. Probst said it was quite possible to prepare a body, dead of an infectious disease, so as to make it transportable without any danger of infection, and that it is the duty of the Association to develop the simplest methods by which this end can be attained, in order that the sentiment of respect for the dead may be maintained without danger to the living.

Dr. Lee cited several cases that had come under his observation where the germs had been carried in the wood of the coffin, and others, where a cradle in which a child had died with scarlet fever had infected a whole family two years later. Dr. Lee said the true solution of the problem is the cremation of all contagious corpses; the ashes of such a body may be carried anywhere without danger.



There has lately appeared a tendency among certain prominent sanitarians to relax precautions in transporting and handling the bodies of those dying of contagious diseases. They claim that a dead body can be treated so that no germs will remain. This is not the case, and a body even after the most antiseptic treatment may carry the germs of disease. Dr. Lee asked how far should the dead be allowed to interfere in the affairs of the living. He also asked how far are sacrifices to the dead allowable or desirable. The most common form of sacrifice is in elaborate and expensive funerals; the next is in the new and unnecessary dresses and clothing; then the mourning veil.

Many fatal cases of pneumonia can be traced to standing with bare heads at the open grave side during the storms of winter, and the clergy suffer particularly from this form of sacrifice; but the greatest sacrifice is in the offering up human beings to the dead by means of the infectious germs in the bodies and vestments of the latter. Dr. Durgin, of Boston, recommended a steel casket for deceased bodies.

At the afternoon session Dr. Chacon, of Mexico, read a paper on "Measures for the Prevention of Blindness." Dr. Chacon declared that a large percentage of all cases of blindness was preventable, and recommended means of prevention of the same, particularly by paying attention to books used by children in schools, as to size of type, color of paper, length of lines and distance between lines. He also recommended that regulations to govern the sale of spectacles be put into practice, similar to those governing and regulating the sale of drugs, so that the relation between oculist and optician should be the same as between physician and pharmacist.

Dr. Howe, of Buffalo, said that a large proportion of the diseases inducing blindness is preventable, but only preventable when attended to early, the cornea is ulcerated through often before relief is sought. The law ought to require in every community that every case of infantile ophthalmia should be reported at once to some legally qualified practitioner.



A paper was read on "Miasmatic Fevers in the State of Sonora" by Dr. Noriega, and a paper entitled a "Summary of Sanitary Legislation in the State of Mexico," by Dr. Alvarez. A report was then read by Dr. Walcott, from the Committee on National Health Legislation. Several other technical papers were read.

Dr. Mitchell, of New Jersey, proposed that the sanitary authority in each township should be exercised by an individual; that each local officer should hold office for five years; that examinations for candidates for appointment should be by State Boards of Health, and appointments only made from a list of persons recommended by the State Boards; that removals should be made only for cause, and that the local Health Officer should be paid by the governing body for his services.

Dr. Formento, of New Orleans, read a report from the International Committee on the Prevention of the Spread of Yellow Fever.

He recommended that the President of the United States be requested to protest to the Governments to the South of us, where Yellow Fever prevails, against the continued presence of this great menace to millions of people residing in the Southern States; that these Governments should be asked to adopt stringent and restrictive measures, as to a better sanitation and eradication of the disease.

Drs. Liceaga and Mendozabal also read papers as to Yellow Fever in Mexico.

During the evening session Dr. Leal read a very interesting description of a new Contagious Disease Hospital recently built at Paterson, N. J., at a cost of \$27,000. There are three hospital buildings and an administration building, besides boiler house and stables, etc., sterilizing house and steam cylinder. The buildings are of brick, and the hospital can accommodate thirty-six patients. There are subdivisions in the hospital. The description of these hospitals indicate the ability to carry out very complete isolation and disinfection.

At the end of the evening session the Association were entertained by the Ellicott Club.





On Thursday morning Dr. Smart, U. S. A., made a voluminous report on Pollution of Water Supplies. This was a very able paper.

He reported that a conference of Bacteriologists had been held in New York in this connection, to determine a starting point as to the various Baccilli, or for a common name, as to be understood by these Bacteriologists, and that the investigation of water supply pollution would now be able to commence their work on a common platform. It was an immense subject, and required great care in making progress.

Dr. Wyatt Johnson, of Montreal, read a paper on "The Serum Diagnosis Test for Typhoid Fever."

Dr. Johnson said that it had been known for some time that the addition of a few drops of the blood serum of a convalescent from Typhoid Fever to a pure fresh culture of Eberth's Baccillus would produce a decided effect upon the organisms. It is now found that the blood of cases in comparatively early stages of the disease has the same power, and Dr. Johnson stated that it possessed the same power when dried, so that a drop of serum pressed out and allowed to dry upon a visiting card or scrap of paper can furnish a valuable diagnostic test.

Specimens were shown where a drop of blood from a healthy person were added to the Typhoid Baccillus culture. No appreciable change was noticed. Where a drop was added from a Typhoid Fever case the motile power of the Baccillus of Eberth was destroyed, and there was a conglomeration of the various cells.

The next matter brought to the attention of the Association was presented in three papers, by Drs. Robinson, of Maine; Kinyoun, U. S. M. H. S.; Dr. Schweinitz, of Washington, on the subject of Formaldehyde as a disinfectant.

Two or three lamps were shown for its production.

These gentlemen all agreed that this substance possessed wonderful sterilizing qualities; also that it possessed remarkable penetrating power. Baccilli buried half an inch under sand had been killed, under the evolution of the gas.





Baccilli within folded blankets and mattresses had been killed. This gas will be of the greatest assistance in disinfecting rooms and cars, and it is hoped will be of great use in taking the place of the Sulphur Dioxide.

Dr. Gihon read a paper at the evening session strongly against the bicycle wheel, for its evil effects on both men and women: upon men by humping the back, cramping the chest and straining the heart; upon women by throwing the weight of the body upon the perineum. He adverted to the serious harm to women from improper saddles. Girls under the age of puberty should be restricted by parents, guardians and teachers to short rides, and no woman at any age mounted on any other than a wide, elastic seat, without exterior horn or central ridge. Lastly, the gait should be such as can be maintained with the least personal exertion.

Dr. Eliza Mosher, of Ann Arbor, a practicing Gynæcologist, of twenty years experience as a practitioner, disputed Dr. Gihon's assertions. She said she had seen woman after woman, and girl after girl, by riding a bicycle, recover from maladies of which I had been unable to cure her before.

As a means of healthful, vigorous exercise, an emancipator from the tyranny of dress, and an exhilarating relief from worry and nerve strain, the bicycle had no equal.

Dr. Formento read a report from the Committee on Alcoholic Drinks. He argued that the promotion of the regular dietetic use of vinous and light malt liquors was the best means of controlling drunkenness.

Temperance is to be recommended, rather than prohibition. We are heartily in favor of temperance or moderate drinking, and are as heartily opposed to prohibition.

On Friday morning, September 18th, the attendance was undiminished. A number of resolutions were adopted, among them one by Dr. Walter Wyman, U. S. M. H. S. He believed Yellow Fever to be the most subtle and dangerous of all epidemic diseases, and whereas it is ordinarily conveyed into a new country from an infected seaport of another, and whereas the continued and persistent presence



of this disease in any seaport is believed to be unnecessary, and may be prevented by proper engineering and other sanitary measures, therefore be it

*Resolved*, 1. That it is the duty of every Government possessing seaports thus infected to institute such engineering and other sanitary measures as shall remove this menace to seaports of other nations.

2. That it is the duty of the Governments continuously threatened with the invasion of Yellow Fever from a seaport in which this is allowed to persist, to make such expositions to the Government in possession of the offending seaport as shall cause the latter to adopt sanitary measures necessary to remove this obstruction to commercial intercourse and menace to human life.

Dr. A. N. Bell, of New York, read a paper on "Drunkenness, a Vice, it should be so Treated." He took the ground that neither heredity nor disease had much to do with the causation of drunkenness. Inherited appetite for liquor was usually proved by finding one or more drunkards among the patient's ancestors or family.

These could be found readily in almost any family, (not even excluding the family of those present,) if the search were pushed far enough. It may become a disease by neglect and repeated indulgence, and of course give rise to diseased conditions, but primarily it is a vice, and not a disease. He pointed out that drunkenness is regularly associated with, and leads to crime, pauperism, vice, and every form of moral degradation, rather than physical. Drunkenness should be made a misdemeanor, with increasing punishments; while the habitual drunkard should be first deprived of civil rights, and finally, if he persisted, confined in an appropriate institution, permanently, or until such time as he gave good evidence of reformation, on the plan in fact of the indeterminable sentence, as now applied to other habitual criminals.

I had the honor of being made the President of the Association for the next year. The Association will meet in Philadelphia, and it is expected that as it will be the



twenty-fifth anniversary, that it will be a most memorable meeting.

I paid several visits to the various branches of the New York Health Department; was very courteously received by Mr. Wilson, Commissioner of Health of the New York Health Department, who did everything in his power to assist me. I visited the Diphtheria plant, in company with Dr. C. F. Roberts, the efficient Sanitary Superintendent of New York City. Commencing at the preparation for the culture of the toxine to inject the horses, I saw several hundred guinea pigs, which are used to assist in these cultures, they being injected with the toxine culture to test the strength of the diphtheria poison. Other guinea pigs are also injected with the anti-toxine serum to test the efficacy and strength of the serum before it is distributed for diphtheria patients. I visited the stables where the horses are undergoing the process of making the serum. It takes eight to ten weeks and a number of injections before the serum of the blood of the horse is ready for the injections for diphtheria. The whole system and plant are carried out in painstaking and thorough manner, and I am more and more impressed every year with the completeness of the New York Health Department.

I also visited North Brothers' Island, where the contagious diseases are sent, that is typhus fever, smallpox and leprosy and measles and whooping cough. The diphtheria and scarlet fever cases are sent to the Willard Parker Hospital, East River, Sixteenth Street. About a year ago a Mrs. Minturn, New York City, being impressed with the great want of a hospital for well-to-do people that were unfortunate enough to have diphtheria and scarlet fever and measles, either in their homes or in the hotels or boarding houses, where they might be located, made a donation of \$25,000 to build a hospital for this purpose, and has gone to work and secured about sixty or seventy thousand dollars more, and there is at present about \$90,000 in sight, the plans are all drawn out, and work will soon be commenced. The hospital site is well chosen, being at the foot of Six-





teenth Street, East River. The hospital will fill a great want.

I spent a day at Paterson, New Jersey, as the guest of Dr. J. L. Leal, the Health Officer of that city.

There has been just completed at Paterson a hospital for contagious diseases, at a cost of \$27,000. The whole arrangement is well considered and well executed, and reflects the greatest credit on Dr. Leal and his assistants. Thoroughness and completeness as to every detail in this most important necessity characterize the hospitals. There are really three distinct hospital buildings, and a central administration building, besides another building for a sterilizing cylinder, built on lines taken from the Charleston sterilizer, now in use at the City Hospital. The hospitals and the administration buildings and the boiler house are all of beautiful red brick, and are finished in a very attractive manner. The hospitals will accommodate thirty-six, and can be easily arranged to accommodate double that number in case of necessity. Dr. Leal was most kind and considerate and hospitable.

The necessity for these contagious disease hospitals, where patients can be instantly sent, relieving the community from the danger of being afflicted by an infecting source, is receiving the attention of sanitarians throughout the country, and it is a matter that should receive attention in this city.

I spent a day at the Quarantine Station at Staten Island as the guest of Dr. A. H. Doty, the Health Officer of the Port of New York. He has had recently built, by Messrs. Valk & Murdoch, of this city, a plant for disinfection by steam heat. This plant is a model for close attention to every detail of the latest scientific completeness in all requirements. The steel cylinder has given the greatest satisfaction, and is a credit to the mechanical skill and ability and workmanship of the City of Charleston.

Respectfully submitted,

H. B. HORLBECK, M. D.,

*Health Officer.*





## REPORT OF TIDAL DRAIN KEEPER.

CHARLESTON, January 1st, 1897.

*To His Honor the Mayor and City Council:*

GENTLEMEN—I have the honor to submit the following report of the proceedings of this Department for the past year:

Appropriation Allowed.....	\$4,500 00
J. C. Beard, 1 dozen lamps.....	\$ 3 00
Anderson Lumber Company, 1,350 feet 1½ x 18 x 25, @ \$20.00 M.....	27 00
Roessler & Son, material for cleaning drains.....	65 75
John F. Riley, repairing tools for cleaning drains..	41 93
A. G. Rumbley, making and hanging gate.....	10 00
Percival Manufacturing Company, 738 feet rough plank, @ \$10.00 M.....	7 38
Two (2) drain hands for year.....	730 00
Tidal Drain Keeper's salary.....	900 00
Labor for cleaning out drains.....	2,484 62
	<hr/> 4,269 68
Balance on hand.....	\$ 230 32

Yours respectfully,

JNO. E. KOSTER,

*Tidal Drain Keeper.*



## DEPARTMENT OF CHARITIES.

### CHARLESTON ORPHAN HOUSE.

*To the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Charleston :*

GENTLEMEN—I have the honor to present herewith a statement of the receipts and expenditures of the Charleston Orphan House for 1896. Also the reports of the various Standing Committees for the fiscal year, ending December 31st, 1896, with the annexed statement of the Commissioners' Trust Fund.

GEO. W. WILLIAMS,  
*Chairman Board Commissioners  
Of the Charleston Orphan House.*

#### REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

*Statement of the Receipts and Expenditures of the Charleston Orphan House for the Year Ending December 31st, 1896.*

##### RECEIPTS.

To amount received from Interest on Public Fund.....	\$ 9,033 92
To amount received from Commissioners' Trust Fund.....	2,405 97
Balance from City Council.....	8,689 64
	<u>\$20,129 53</u>

##### EXPENDITURES.

By amount expended as per monthly returns to City Council..	\$17,023 56
By Physician's salary.....	700 00
By amount expended from Commissioners' Trust Fund as per return to City Council .....	2,405 97
	<u>\$20,129 53</u>

ST. JULIEN GRIMKE,  
*Treasurer B. C. O. H.*



### REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON IMPROVEMENT AND DISCIPLINE.

The Committee on Improvement and Discipline respectfully report, that they do not see where any improvement can be made in the discipline of the house.

FRANCIS J. PELZER.

B. A. MUCKENFUSS.

GEO. H. TUCKER.

T. A. WILBUR.

JAMES M. EASON.

A. F. C. CRAMER.

V. C. DIBBLE.

H. H. DELEON.

January 14, 1897. J. S. BUIST.

### REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON RETRENCHMENT AND REFORM.

The Committee on Retrenchment and Reform beg leave to report that the management of the Institution is, as usual, conducted on as economical principles as possible, and have no suggestions to make.

Respectfully,

T. A. WILBUR.

JAS. M. EASON.

A. F. C. CRAMER.

F. J. PELZER.

### REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON SCHOOLS.

The Committee respectfully report to the Board the following resume of the year, ending December 31st, 1896:

#### STATISTICAL.

*Boys. Girls. Total.*

Highest No. on Register.....	120	118	238
Average attendance—During the month of January a mild form of measles prevailed, and the average attendance for that month was.....	90	80	170
For the rest of the year.....	116	114	230
Admitted during the year.....	25	14	39
Discharged .....	15	16	31



The studies embrace reading, writing, orthography, mental and practical arithmetic, common school and physical geography, familiar science, physiology, grammar, book-keeping, stenography, vocal and instrumental music.

The Kindergarten now numbers 58, a class of 21 having been promoted to the Primary Department.

The Easter exercises in the Chapel, and the entertainments given during the Christmas holiday, which were witnessed by a large number of the friends of the Institution, were highly creditable. The Wednesday afternoon exercises of the School are attended with much interest.

The Board has sent two of the advanced girls to the new Kindergarten Training Class, formed in the city in October—their expenses to be paid from the private fund.

Archie Shaw has been promoted to the third class in the High School, and his reports continue excellent.

The Committee, as well as the whole Board, are impressed with the efficiency of this department of our trust and the continued advance made yearly in the higher standards attained by the pupils.

Your Committee gives due meed of praise to the principal, as well as all the teachers, in the faithful and conscientious discharge of their duties; and in the future recommend this department to your continued kindness and consideration.

J. S. BUIST, Chairman,  
VIRGIL C. DIBBLE,  
FRANCIS J. PELZER,  
B. A. MUCKENFUSS,  
A. F. C. CRAMER,

*Committee on Schools.*

January 1, 1897.





*Abstract of the Receipts and Expenditures of the Private  
Fund of the Commissioners of the Charleston Orphan  
House for the year ending December 31st, 1896.*

---



---

DR.

To amount received from Estate of the late Treasurer (including balance of last year, \$237.64)....	\$1,276 45	
To cash received from interest on investments....	1,417 25	
To cash returned from Picnic appropriation.....	3 25	
To cash received from H. C. Brickman .....	5 00	
		<hr/> \$2,701 95

CR.

By cash paid Officers' salaries .....	\$1,949 28	
Box in Germania Bank .....	10 00	
Donations.....	100 00	
Picnic and excursions .....	170 20	
Books and clothing High School boy,	11 99	
Magnolia Cemetery Company .....	31 50	
Painting railing of cemetery lot .....	20 00	
Funeral expenses.....	48 00	
Spectacles for two girls.....	5 00	
Kindergarten tuition, one quarter for two girls.....	25 00	
Illustrated lecture.....	5 00	
Book of Reference for school .....	30 00	
		<hr/> \$2,405 97
Balance .....		295 98
		<hr/> \$2,701 95

ST. JULIEN GRIMKE,  
*Treasurer.*

Examined and found correct.

H. H. DELEON,  
J. S. BUIST,  
B. A. MUCKENFUSS,  
*Committee on Accounts.*

Approved.

GEO. W. WILLIAMS,  
*Chairman Charleston Orphan House.*



*List of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities belonging to the Private Fund of the Commissioners of the Charleston Orphan House, exhibited to us by St. J. Grimke, this 7th day of January, 1897.*

---

51 City of Charleston 4 per cent. Bonds, each \$1,000.....	\$51,000
7 City of Charleston 4 per cent. Bonds, each 500.....	3,500
5 City of Charleston 4 per cent. Bonds, each 100.....	500
2 N. E. R. R. First Mortgage Bonds, each \$500.....	1,000
1 Certificate of State of South Carolina Stock $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.....	4,500
1 Certificate for 20 Shares Magnolia Cemetery Stock at \$100 ..	2,000
1 Certificate for 4 Shares Bank of Charleston Stock.....	400
1 Certificate for $\frac{1}{2}$ Share Bank of Charleston Stock.....	50
1 Deed for six lots in Magnolia Cemetery .....	

---

Examined and found correct.

H. H. DELEON,  
J. S. BUIST,  
B. A. MUCKENFUSS,  
*Committee on Accounts.*

January 7, 1897.

#### REPORT OF LIBRARY COMMITTEE.

The Library contains 3,775 volumes and 172 pamphlets, etc. Only four volumes have been added since last report. The children have drawn and read during the year 3,570 volumes.

GEO. H. TUCKER, *Chairman.*  
T. A. WILBUR.  
A. T. SMYTHE.

January 14, 1897.

#### REPORT OF CHAPEL AND ANNIVERSARY COMMITTEE.

The Committee on Chapel and Anniversary make the following report :

Services were conducted in the Chapel throughout the year by the resident clergy and fourteen visiting ministers,



Bishop W. W. Duncan, Revs. J. L. Egbert, D. D., Mr. Phelps, of Buffalo; J. W. Canty Johnson, J. M. Pringle, G. W. Walker, A. M. Chreitzberg, D. D., John Gass, S. L. Morris, D. D., W. M. McPheeters, D. D., M. McLaughlin, R. H. Nall, D. D., J. T. Wightman, D. D., and J. L. Vass. The committee again return hearty thanks to the clergy for their kind and prompt responses. The children still maintain their reputation for good music and attention to the services. On Easter Sunday there was an impressive and instructive service by the children—the Building of the Cross, by fifteen little girls, being a particularly beautiful feature. This service, at the request of the Chairman of the Committee, was conducted by Professor V. C. Dibble. On the afternoon of July 5th, as the minister who was to officiate was taken suddenly ill, there was no service in the Chapel. It was, however, the anniversary of the Boys' Missionary Society, and the children had a very enjoyable missionary service, in the school room, of recitation, singing, etc., conducted by the President and members of the Society.

Respectfully,

B. A. MUCKENFUSS.

A. F. C. CRAMER.

GEO. H. TUCKER.

J. S. BUIST.

December 31, 1896.

#### REPORT OF BINDING-OUT COMMITTEE.

The Binding-Out Committee present the following as their annual report:

There have been admitted during the year twenty-one boys and eleven girls—total thirty-two.

There have been discharged thirteen boys and twelve girls—total twenty-five. Of these, twenty have gone to relatives, one of whom is pursuing his studies at college;



five have been apprenticed, of whom three are engaged in house work, one in farming, and one in merchandise.

Respectfully submitted,

VIRGIL C. DIBBLE,

GEO. H. TUCKER,

A. T. SMYTHE,

*Binding-Out Committee.*

January 7, 1897.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON REPAIRS.

The Committee on Repairs of the Charleston Orphan House respectfully submit this as their report for the year 1896, as to repairs done, viz :

All the apartments in the basement, dining rooms, play rooms, bath rooms, etc., also the passage ways, some of the stairs and private rooms on first floor, were repaired and painted; the floors of school rooms and corridors and stairways were re-stained, many of the steam and hot water pipes renewed, and a new one thousand gallon tank for well water for use of laundry, added. The wood work on upper part of the building outside, and cupola, repaired and painted; some of the columns which were considered unsafe on account of the weight of the alarm bell, had to be replaced by new ones; also needed work on the roof. Most of this work was done by the Engineer, with the assistance of the boys in the House and an occasional hand, at a cost of \$1,386.20.

Respectfully submitted,

G. W. EGAN, *Chairman,*

A. T. SMYTHE,

H. H. DELEON,

*Committee on Repairs, Charleston Orphan House.*

January 14, 1897.





## REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PURVEYANCE.

The Committee on Purveyance beg leave to submit their Annual Report of Expenditures for the Charleston Orphan House for the year 1896:

	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>Cost.</i>
Fresh Meat...	25,731	\$ 1,009 57
Salt Meat, Bacon, Hams, etc.....	4,605½	396 21
Coffee.....	266	44 44
Cocoa Shells .....	1,075	32 47
Rice.....	6,617	225 10
Butter .....	1,287	269 51
Cottolene.....	810	51 70
Tea.....	90	46 45
Sugar.....	2,886	141 91
Molasses .....	516 galls.	180 60
Flour .....	18 bbls.	87 45
Irish Potatoes.....	19 bbls.	35 75
Sweet Potatoes.....	50 bbls.	53 88
Bread.....	51,800 lbs.	1,049 60
Milk .....	3,581 galls.	512 35
Grist, 400½ bushels; Meal, 211½ bushels.....		312 53
Small Groceries.....		464 10
Corn and Peas, 55 bushels.....		26 98
		<hr/>
Soap, Starch, etc.....		\$4,940 60
Fuel, Wood and Coal.....		62 39
Clothing, House Linen, Hats and Shoes.....		740 10
Books, Stationery, etc.....		2,657 00
Medicines, Carbolic Soap, Disinfectants, etc.....		169 09
House Furnishings, Garden Seeds, etc.....		150 07
Salaries and Labor.....		342 21
Incidental Expenses, such as vegetables, picnic, officers' tables, extras for sick, and other small items too numerous to mention.....		5,296 46
Repairs.....		882 72
		<hr/>
		1,386 20
		<hr/>
		\$16,626 84
		<hr/>

It will be noticed that the expenditures are about \$2,600 less than those of the previous year. A part of this was caused by the low price of bread and meat; but as the most rigid economy was observed in every department the expenses were reduced to a very low figure, and the Com-



mittee are gratified at being able to make so favorable a report.

The garden furnished the following: 299 bunches beets, 1,005 bunches carrots, 84 head of cabbage, 1,566 egg plants, 650 head of lettuce, 100 mangoes, 112 pumpkins, 831 bunches turnips, 31 bushels snapbeans, 505 bunches radishes, 312 squash, 11 bushels tomatoes, 11 bushels okra, 18 bunches leeks, 13 muskmelons.

Respectfully submitted,

JAS. M. EASON.

T. A. WILBUR.

A. F. C. CRAMER.

January 14, 1897.

CHARLESTON ORPHAN HOUSE, January 15, 1897.

The Chairman, in transmitting the reports of the various Standing Committees, avails himself of the occasion to add his special endorsement of the same. The affairs of the Home have been carefully and economically administered. He also wishes to add his tribute of praise to the Principal and Superintendent, Miss A. K. Irving, also to her corps of faithful assistants—they do all in their power to make the Orphan House, in its various departments, the pride of Charleston. In the Board of Commissioners the utmost cordiality and harmony prevail. It is a gratifying fact that while the efficiency of the Institution has never attained as high a standard as at this time, the economy of its administration has been marked by a steady reduction of expenses. We have spent two thousand dollars less this year than last; should provisions be higher in 1897 of course we will need to spend more. In consequence of the extreme "hard times" Miss Irving economized to the utmost. The girls' Sunday dress of 1895 was made to do duty for 1896, while the boys got only a school suit. They will both need Sunday suits in 1897. It is impossible to estimate accurately the cost of food and clothing, as prices change from year to year. Not a dollar, however, will be spent that is not absolutely



necessary. Probably two thousand dollars will be needed for repairs and painting—buildings more than a century old require heavy outlays each year.

### SEWING DEPARTMENT.

The report of the Sewing Department, which, in addition to the general seamstress work, includes tailoring and dressmaking, is as follows:

Boys' woollen suits.....	198
Boys' cottonnade suits.....	113
Pantaloon.....pairs	75
Worsted dresses.....	91
Cotton dresses.....	316
Boys' and girls' under garments.....	1,100
Calico shirtees.....	34
Aprons.....	150
Sheets.....	12
Bed and pillow ticks.....	13
Pavilions.....	39
Curtains for sick room.....	15
Doilies hemmed, etc.....	192
Towels hemmed.....	213
Pillow cases.....	35
Hemming by little children.....yards..	143
Stockings, socks and handkerchiefs marked.....	900
Clothing outgrown by larger children, refitted to smaller ones....	1,645

The laundry has handled 120,892 pieces during the year. The girls have assisted in this department, as in the kitchen and elsewhere.

There is nothing new in the Sunday-School to report. The work has been carried on without interruption, under the superintendence of Mr. Knox. The principal and teachers continue to give their time to the instruction of the children.

The health of the inmates of the House the past year has been excellent. In a family of nearly three hundred, there has been but one death, and that was caused by accident—



Edward Torck, aged thirteen. His remains were interred in our lot in Magnolia Cemetery.

The House is open to visitors every Wednesday at four o'clock. All citizens should avail themselves of the opportunity to see and learn the condition of the orphans, and the advantages afforded them in this beneficent Home.

Respectfully submitted,

GEO. W. WILLIAMS, *Chairman,*  
*Board of Commissioners of Charleston Orphan House.*

January, 1897.





*"To do good and to distribute, forget not.—Heb. XIII.*

FOUNDED A. D. 1813.

## SHIRRAS DISPENSARY,

SOCIETY AND MEETING STREETS,

CHARLESTON, S. C.

*"Blessed is he that considereth the poor."—Psalms XLI.*

---

CHARLESTON, S. C., October 1st, 1896.

*To the Citizens of Charleston :*

We beg to call your attention to the charity of the

## SHIRRAS DISPENSARY.

The Dispensary is opened on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, from 12.30 to 1.30 P. M., for the treatment of General Surgery, Diseases of Women and Children, Diseases Genito-Urinary, Dermatology and Diseases of Eye and Ear.

The object of the Dispensary is not to encourage pauperism, but to provide first-class medical treatment and medicines to the indigent who are suffering from any of the above diseases. The Trustees are anxious that this noble charity should be used but not abused, and therefore request that you will refer any such cases coming to your knowledge to the office of the Dispensary, No. 72 Society Street.

J. ADGER SMYTH,  
P. GOURDIN DESAUSSURE,  
ALEX. W. MARSHALL,

*Trustees of Shirras Dispensary.*



BOARD OF TRUSTEES  
OF  
SHIRRAS DISPENSARY,  
OF CHARLESTON, S. C., 1896.

Hon. J. ADGER SMYTH, Mayor of Charleston.  
Dr. P. GOURDIN DESAUSSURE, President Medical Society.  
Maj. ALEX. W. MARSHALL, President St. Andrews' Society.

OFFICERS.

Hon. J. ADGER SMYTH, President.  
Maj. ALEX. W. MARSHALL, Secretary and Treasurer.

MEDICAL STAFF.

Dr. J. J. EDWARDS, General Surgery.  
Dr. CHAS. M. REES, Diseases of Women and Children.  
Dr. JOHN L. DAWSON, Jr., Diseases of the Eye and Ear.  
Dr. CHAS. W. KOLLOCK, Diseases of the Eye and Ear.  
Dr. T. PRIOLEAU WHALEY, Diseases Genito-Urinary and  
Dermatology.

OFFICE AND CLINICAL ROOMS,

NO. 72 SOCIETY STREET.

Open from 12.30 to 1.30 P. M., Tuesdays, Thursdays and  
Saturdays.

Janitor, James McCants, colored.



RULES OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES  
OF  
SHIRRAS DISPENSARY OF CHARLESTON, S. C.

Adopted November 30, 1813.

Revised January 20, 1851.

Revised February 15, 1896.

RULE I.

The meetings of the Board of Trustees (at which the Mayor shall preside) shall be held at the Mayor's office, at such hour as he shall appoint, on the first Monday of January, April, July and October of each year; but in case any particular business should require it, the President may convene the Trustees by a written notice at whatever time or place he shall judge expedient.

RULE II.

A quorum shall consist of not less than two Trustees, who shall be competent to transact all the ordinary business of the Institution; provided, that none of the present Rules shall be altered but by a full Board at a regular meeting, upon ten (10) days' notice of such intended alteration being given at the Board; provided, also, that no contract for the payment of money shall be valid unless determined by a full Board.

RULE III.

Every question shall be determined by yeas and nays, so that the vote of each member or Trustee may always be ascertained.

RULE IV.

ANNUAL MEETING—SECRETARY AND TREASURER.

The annual meeting shall be held on the first Monday in January, at which time all the Trustees, who have not already done so, will qualify by taking the following oath,



to be administered by any person qualified to administer oaths in this State, viz :

"I do solemnly swear that I will, to the best of my knowledge, faithfully discharge the duty of Trustee of the Shirras Dispensary vested in me, and faithfully conform to and strictly observe the laws of South Carolina, and that I will, to the best of my skill and ability, discharge the said trust."

When the Trustees have all qualified the Mayor shall take the chair, and one of the Trustees shall be elected to serve as Secretary and Treasurer for the term of one year, but should it be impracticable or undesirable to procure a Secretary and Treasurer from the Trustees, it shall be competent for the Board to elect annually as Secretary and Treasurer some other person, and whoever becomes Secretary and Treasurer shall give security, to be approved by the Trustees, for all moneys and property of the Dispensary which he may have in charge. For the faithful performance of his duty the Secretary and Treasurer shall receive one hundred dollars per annum.

#### RULE V.

In case of the death, resignation, refusal to act or departure from the State, of one or more of the Trustees, the remaining Trustee or Trustees shall be competent to transact any business of the institution in like manner as if all of them were present.

#### RULE VI.

A minute of the proceedings of the Board shall be signed by all the members thereof, after being entered upon the journals kept in a book appropriated to that purpose.

#### RULE VII.

The Secretary and Treasurer shall submit his financial report, together with a statement of the assets of the Board,





at each annual meeting, and at any other meeting on being notified by the President ; and the members of the Medical and Surgical Staff shall also at the annual meeting submit their reports, all of which shall be handed to the Mayor to be published in the City Year Book.

### RULES GOVERNING THE STAFF.

Annually they are to elect, from among their number, an executive officer, whose duties shall be :

To make quarterly, to the Trustees, a report as to the condition of the Dispensary, and to suggest any changes that may be needed.

Annually, on the first Monday in January, they are to make a report of the medical and surgical work done at the Dispensary.

The executive officer is to keep a list of the instruments and appliances belonging to the institution.

He is to see that the Dispensary is opened on the proper days, and at the proper hours ; and that the staff is in attendance.

Also, to examine all bills for medicines, instruments, etc., ordered for the Dispensary, and to vouch for their correctness.

### RULES GOVERNING PATIENTS.

They must be poor and unable to pay for medical attendance or medicines.

They must present themselves for treatment during the hours that the Dispensary is opened.

They must conduct themselves in an orderly manner, and be subservient to the physicians' orders.



HISTORICAL.

The Board of Trustees of Shirras Dispensary was organized on St. Andrew's Day (November 30th), A. D. 1813, under the provisions of the last Will and Testament of Alexander Shirras, a native of Old Deer, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, who was also for many years a resident and successful merchant of Charleston, S. C. His remains lie in St. Michael's Church Yard, near the west wall of the Cemetery, and are marked by a marble tablet, bearing the following epitaph:

CONSECRATED TO

ALEXANDER SHIRRAS,

A NATIVE OF OLD DEER, ABERDEENSHIRE, SCOTLAND, AND FOR THIRTY  
YEARS A RESPECTABLE MERCHANT OF THIS CITY, WHO

DIED THE 20TH DAY OF OCTOBER, 1811,

AGED 58 YEARS.

WITH AN IMPROVED MIND AND A BENEVOLENT HEART, DISTINGUISHED FOR  
INTEGRITY AND PUNCTUALITY, LIBERAL TO THE UNFOR-

TUNATE, CHARITABLE TO THE DISTRESSED,

BENEFACTANT THROUGH LIFE TO ALL WITHIN THE SPHERE OF HIS  
INFLUENCE, HE ACQUIRED AND RETAINED THE ESTEEM AND

RESPECT OF ALL WHO KNEW HIM, ACCUMULATED BY HIS

HONORABLE INDUSTRY AN INDEPENDENT FORTUNE,

AND AT HIS DEATH RENDERED HIS GOODNESS

PERMANENT BY BEQUEATHING,

AMONG VARIOUS GENEROUS DONATIONS, A CONSIDERABLE PART OF HIS  
WELL-EARNED WEALTH TO FOUND AND ENDOW

THE SHIRRAS DISPENSARY,

THE MUNIFICENT INSTITUTION WHICH HE HAS ESTABLISHED.

THE POOR, THE AFFLICTED AND THE UNHAPPY OF FUTURE AGES, WHO

MAY ENJOY THE BENEFITS OF HIS BOUNTY SHALL

PERPETUATE AND BLESS HIS MEMORY.



In the year 1887, during the administration of Mayor Courtenay, a fine office building, with clinical rooms, was erected at No. 72 Society Street, just west of the main Shirras Dispensary building, at the corner of Society and Meeting Streets, and a granite tablet was erected on the outer wall, which bears the following inscription, written by Mayor Courtenay :

*"Heal the Sick, Freely ye have Received, Freely Give."*

IN MEMORIAM

ALEXANDER SHIRRAS,

BORN IN THE PARISH OF OLD DEER, ABERDEENSHIRE, SCOTLAND, IN THE  
YEAR 1753.

DIED IN THIS CITY, 20TH OCTOBER, 1811, WHERE HE HAD RESIDED AS A  
MERCHANT THIRTY YEARS.

BY HIS WILL HE LEFT A TRUST ESTATE TO FOUND A DISPENSARY FOR  
THE POOR.

AFTER THREE-QUARTERS OF A CENTURY OF BENEFICENT SERVICE AMONG  
THE INDIGENT SICK OF THIS CITY,

THE TRUSTEES ERECT THIS BUILDING TO EXTEND AND FACILITATE THE  
WORK OF THIS USEFUL CHARITY.

1887.

For lack of funds it was found impracticable to carry out the original design of Mr. Shirras' will, that of establishing an Infirmary or Dispensary for the sick poor. For many years a Shirras Dispensary Physician or Physicians were elected by the Trustees, whose salaries were paid from the income of the Shirras Fund, which consisted of the rental of the Shirras residence, and the interest from some other investments, supplemented by an annual appropriation from City Council. This arrangement ended in 1887, when the following physicians from the Charleston Polyclinic volunteered to take charge of the Dispensary sick without fee or reward, viz: Dr. Manning Simons, Dr. John L. Daw-



son, Jr., Dr. P. Gourdin DeSaussure and Dr. J. J. Edwards. These gentlemen, and their successors, have constituted the surgical and medical staff ever since, and as the expenses have been reduced to a minimum, consisting of the salary of Secretary and Treasurer and the Janitor, the apothecary's bills for prescriptions, the insurance and wear and tear of the buildings, together with a small honorarium voted to the staff annually by the Trustees, it is hoped that the invested funds, which now amount to \$20,000 of City of Charleston four per cent. bonds, besides the real estate, will, in the course of time, be sufficiently increased to enable the Trustees, who, under Mr. Shirras' will consist of the Mayor of Charleston, the President of the Medical Society of South Carolina, and the President of the St. Andrew's Society, to execute their trust to the letter by establishing a Dispensary for the Poor.

Appended hereto is an extract from the will of the good and charitable

ALEXANDER SHIRRAS.

May his memory be revered,  
May his example be followed.

[EXTRACT FROM THE WILL OF ALEXANDER SHIRRAS.]

CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA:

I, ALEXANDER SHIRRAS, of Charleston, merchant, being at present blessed with health of body and a sound mind, seriously taking into consideration the certainty of death, and the uncertainty of the time, place or circumstances that may take place at that awful moment, do, therefore, make, and ordain this my last will and testament—that is to say, principally and first of all considerations, I recommend my soul to the mercy of its Maker, the great God, the Creator and Preserver of all worlds, and that they contain, through whose power and goodness I humbly hope for a future existence and never ending happiness. I





request and desire that my body be decently interred—my worldly effects I leave in manner following, viz : as I am impressed with the belief that the Dispensary establishment in this city has been of great benefit to the poor and indigent inhabitants, as well as to strangers, when afflicted with sickness or disease, with a view to mitigate the sufferings of the distressed, ease the inhabitants, and assist the medical gentlemen in their humane intentions, I give and bequeath, in trust, to the three gentlemen filling the under-mentioned offices at my decease and to their successors in office forever, viz : the Intendant of this City, the President of the Medical Society and the President of the Saint Andrew's Society of this City, my house and appendages thereto belonging, situate at the corner of Meeting and Federal Streets, for the express purpose that said house be applied and occupied as a Dispensary for the inhabitants, where medicine and advice are to be given, or distributed to the poor and needy, Chirurgical operations may be performed, and fractures, bruises, wounds and sores, etc., etc., attended, accommodation may be given in the house to a few patients that the Medical Society may wish to have constantly under their eye. (I do not mean patients whose disease is highly contagious.) For the purpose of making the above mentioned charity more beneficial to the distressed, I give and bequeath to the Dispensary my two tenements on Champneys Street, with the appendages thereto belonging ; this I give in trust and management of the three gentlemen filling the three offices already mentioned, at my decease.

\* \* \* \* \*



## TRUSTEES OF SHIRRAS DISPENSARY.

1813 TO 1896.

Thos. Rhett Smith, Intendant.....	1813
Robert Wilson, Jr., M. D., President Medical Society.....	1813
Alexander Baron, M. D., President St. Andrew's Society.....	1813
John Parker Gough, M. D., President Medical Society.....	1814
Elias Horry, Intendant.....	1815
James E. B. Finley, M. D., President Medical Society.....	1816
John Geddes, Intendant.....	1818
Daniel Stevens, Intendant.....	1819
Adam Tunno, President St. Andrew's Society.....	1819
Thomas Akin, M. D., President Medical Society.....	1819
Elias Horry, Intendant.....	1821
James Moultrie, Jr., M. D., President Medical Society.....	1821
James Hamilton, Intendant.....	1822
John Geddes, Intendant.....	1823
Joseph Manning, M. D., President Medical Society.....	1823
Samuel Prioleau, Intendant.....	1824
Thomas G. Prioleau, M. D., President Medical Society.....	1824
Joseph Johnson, Intendant.....	1826
John Gadsden, Intendant.....	1827
James R. Pringle, Intendant.....	1830
Thomas Y. Simons, M. D., President Medical Society.....	1830
I. M. Campbell, M. D., President Medical Society.....	1831
Henry L. Pinckney, Intendant.....	1832
Francis Y. Porcher, M. D., President Medical Society.....	1833
E. W. North, Intendant.....	1833
Mitchell King, President St. Andrew's Society.....	1833
E. W. North, M. D., President Medical Society.....	1835
Robert Y. Hayne, Mayor.....	1837
James Robertson, President St. Andrew's Society.....	1837
Hy. L. Pinckney, Mayor.....	1837
C. B. Whitridge, M. D., President Medical Society.....	1837
Elias Horlbeck, M. D., President Medical Society.....	1839
Jacob F. Minzing, Mayor.....	1840
Alexander E. Gadsden, President Medical Society.....	1841
John Schnierle, Mayor.....	1842



James P. Jervey, M. D., President Medical Society...	1842
Henry Winthrop, M. D., President Medical Society ..	1845
T. Leger Hutchinson, Mayor.....	1846
E. H. Deas, M. D., President Medical Society.....	1847
Andrew McDowell, President St. Andrew's Society...	1848
W. T. Wragg, M. D., President Medical Society.....	1849
John Schnierle, Mayor.....	1850
Thos. L. Ogier, M. D., President Medical Society ....	1851
T. Leger Hutchinson, Mayor.....	1852
H. R. Frost, M. D., President Medical Society.....	1853
P. C. Gaillard, M. D., President Medical Society.....	1855
Wm. Porcher Miles, Mayor.....	1856
H. W. DeSaussure, M. D., President Medical Society.	1856
Charles Macbeth, Mayor.....	1858
Jno. L. Dawson, M. D., President Medical Society...	1859
Robert Mure, President St. Andrew's Society.....	1860
D. J. Cain, M. D., President Medical Society.....	1861
Alexander Gordon, Acting President St. Andrew's Society .....	1862
J. P. Chazal, M. D., President Medical Society.....	1862
Peter C. Gaillard, Mayor.....	1865
J. J. Chisolm, M. D., President Medical Society .....	1865
Gen. W. W. Burns, Military Mayor.....	1868
Col. M. Cogswell, Military Mayor. ....	1868
Geo. W. Clarke, Military Mayor .....	1868
G. Pillsbury, Mayor ....	1868
R. A. Kinloch, M. D., President Medical Society .....	1868
F. M. Robertson, M. D., President Medical Society ..	1869
J. D. Geddings, Mayor <i>pro tem</i> .....	1870
Jno. A. Wagener, Mayor .....	1871
J. Ford Prioleau, M. D., President Medical Society...	1871
Wilmot G. DeSaussure, President St. Andrew's Society.	1871
G. I. Cunningham, Mayor.....	1873
F. P. Porcher, M. D., President Medical Society.....	1874
J. F. M. Geddings, M. D., President Medical Society..	1876
W. W. Sale, Mayor .....	1877
Francis L. Parker, M. D., President Medical Society..	1878
Wm. A. Courtenay, Mayor.....	1880



Middleton Michel, M. D., President Medical Society..	1880
J. Somers Buist, M. D., President Medical Society....	1884
H.W.DeSaussure, Jr., M. D., President Medical Society.	1886
James Allan, President St. Andrew's Society .....	1886
Geo. D. Bryan, Mayor.....	1888
Manning Simons, M. D., President Medical Society...	1888
T. Grange Simons, M. D., President Medical Society..	1890
John F. Ficken, Mayor .....	1892
A. S. Johnston, President St. Andrew's Society .....	1892
R. L. Brodie, M. D., President Medical Society .....	1892
Alexander W. Marshall, President St.Andrew's Society.	1893
J. Adger Smyth, Mayor .....	1896
P. Gourdin DeSaussure, M. D., President Medical Society .....	1896





## SHIRRAS DISPENSARY.

CHARLESTON, S. C., January 1, 1897.

*To the Members of the Board of Trustees  
of the Shirras Dispensary :*

GENTLEMEN—We beg leave to hand you the annual report of the Eye, Ear, Throat and Nose Department. The service in this department continues to increase rapidly, as the following will show :

No. of patients treated in 1896.....	458
“ patients treated in 1895.....	362
“ white patients treated in 1896 .....	71
“ colored “ “ 1896 .....	387
“ males “ “ 1896 .....	175
“ females “ “ 1896 .....	283
Old patients treated in 1896.....	16
Total No. of visits paid in 1896 .....	1,758

## CLASSIFICATION OF DISEASES.

## DISEASES OF THE EYE.

## AFFECTIONS OF THE CONJUNCTIVA.

1. Conjunctivitis, Acute Catarrhal .....	63
2. “ Chronic.....	3
3. “ Follicular .....	6
4. “ Granular .....	3
5. “ Frachomatous .....	1
6. “ Traumatic .....	1
7. Pterygium .....	6
8. Subconjunctival hemorrhage .....	4
9. Ulcer of conjunctiva .....	1

88

## AFFECTIONS OF CONJUNCTIVA AND CORNEA.

1. Phlyctenular ophthalmia.....	60
---------------------------------	----

## AFFECTIONS OF THE CORNEA.

1. Foreign body in cornea.....	3
2. Keratitis, interstitial .....	3



3. Keratitis, ulcerous.....	22
4. Keratocornea.....	1
5. Leucoma, adherent.....	13
6.     "     after cataract ext.....	1
7. Leprosy of cornea.....	1
8. Pannus, scrofulous.....	1
9. Perforating ulcer and prolapsus of iris.....	9
10. Powder in cornea.....	4
11. Straphyloma.....	1

59

AFFECTIONS OF THE SCLEROTIC.

1. Episcleritis.....	10
2. Stophyloma.....	1

11

AFFECTIONS OF THE VOCAL TRACT.

1. Iris—Gerusma of iris.....	2
2.     "     Incarceration.....	9
3.     "     Iritis, plastic, acute.....	27
4.     "     "     "     chronic.....	4
5.     "     "     serous.....	1
6. Perforating wound ciliary region.....	1
7. Ciliary Body—Cyclitis.....	1
8.     "     "     Sympathetic irritation.....	1
9. Choroid—Rupture of choroid.....	1

47

AFFECTIONS OF THE OPTIC NERVE AND RETINA.

1. Atrophy of optic nerve, white.....	2
2.     "     "     "     consecutive.....	2
3. Optic neuritis.....	2
4. Neuro retinitis.....	4
5. Retinitis—Albuminurica.....	1
6.     "     Pigmentosa.....	1
7. Retinal hemorrhage.....	2
8. Hemeralopia.....	5

19

AFFECTIONS OF THE CRYSTALLINE LENS.

1. Cataract.....	15
2. Cataract, Traumatic.....	3

18

AMBLYOPIA.

Amblyopia, toxic tobacco.....	10
-------------------------------	----



## ERRORS OF REFRACTION.

1. Astigmatism, hypermetropic .....	2
2.     "     myopic .....	3
3. Hypermetropia .....	9
4. Myopia .....	3
	<hr/> 17

## ANOMALIES OF ACCOMMODATION.

1. Presbyopia .....	2
---------------------	---

## AFFECTIONS OF THE MUSCLES AND NERVES.

1. Paresis, external rectus .....	2
-----------------------------------	---

## AFFECTIONS OF LACHRYMAL APPARATUS.

1. Abscess .....	1
2. Dacryo-cystitis .....	2
3. Occlusion left lower corralliculus .....	1
	<hr/> 4

## AFFECTIONS OF THE LIDS.

1. Blepharitis, alary .....	11
2. Cellulitis .....	1
3. Chalazion .....	8
4. Contusion .....	2
5. Ectropion, atomi .....	1
6. Hardeolum .....	1
7. Papilloma .....	1
8. Ulcer, following chancre .....	1
9. Wild hairs .....	1
	<hr/> 27

## AFFECTIONS OF THE EAR.

1. Abscess, external canal .....	1
2.     "     middle ear .....	3
3. Catarrh, middle ear .....	11
4.     "     eustasian tube, occlusion .....	2
5. Deaf, not diagnosed .....	9
6. Eczema of ear .....	1
7. Foreign body in external canal .....	1
8. Inflammation .....	3
9. Impacted cerumen .....	6
10. Labyrinthian desire .....	1
11. Myringitis .....	4
12. Otorrhœa .....	8
13. Perforation drum membrane .....	10
14. Polypin external canal .....	1
15. Tinnitus aurium .....	1



## AFFECTIONS OF NOSE AND THROAT.

## NOSE.

1. Epistaxis.....	1
2. Rhinitis, acute.....	9
3.     "      atrophic.....	4

## THROAT.

4. Past-nasal catarrh.....	2
5. Adenoids in pharynx .....	1
6. Laryngitis .....	2
7. Pharyngitis, acute.....	10
8.     "      chronic.....	1
9. Tonsillitis .....	10
10. Ulcer of pharynx and uvula .....	1
	<hr/>
	41
Affections not classed .....	31

Very respectfully submitted,

CHARLES W. KOLLOCK, M. D.  
JOHN L. DAWSON, M. D.





## REPORT OF SURGICAL DEPARTMENT.

DISEASES.	WHITE.		COLO'D.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Fistula in Ano.....				1	1
Tinea.....		1			1
Strumous Arthritis.....			1		1
Lymphadenoma.....			2	1	3
Enlarged Lymphatic Glands.....				4	4
Tumor of Neck.....	1				1
Tumor of Parotid.....				1	1
Spinal Curvature.....	1				1
Caries, Clavicle.....				1	1
Necrosis of Lower Jaw.....				1	1
Whitlow.....		1		1	2
Osteitis.....				1	1
Dupuytreus Palmer Contraction.....				1	1
Inflammation Connective Tissue of Hand.....			1		1
Needle in Wrist.....				1	1
Ingrowing Toe Nail.....		2			2
Goitre.....				1	1
Adenitis.....			2		2
Abscess.....			1	2	3
Varicose Ulcer.....			1	1	2
Contusion.....			1		1
Congenital Hydrocele.....			1		1
Totals.....	2	4	10	17	33

Operations and Consultations. . . . . 101

Respectfully submitted,

J. J. EDWARDS, M. D.,

*Surgeon in Charge.*

Charleston, S. C., January 1st, 1897.



REPORT OF DEPARTMENT FOR DISEASES OF WOMEN AND  
CHILDREN, FOR YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1896.

DISEASES	Women		Children		No. Patients at Dispensary	
	Whites	Colored	Whites	Colored	Whites	Colored
Dentition.....			1	3	1	3
Chlorosis.....			1		1	
Pelvis Peritonitis.....	1				1	
Constipation.....	1	14		2	1	16
Metrorrhagia.....		3				3
Amenorrhoea.....		8				8
Stomatitis.....				1	1	1
Cystitis.....		1				
Anaemia.....						
Endometritis.....						
Rheumatism.....		2				2
Dysmenorrhoea.....	2	9			2	9
Suspected Pregnancy.....	1	2			1	2
Diarrhoea.....		1		9		10
Leucorrhoea.....		3				3
Tonsillitis.....				1		1
Tuberculosis.....		1		1		2
Intercastal neuralgia.....	1	1			1	1
Bronchitis.....				4		4
Intestinal colic.....		4				4
Dyspepsia.....		3				3
Inherited syphilis.....				1		1
Incontinence of urine.....				1		1
Malaria.....				4		4
Menopanse.....	1	1			1	1
Influenza.....	1	1			1	1
Marasmus.....				1		1
Whooping cough.....				2		2
Debility.....			2		2	
Pregnancy.....		4				4
Abscess Lobia.....		1				1
Contusion of lip.....		1				1
Dysentery.....		1				1
Supra-orbital neuralgia.....		1				1
Scrofulosis.....				1		1
Enteritis.....				1		1
Fibroids of uterus.....		1				1
Gastritis.....				6		6
Abscess of arm.....				1		1
Fever, continued.....				1		1
Thermic fever.....				2		2
Cancer of uterus.....		1				1
Albumenuria.....		1				1
Acute coryza.....				2		2
Herpes labialis.....				1		1
Meningitis.....				1		1



## DISEASES OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN—Continued.

DISEASES	Women		Children		No. Patients at Dispensary	
	Whites	Colored	Whites	Colored	Whites	Colored
Furunculosis .....				1		1
Laryngismus stridulus .....				1		1
Pleurodynia .....		1				1
Cancer, labia majora .....		1				1
Myalgia .....		1				1
Hydrocephalus .....		1				1
Eczema of scalp and face .....				1		1
Neuralgia .....		1				1
Hepatic congestion .....				1		1
Procedentia uteri .....	1				1	
Menorrhagia .....		2				2
					14	122

Total white treated ..... 14

" colored treated.....122

Total ..... 136

## VISITS AT DISPENSARY.

Whites ..... 23

Colored.....342

Total ..... 365

CHAS. M. REES, M. D.,  
*Surgeon in Charge.*



REPORT OF PATIENTS TREATED IN THE GENITO-URINARY  
AND DERMATOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT OF SHIRAS DIS-  
PENSARY DURING YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1896.

DISEASES.	WHITES.			COLOR'D.			Total.
	Male Adults.	Female Adults.	Male Children.	Male Adults.	Female Adults.	Male Children.	
Urethritis (Specific).....	2		1	6			9
Urethritis, Posterior.....				1			1
Porrigo.....			3			2	5
Eczema.....	1						1
Eczema, Hespertiform.....					1		1
Eczema, Auri.....						1	1
Eczema, Manus.....		2					2
Œdema Leg.....		1					1
Furuncles.....	1		1				2
Incont. Urinæ.....			1				1
Scabies.....				1	2		3
Syphilis.....				3	6	1	12
Cystitis.....				2	1		3
Ulcer Leg.....	1						1
Seborrhœae Sicca.....					1		1
Pueritis Vaginæ.....					1		1
Condyloma Vulvæ.....					1		1
Stricture Urethræ.....				2			2
Impetigo Contagiosa.....			1		2		3
Pharyngitis (Lyph.).....					1		1
Ulcer Penis.....				1			1
Vaginitis.....						1	1
Hydrocele Vaginal.....	2			2			4
Syphilis Congenital.....					1		1
Miliaria.....					1	1	2
Otorrhœae.....						1	1
Ademitis (Groin).....				1			1
Inguinal Hernia Cong.....					1		1
Aene Vulgaris.....					1		1
Double Inguinal Hernia.....	1						1
Casenuma Testienli.....				1			1
Epididynutis.....	2			1			3
Herpes.....					1		1
Balanitis.....				1			1
Total.....	10	3	4	22	13	11	71

Total number Patients treated 1896..... 71

Total number Visits 1896..... 173





Total number Patients Treated 1895.....	21	
Total number Patients Treated 1896.....	71	
		<hr/>
Increase over last year.....		50
Total number Visits 1895.....	63	
Total number Visits 1896.....	173	
		<hr/>
Increase over last year.....		110

Respectfully submitted,

T. P. WHALEY, M. D.,

*In Charge Genito-Urinary and Dermatological Department.*



ALEX. W. MARSHALL, SECRETARY AND TREASURER, IN  
ACCOUNT WITH TRUSTEES OF THE SHIKRAS DISPENSARY.

1896.	DR.	
Jan. 6.	To balance received from late Treasurer.....	\$ 11 69
7.	" January 1st, coupons from \$20,000 Charleston 4 per cent. bonds.....	400 00
31.	" G. W. Rouse, rent to January 1st.....	45 00
Feb. 27.	" G. W. Rouse, rent to February 1st .....	45 00
Mch. 16.	" G. W. Rouse, rent to March 1st.....	45 00
April 29.	" G. W. Rouse, rent to April 1st.....	45 00
May 25.	" G. W. Rouse, rent to May 1st.....	45 00
June 15.	" G. W. Rouse, rent to June 1st.....	45 00
July 2.	" July coupons from \$20,000 Charleston 4 per cent. bonds.....	400 00
15.	" G. W. Rouse, rent to July 1st.....	45 00
Aug. 17.	" G. W. Rouse, rent to August 1st.....	45 00
Sept. 10.	" G. W. Rouse, rent to September 1st.....	45 00
Oct. 3.	" G. W. Rouse, rent to October 1st.....	45 00
Nov. 30.	" G. W. Rouse, rent to November 1st.....	45 00
Dec. 20.	" G. W. Rouse, rent to December 1st.....	45 00
		<u>\$1,351 69</u>

1896.	CR.	
Jan. 7.	By paid Exchange Banking and Trust Company, Lock Box No. 242, to January 7, 1897.....	\$ 2 50
8.	" paid J. McCants, Janitor, to January 1st.....	8 50
20.	" paid Dr. R. L. Brodie, salary as Secretary and Treasurer for 1894 and 1895.....	200 00
21.	" paid H. W. Hummel, Druggist, to January 1st..	34 18
28.	" paid Charleston Water Works to December 31, 1896.....	11 40
Feb. 1.	" paid J. McCants, Janitor, February 1st.....	8 50
1.	" paid W. C. Miller, painting tin box.....	1 25
1.	" paid Postage Stamps.....	1 00
18.	" paid Dr. J. J. Edwards, Honorarium for 1895...	50 00
18.	" paid Dr. P. G. DeSaussure, Honorarium for 1895.	50 00
18.	" paid Dr. Chas. M. Rees, Honorarium for 1895...	50 00
18.	" paid Dr. Jno L. Dawson, Honorarium for 1895..	40 00
18.	" paid Dr. Chas. W. Kollock.....	40 00
Mch. 2.	" paid J. McCants, Janitor, to 1st March....	8 50
2.	" paid W. W. Smith, for Rubber Stamp.....	40
2.	" paid Walker, Evans & Cogswell Company, Stationery, etc.....	4 05



April	1.	By paid J. McCants, Janitor, to April 1st.....	\$ 8 50
	13.	" paid H. W. Hummell, Druggist.....	51 48
	15.	" paid J. Ackerman, making and painting Iron Standing Light, on Meeting Street.....	15 00
May	1.	" paid J. McCants, Janitor, to date .....	8 50
	1.	" paid W. M. Bird & Co., Oil, Brush and Duster..	96
	1.	" paid Walker, Evans & Cogswell Company, 1,400 Cards.....	6 25
	11.	" paid New York Check for Holecamp-Moore In- strument Company, \$49.15; paid Express to Dr. Rees, \$1.10 .....	50 25
	27.	" paid Chas. Berry, for restoring and re-lettering Alex. Shirras Monument in St. Michael's Church Yard.....	13 00
June	1.	" paid J. McCants, Janitor, to date.....	8 50
	12.	" paid J. H. Montgomery for Repairs to Office and Residence.....	13 75
July	1.	" paid O. S. Miscally, new basin and repairing water works.....	6 25
	16.	" paid G. W. Aimar for Anal Speculum, etc.....	3 35
	1.	" paid J. McCants, Janitor, to July 1st.....	8 50
	1.	" paid H. W. Hummell, Druggist.....	59 13
	28.	" paid John Reynder & Co., per Dr. P. G. DeSaus- sure, for Spinal Brace.....	5 45
Aug.	1.	" paid J. McCants, Janitor, to date.....	8 50
	13.	" paid A. W. Marshall, Secretary and Treasurer, on account.....	75 00
Sept.	1.	" paid J. McCants, Janitor, to date .....	8 50
	10.	" paid G. W. Rouse, for sundry repairs.....	1 65
Oct.	1.	" paid J. McCants, Janitor, to date.....	8 50
	3.	" paid H. M. Batchelder, overhauling Sashes in Residence .....	14 00
	7.	" paid H. W. Hummell, Druggist.....	46 80
	17.	" paid T. F. McGarey, slating and painting brick..	31 00
Nov.	2.	" paid J. McCants, Janitor, to 1st.....	8 50
	12.	" paid Walker, Evans & Cogswell, printing 500 copies Rules and Historical Sketch.....	20 00
Dec.	1.	" paid J. McCants, Janitor, to 1st.....	8 50
	14.	" paid A. W. Marshall, Secretary and Treasurer, in full for 1896.....	25 00
	31.	" paid Jas. Ackerman, painting sign at office ....	8 00
	31.	" paid I. Hammond, framing Rules.....	75
	31.	" paid Postoffice Stamps to send out Shirras Pam- phlet.....	2 00
	31.	By Balance in Carolina Savings Bank.....	315 66

---



---

\$1,351 69



ASSETS.

\$20,000 City of Charleston 4 Per Cent. Bonds, deposited in Safety Deposit Vault of Exchange Banking and Trust Company, subject to the order of a majority of the Trustees.

Brick Residence, northwest corner Meeting and Society Streets.  
Brick Office and Clinical Rooms, No. 72 Society Street.

ALEX. W. MARSHALL,  
*Secretary and Treasurer.*





## CITY HOSPITAL.

CHARLESTON, S. C., January 1, 1897.

*To the Honorable the Mayor and Aldermen  
of the City Council of Charleston:*

GENTLEMEN—I have the honor of submitting herewith the report of the management of the City Hospital for the past year. The elaborate statistical tables prepared by the efficient Superintendent will explain in detail the number of patients treated during the year, the cost per patient, the cost of the various departments, including the Training School and the Riverside Infirmary, the earnings from pay patients, and other matters of interest.

Our estimates for the year 1897, which will be handed to your Ways and Means Committee, is as follows:

General maintenance.....	\$18,000 00
Repairs .....	1,000 00
To maintain the Training School, as conducted in 1896.....	3,000 00
And if the Colored Male Ward is to be placed in charge of the Training School.....	1,000 00
Total estimate for the year.....	<u>\$23,000 00</u>

The estimate for repairs is based upon the average yearly expenses for the preservation of such extensive buildings from ordinary wear and tear, but does not include any provision for extraordinary repairs, which might be necessary in case of storms and cyclones.

The great defect in the management of the Hospital in previous years has been in its nursing department. The nurses were either white or colored, entirely untrained and often totally ignorant of their duties. The present Board realized the absolute need of trained nurses, but could do nothing with the limited means placed at their disposal. Thanks to your liberality, and that of your predecessors in the year 1895,

## THE TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES

was opened September 1st, 1895, with a principal, one graduate head nurse, and four pupils. The two female wards,



white male ward and operating room were placed under the care of the school. The number of pupils proved insufficient for the work, and on January 1st, 1896, the number was increased to nine. In less than three months after the opening of the school, the attending physicians and surgeons of the Hospital sent a petition to the Board of Commissioners, asking that the large male colored ward be also put under the charge of the Training School, as the contrast in appearance and management between that ward and those already under the Training School was most marked, but for several reasons it could not at that time be done. The change, however, will be made early in the present year, should your honorable body see proper to grant the additional appropriation asked for that purpose. During the past year the Faculty of the Medical College, and that of the Summer School, gave the pupils an admirable course of lectures on anatomy, physiology, obstetrics, surgery and medical nursing. They were also given a class lesson weekly, with bedside demonstrations, by the principal and head nurse. While it was not proposed to send pupils out on private duty during their first year, yet there were so many calls for their services during 1896, that twenty of the most urgent calls were answered, earning for the school the sum of \$218.28. The large number of calls for trained nurses shows their great need in this city. In November, 1897, a class of six will graduate, giving to our city intelligent and thoroughly capable nurses equal to any emergency whatever.

#### THE RIVERSIDE INFIRMARY

is now in full and successful operation. 85 patients availed themselves of its facilities and comforts during the year, and it is now entirely self-supporting.

The receipts from patients during the year were.....	\$3,234 80
And the disbursements were.....	2,435 76

---

Showing a net profit of..... \$ 799 04



which was used in part for the purchase of additional furniture, and for the general expenses of the City Hospital. The Infirmary is in charge of Miss L. B. McAssey, as Matron and Head Nurse, with as many of the trained nurses as may at any time be required. Its entire management is under the special supervision of a Committee of the Board of Commissioners, consisting of Messrs. H. T. McGee, J. E. Cogswell and S. G. Stoney.

It may be of interest to mention that the expenses of patients at the Infirmary, including diet, washing, nursing, medicines and medical attendance, have been fixed at from \$10.00 to \$15.00 per week, according to size and location of room, and that all patients are allowed to employ their own physician.

In conclusion, I desire to express my appreciation of, and heartfelt thanks to, Capt. C. L. DuBos, the Superintendent, Miss L. V. Jones, the Chief of Nurses and Principal of the Training School, and the other employes of the Hospital, who have shown the deepest interest in the successful management of this noble charity.

ZIMMERMAN DAVIS,

*Chairman Commissioners City Hospital.*



SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT, FOR YEAR 1896.

TABLE A.

SHOWING PATIENTS AS FREE, PAY, AND BY RACE, FOR YEAR 1896.

	Free			Pay				Grand Total
	Whites	Colored	Total	Whites	Colored	Riv'side Infirmary	Total	
In Hospital January 1st, 1896 ...	45	49	94	3	3	3	9	103
Admitted during year 1896.....	274	709	983	44	41	85	170	1153
Total treated year 1896 ...	319	758	1077	47	44	88	179	1256

TABLE B.

SHOWING AUTHORITY FOR ADMISSION DURING YEAR 1896.

	Whites	Colored	Total
1st Health Ward.....	29	54	
2d Health Ward.....	19	67	
3d Health Ward.....	24	73	
4th Health Ward.....	14	51	
5th Health Ward.....	52	108	
6th Health Ward.....	22	123	
Total Health Wards.....	160	476	636
Police Department—			
Residents of city.....	46	108	
Non-residents of city.....	40	98	
Total Police Department.....	86	206	292
Faculty South Carolina Medical College.....	11	14	
Faculty Medical School.....	1	4	
Emergency.....	7	10	
Mayor.....	4	2	
Solicitor.....	..	2	
	23	32	55
Total Free Patients.....			983
Charleston County.....	3	20	
Berkeley County.....	4	5	
British and Norwegian Consuls.....	14	..	
Charleston and Savannah Railway.....	..	1	
North Eastern Railroad.....	..	3	
South Carolina and Georgia Railroad.....	..	1	
Charleston Mining Company.....	..	1	
Standard Fertilizer Manufacturing Co.....	..	1	
Personal application.....	23	9	
Personal application Riverside Infirmary.....	85	..	
Total Pay Patients.....	129	41	170

1153





TABLE C.

SHOWING NATIVITY OF PATIENTS ADMITTED DURING YEAR 1896.

	Free		Pay		Total	Grand Total
	Whites	Colored	Whites	Colored		
Residents of city .....	234	611	.....	.....	845	983
Non-residents of city .....	40	98	.....	.....	138	
British, Norwegians and Italians. ....	.....	.....	14	.....	14	
State .....	.....	.....	115	41	.....	156
Totals .....	274	709	129	41	.....	1153

TABLE D.

SHOWING PATIENTS DISCHARGED AND DIED DURING YEAR 1896.

	Free			Pay				Grand Total
	Whites	Colored	Total	Whites	Colored	Riv- side Infirmary	Total	
Discharged .....	243	557	800	38	37	80	155	955
Died .....	33	159	192	9	4	5	18	210
Totals .....	276	716	992	47	41	85	173	1165

Treated, Free and Pay (Table A).....1256

Discharged and Died.....1165

Remaining in City Hospital and Riverside Infirmary Jan. 1, 1897.. 91

TABLE E.

SHOWING PATIENTS REMAINING IN CITY HOSPITAL JANUARY 1, 1897.

	Whites	Colored	Total
Free patients.....	32	49	81
Private patients .....	4	3	7
Riverside Infirmary .....	3	..	3
Totals .....	39	52	91



TABLE F.

SHOWING NATIVITY OF PATIENTS REMAINING IN CITY HOSPITAL JAN'y  
1, 1897.

	Free		Pay		Total
	Whites	Colored	Whites	Colored	
Residents of city .....	30	44	1	....	75
Non-residents of city .....	2	5	....	....	7
Berkeley County .....	....	....	1	....	1
Charleston County .....	....	....	....	3	3
British .....	....	....	2	....	2
State Riverside Infirmary .....	....	....	3	....	3
Totals .....	32	49	7	3	91



TABLE G—No. 1.

SHOWING NUMBER OF DAYS TREATMENT AND COST OF SAME, YEAR 1896

Number of free patients (Table A).....	1077	
Number of private patients (Table A).....	91	
Number of Riverside Infirmary patients (Table A).....	88	
Total number treated during year 1896 .....	1256	
Number of days treatment free patients.....	27,426	
Number of days treatment private patients .....	2,435	
	29,861	
Number of days treatment Riverside Infirmary patients .....	1,832	
Total number of days treatment for year 1896.....	31,693	
Average number days treatment to each free patient .....	27 <sup>782</sup> / <sub>1077</sub>	
Average number days treatment to each private patient .....	26 <sup>63</sup> / <sub>91</sub>	
Average number days treatment to each Riverside Infirmary patient .....	20 <sup>72</sup> / <sub>88</sub>	
Average number of patients per day, free .....	74 <sup>342</sup> / <sub>366</sub>	
Average number of patients per day, private .....	62 <sup>33</sup> / <sub>366</sub>	
Average number of patients per day, Riverside Infirmary.....	5 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>366</sub>	
Total average per day for year 1896.....	86 <sup>17</sup> / <sub>366</sub>	
Highest number of patients in one day City Hospital, free.....	100	
Lowest number of patients in one day, City Hospital .....	63	
Highest number of patients in one day, Riverside Infirmary .....	10	
Lowest number of patients in one day, Riverside Infirmary.....	1	
Highest number of patients in one day, City Hospital, private ....	7	
Lowest number of patients in one day, City Hospital, private.....	2	
Cost of 31,693 days treatment .....	\$25,222 14	
Average cost of one day's treatment—		
On nursing.....	.31.14 for	\$9,868 18
On subsistence.....	.29.92 for	9,483 83
On supplies .....	.12.99 for	4,115 84
On medicines and stimulants.....	.5.53 for	1,753 29
	.79.58	\$25,222 14—\$25,222 14
Average cost of one day's treatment—		
On improvements.....	.2.41 for	\$ 765 33
On repairs .....	.1.67 for	530 02
On bills payable B. C.....	.1.12 for	350 22
On Staff Honorary.....	.63 for	200 00
On lunatics .....	.62 for	196 95
On insurance .....	.35 for	110 90
On advertising.....	.03 for	10 41
	.6.83	\$2,163 83— 2,163 83
Total cost of Hospital for year 1896.....		<u>\$27,385 97</u>



TABLE G—No. 2.

ITEMIZED COST OF CITY HOSPITAL FOR YEAR 1896.

For Nursing—			
City Hospital.....	\$7,436	28	
Training School.....	1,710	45	
			\$ 9,146 73
For Subsistence—			
Groceries .....	\$2,284	52	
Fresh meats.....	1,688	52	
Milk, fruit and cream.....	968	00	
Ice, .....	563	96	
Bread and Biscuits.....	459	85	
Vegetables.....	310	32	
Eggs.....	254	43	
Fish.....	190	55	
Horse Feed.....	80	82	
			7,052 65
For Supplies—			
Bed, table linen and dry goods, and bandage material.....	\$	730	82
Coal, hard, 130 tons.....		692	50
Coal, soft, 120 tons.....		375	90
Laundry supplies.....		284	08
Coffin boards.....		226	18
Surgical instruments.....		211	01
Printing and stationery.....		175	53
Pine and oak wood, 27 cords.....		116	00
Bed straw.....		84	80
Rubber sheeting.....		81	59
Telephone service.....		75	00
Paints and oils.....		72	52
Household utensils.....		66	91
Household furniture.....		49	25
Sewing .....		48	30
Toilet paper boxes.....		46	41
Hardware and cutlery.....		43	40
Crockery.....		40	75
Material for crutches and splints.....		19	15
Awnings to Doctor's windows.....		18	00
Lunatic supplies.....		17	70
Stamps and postals.....		14	45
Material for wardrobes and basins.....		46	25
Miscellaneous.....		11	46
Charcoal .....		5	00
			3,552 96
Amount carried forward.....			\$19,752 34





TABLE G, No. 2.—Continued.

Amount brought forward.....	\$19,752 34	
For Improvements—		
Changing seats, remodeling, calsomining and repainting in operating rooms.....	\$ 100 30	
Readjusting windows in building.....	72 25	
Labor for same.....	48 25	
Disinfecting wards.....	65 25	
New wardrobes and piazza stairs.....	45 75	
Labor for same.....	18 00	
Repainting and overhauling old ambulance...	69 05	
Wire screens for windows and doors.....	34 24	
New enameled sinks in ward closets.....	22 00	
Reflector and ventilators in operating room..	18 45	
New Injector to boiler.....	14 35	
Plastering dining and private rooms and cal- sominig.....	20 00	
Bell in Hallway.....	4 50	
		531 48
For Repairs—		
Cleaning wards, labor.....	\$ 71 25	
Miscellaneous material for repairs.....	44 02	
Ambulance.....	31 75	
Kitchen range and flues.....	30 85	
Boiler.....	28 67	
Fence and laundry porch and labor.....	29 75	
Cooking utensils.....	24 63	
Washing machines.....	24 55	
Laundry machinery.....	13 84	
Roof and blowing out gas pipes.....	12 50	
Laundry wringer.....	11 70	
Horeshoeing.....	12 00	
Centre pieces in ceiling of rooms.....	8 00	
Stoves, laundry and insane departments....	7 50	
Bandage rollers and operating table.....	6 20	
Tank, repainting.....	5 85	
Lumber for repairs.....	4 95	
Surgical instruments.....	25 54	
		393 55
For Medicines—Drugs and stimulants.....		1,604 10
For Bills Payable—Discounted in 1895 and paid in 1896....		350 22
For Staff—Honorary.....		200 00
For Lunatics—Expenses conveying patients to Asylum and probating papers.....		196 95
For insurance.....		110 90
For advertising.....		10 41
Total cost of Hospital proper.....		\$23,149 95



TABLE G, No. 2—Continued.

TRAINING SCHOOL—LESS NURSING.		
For Subsistence—		
Groceries .....	\$737 40	
Fresh meats .....	288 86	
Milk, fruit and cream .....	144 59	
Poultry .....	119 14	
Vegetables .....	51 98	
Eggs .....	51 01	
Bread and biscuits .....	49 44	
Fish .....	47 36	
		\$1,489 78
For Supplies—		
Dry goods, bed and table linen .....	\$102 20	
Furniture .....	54 00	
Household utensils .....	7 00	
Crockery .....	6 15	
Printing and stationery .....	6 00	
		175 35
For Improvements—		
Sanitary .....	\$106 54	
Miscellaneous .....	4 00	
		110 54
For Repairs—		
Sashes and doors .....	\$ 8 84	
Cooking utensils .....	9 35	
Beds .....	5 40	
Grates .....	1 00	
		24 59
		\$1,800 26
RIVERSIDE INFIRMARY.		
For Subsistence .....	\$941 40	
" Nursing .....	722 45	
" Supplies .....	387 53	
" Medicines .....	149 19	
" Improvements .....	123 31	
" Repairs .....	111 88	
		\$ 2,435 76
Total cost of Hospital proper .....		23,149 95
Total cost of Hospital, Training School and Infirmary, 1896 .....		\$27,385 97



TABLE H.  
SHOWING COFFINS MADE AND ISSUED DURING YEAR 1895.

Coffins on hand January 1st, 1896.....	61	
“ made during year 1896.....	278—	339
“ issued City Hospital.....	127	
“ “ Coroner Charleston County.....	34	
“ “ Board Health.....	14—	175
“ “ 1st Health District.....	10	
“ “ 2d Health District.....	7	
“ “ 3d Health District.....	18	
“ “ 4th Health District.....	13	
“ “ 5th Health District.....	26	
“ “ 6th Health District.....	57—	131
Total free coffins.....	306	
Pay coffins.....	2—	308
Coffins on hand January 1st, 1897.....		31

TABLE I.  
SHOWING FUEL USED DURING YEAR 1896.

Coal on hand January 1st, 1896.....	Tons	120	
Coal received during year 1896:			
Coal, hard.....	“	130	
Coal, steam.....	“	120	
		—	Tons 270
Coal used during year 1896:			
Coal, hard.....	Tons	148	
Coal, steam.....	“	113	
		—	“ 261
Coal on hand January 1st, 1897.....			9
Wood on hand January 1st, 1896.....	Cord	1½	
Wood received during year 1896.....	“	27 —	28½
Wood used during year 1896.....	“		28
Wood on hand January 1st, 1897.....			½



TABLE J.

SHOWING COLLECTIONS FOR THE YEAR 1896.

Riverside Infirmary.....	\$3,252 80
Private Patients.....	705 20
Berkeley County.....	440 00
Certificates Receivable, B. C.....	345 00
Charleston County.....	303 00
Training School.....	198 13
British Consul.....	143 00
Miners' and Merchants' Bank, Bills Payable.....	119 00
Northeastern Railroad.....	92 00
Street Bros.....	55 00
United States Marshal.....	47 00
Fat cows, live stock.....	45 00
Swedish and Norwegian Consul.....	36 00
Material for Nurses' Uniform.....	34 31
South Carolina and Georgia Railroad.....	15 00
Cheves & Co.....	14 00
Empty barrels and sundries.....	6 03
Coffins.....	6 00
Bolton Mines.....	2 00
	<u>\$5,858 47</u>

TABLE K.

SHOWING EARNINGS FOR YEAR 1896.

Riverside Infirmary.....	\$3,234 80
Private Patients.....	784 00
Charleston County.....	699 25
Berkeley County.....	492 00
British Consul.....	219 00
Training School.....	218 28
Northeastern Railroad.....	92 00
Street Bros.....	58 00
Fat cows, live stock.....	45 00
Swedish and Norwegian Consul.....	36 00
United States Marshal.....	34 00
South Carolina and Georgia Railroad.....	15 00
Cheves & Co.....	14 00
Charleston and Savannah Railway.....	7 00
Coffins.....	6 00
Bolton Mines.....	2 00
	<u>\$5,956 33</u>
Less doubtful earnings, being unadjusted claims.....	73 20
	<u>\$5,883 13</u>





TABLE L.  
SHOWING ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1897.

Berkeley County.....	\$ 404 00
Charleston County.....	428 25
Private Patients.....	303 35
British Consul.....	121 00
Certificates Receivable, B. C.....	120 00
Riverside Infirmary.....	37 95
Training School.....	32 15
Charleston and Savannah Railway.....	7 00
Colleton County.....	6 00
Street Bros.....	3 00
Superintendent, petty cash.....	75
City Treasurer.....	45
	<u>\$1,463 90</u>

TABLE M.  
FINANCIAL.

Appropriations 1896:	
Regular.....	\$18,000 00
Repairs and Improvements.....	1,000 00
Training School.....	2,500 00
Cash collected during year 1896.....	5,858 47
Cash in hands Superintendent January 1, 1896.....	28 70
	<u>\$27,387 17</u>
Cost of Hospital for year 1896.....	\$27,385 97
Cash in City Treasury January 1, 1897....	45
Cash in hands Superintendent January 1, 1897.....	75
	<u>\$27,387 17</u>

I respectfully submit the foregoing as my report for year 1896.

CHAS. L. DUBOS,  
*Superintendent City Hospital.*



ALMS HOUSE.

OFFICE OF BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS  
OF CITY ALMS HOUSE,  
CHARLESTON, S. C., January 12, 1897.

*To Honorable J. Adger Smyth, Mayor,  
and City Council of Charleston:*

GENTLEMEN—I herewith enclose the annual report of the Master of the City Alms House for the fiscal year ending December 31, 1896, as made to the Commissioners, and by them ordered to be sent to your honorable body.

Allow me to add the following: The appropriation for the year just ended for all expenses of this institution were \$450 less than in any previous year, and I now have the pleasure and satisfaction to say that by strict economy and judicious expenditures of the same, we still have a balance in our favor, in the Treasurer's office of \$494.84 unexpended; also, besides, have a balance of \$124.72 in cash on hand, in the hands of the Master, notwithstanding the increased distress and want in our community last year, which also increased our out-door pensioners' list to 285. A close investigation and examination of all out-door pensioners is made by the Board before a ration is granted, and a complete record is kept of all applicants who share in this noble charity of the city. A ration for out-door pensioners consists of one pound of D. S. butts and four quarts of grist or meal.

The inmates of the house, the number of which have increased to 76, are well provided with good wholesome food, and also clothing. The women receive two dresses and the men one suit of clothes, besides all necessary underwear, annually.

I also take pleasure in stating that our present Master and Matron of the House gave entire satisfaction to the whole Board. They are kind, and at the same time determined, with the poor unfortunate inmates under their special care. Strict discipline is kept, and the cleanliness and neatness of the whole house stands as an example.



Our Clerk, W. B. Ryan, who served the Board for about seventeen years, died the latter part of October last. His place has been vacant since, and the duties of this office have been done by the Master, thereby saving the city three months salary.

I also inform you that there are \$14,000 insurance on the buildings of the Alms House, namely: \$9,000 in the Carolina Mutual Insurance Company, of this city. On same the Board paid \$155 premium, which stands to their credit, and will be refunded (less 10 per cent.) if the Board wishes to have the policy cancelled at any time. The other \$5,000 are with the Agency of Messrs. Reeves & McTureous.

In regard to the free transportation of paupers, for which an annual appropriation of \$500 is made. I issued 116 orders for passes against this fund to the Master, whose duty it is to procure the passage and to see that the beneficiary of this fund actually leaves the city. The demand on this fund has been very heavy, and notwithstanding have a small balance of \$2.88 left in my favor. At the same time feel satisfied, that after close examination of the applicants, I have turned none away who was worthy of this charity.

In conclusion, I also desire to state that all of the officers and different Standing Committees have done their full duties in looking after the interests of this noble institution, and I hereby tender my thanks to them for giving me their hearty support.

Very respectfully,

HERMANN KLATTE,

*Chairman Board Commissioners Alms House.*

#### REPORT OF MASTER.

CHARLESTON, S. C., January 1, 1897.

*To the Honorable Board of Commissioners  
of the Alms House:*

GENTLEMEN—I submit this my annual report as Master of the Institution, for the fiscal year ending December 31st, 1896.



The following statement shows the number of persons admitted, discharged, sent to City Hospital, died and remaining in the House; also the outdoor pensioners drawing rations, and the receipts and disbursements during the said year.

ADMITTED.

Males, 18; Females, 27; Children, 12.....	Total, 57
Natives of South Carolina .....	40
Natives of Georgia.....	2
Natives of New York.....	3
Natives of Michigan .....	1
Natives of Germany .....	2
Natives of Ireland .....	9
Total admitted .....	57

DISCHARGED.

Males, 10; Females, 12; Children, 2.....	Total, 24
Natives of South Carolina.....	22
Natives of New York .....	1
Natives of Ireland .....	1
Total discharged .....	24

TRANSFERRED TO CITY HOSPITAL.

Males .....	9
Females .....	3
Total transfers.....	12

DEATHS.

Males, 2; Females, 4.....	Total, 6
Natives of South Carolina.....	5
Natives of Germany .....	1
Total deaths .....	6

INMATES OF THE HOUSE.

Males, 22; Females, 44; Children, 10.....	Total, 76
Natives of South Carolina .....	44
Natives of Michigan .....	1
Natives of New Jersey .....	1
Natives of New York .....	1
Natives of Canada .....	1
Natives of Germany .....	4
Natives of Scotland .....	1
Total number of inmates.....	76
Average number of inmates .....	63





## OUTDOOR PENSIONERS.

White males .....	11	
Colored males.....	22—	33
White females .....	60	
Colored females .....	82—	142
White children.....	86	
Colored children.....	24—	110
Total .....	285	
Who have drawn weekly 193 rations.		

Of the appropriation by City Council, namely, \$7,750, the Board has disbursed \$7,255.16, leaving a balance of \$494.84 unexpended.

From County has been received balance due, \$160.80, for the support of County paupers, and from sales of empty barrels, bags, etc., \$59.80, which has been expended through petty cash. A balance of \$124.72 in cash is also remaining in Master's hands.

The inmates of the house have received the best care and attention. I have endeavored to carry out the orders of the Board, and now return my thanks to you for the kindness and support which I have received from you.

Respectfully submitted,

JULIUS SCHROEDER,

*Master.*



WILLIAM ENSTON HOME.

CHARLESTON, S. C., January 7, 1897.

*To the Honorable the Mayor and Aldermen  
of Charleston, S. C.:*

GENTLEMEN—I enclose herewith financial statements for the year ending December 31st, 1896, of the William Enston Home, showing conditions of General Fund and of the Annuitants' Fund.

Respectfully,

M. B. PAINE,  
*Secretary.*

*Cash transactions of Wm. A. Courtenay, J. F. Ficken and W. E. Butler, Trustees, from January 1, 1896, to December 31, 1896. (Statement No. 14.)*

RECEIPTS.

Jan., 1896—To balance cash on hand .....	\$ 304 07
Jan'y-July interest State Stock .....	\$4,500 00
Jan'y-July interest Charleston Bonds, 3,400 00	
Jan'y interest Sumter Bonds, net....	718 60
March interest Camden Bonds, net..	448 85
April-Oct. interest Aiken Bonds, net.	778 30
	9,845 75
	<u>\$10,149 82</u>

DISBURSEMENTS.

Annuities for 1896 .....	\$7,500 00
Expenses of administration.....	75 00
	<u>7,575 00</u>
Trustees' commissions on receipts .....	\$9,845 75
Trustees' commissions on disbursements .	7,575 00
Trustees' commissions on disbursements .	1,790 47
	<u>\$19,211 22 at 2½ p. c.</u>
Total .....	480 28
Paid Trustees William Enston Home surplus for 1896 .....	1,790 47
Balance cash on hand .....	304 07
	<u>\$10,149 82</u>



## ASSETS.

\$100,000 State Stock 4½ per cent., costing.....	\$102,208 42
85,000 Charleston Bonds 4 per cent., costing .....	63,487 51
13,000 Aiken Bonds 6 per cent., costing .....	13,000 00
12,000 Sumter Bonds 6 per cent., costing.....	12,000 00
7,500 Camden Bonds 6 per cent., costing.....	7,500 00
Cash .....	304 07
E. E.	<u>\$198,500 00</u>

WM. A. COURTENAY,  
JNO. F. FICKEN,  
W. E. BUTLER,

*Trustees.*

Charleston, December 31, 1896.

## WILLIAM ENSTON HOME.

*Cash Statement—January 1, 1896, to December 31, 1896.*

## RECEIPTS.

To balance cash in hand, January 1, 1896.....	\$1,549 64
Rent, interest, &c.....	4,393 95
Annuitants' Fund, surplus for 1896 .....	1,790 47
	<u>\$7,734 06</u>

## DISBURSEMENTS.

Expenses of administration.....	\$2,292 04
Repainting Cottages, Memorial Hall, &c .....	303 90
Fuel and lights.....	879 94
	<u>\$3,475 88</u>
Investment City of Charleston 4 per ct. Bonds \$4,000 @ 94½..	3,780 00
Balance cash on hand .....	478 18
E. E.	<u>\$7,734 06</u>

WM. E. HUGER,  
*President.*

Charleston, December 31, 1896.



*Assets.*

GENERAL FUND.

\$ 5,000 Colleton Bonds 7 per cent., costing .....	\$5,000 00	
1,500 Spartanburg Bonds 7 per cent., costing...	1,500 00	
7,000 Winnsboro Bonds 7 per cent., costing ....	7,035 00	
500 Greenville Bonds 7 per cent., costing.....	500 00	
3,000 Georgetown Bonds 7 per cent., costing...	3,000 00	
10,000 Marion Bonds 6 per cent., costing.....	9,750 00	
5,000 Charleston Bonds 5 per cent., costing ....	5,250 00	
5,000 State Stock $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., costing .....	5,143 75	
3,500 Charleston Bonds 4 per cent., costing ....	2,037 77	
10,000 Columbia Bonds 3 per cent., costing.....	7,035 00	—\$46,241 52
Cash .....		460 52
<u>\$50,500</u>		<u>\$46,702 04</u>

*New Cottages Fund.*

\$ 3,000 Kershaw Bonds 7 per cent., costing .....	\$ 3,000 00	
1,800 Colleton Bonds 7 per cent., costing.....	1,800 00	
10,000 Charleston Bonds 5 per cent., costing ...	10,500 00	
15,000 Charleston Bonds 4 per cent., costing ...	12,838 75	
2,000 Columbia Bonds 3 per cent., costing.....	1,430 00	—\$29,568 75
Cash.....		17 66
<u>\$31,800</u>		<u>\$29,586 41</u>
<u>\$82,300 Total.</u>		<u>Total, \$76,288 45</u>

E. E.

WM. E. HUGER,  
*President.*

Charleston, December 31, 1896.





## COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC LANDS.

CHARLESTON, S. C., January 1, 1897.

*To his Honor the Mayor and City Council of Charleston :*

GENTLEMEN—The Board of Commissioners of the Public Lands beg to present their annual report of the condition of the Ashley River Asylum for the year ending December 31, 1896.

On taking charge of the institution we found that there were several much needed improvements to be made, the first amongst them the building of a cistern. The urgent need of pure water for the inmates made this a necessity. We were also compelled to build a new gate lodge, the old house being in such a delapidated condition we found it impossible to repair the same. We have built new fencing, added extension to Mess Hall, and made other improvements and repairs. There still remain a good many improvements to be made, which we expect to carry through successfully this year.

We report the sanitary condition of the institution as very satisfactory. The inmates have been furnished with good food and comfortable clothing. The care and attention bestowed upon the old and infirm by both Steward and Matron is worthy of praise.

Extract from Steward's Report to the Board gives number of admitted, interments in public grounds, etc., etc.

The report of the Secretary and Treasurer shows receipts and expenditures by the Board.

Admitted during the year.....	52
Died during the year.....	32
Sent to City Hospital.....	9

## INTERMENTS IN PUBLIC GROUNDS.

Whites.....	51
Colored.....	451
Total.....	502

Respectfully submitted,

A. MATTHIES,

*Chairman Committee Public Lands.*



CHARLESTON, S. C., January 1, 1897.

*To the Board of Commissioners of Public Lands :*

GENTLEMEN—I beg leave to make the following report, as per requirements of the Rules, for the year ending December 31, 1896:

By appropriation.....	\$5,000 00
By rent of farm.....	380 00
By interment fees.....	22 40
	<u>\$5,402 40</u>
Paid for salaries.....	\$1,105 92
Paid for new cistern.....	394 00
Paid for extension to Mess Hall.....	225 00
Paid for new gate house.....	260 00
Paid for new fence and gate.....	57 00
Paid for new guttering.....	105 20
Paid for general repairs.....	205 60
Paid for insurance.....	96 00
Paid for supplies.....	2,952 52
Balance in City Treasury.....	1 16
	<u>\$5,402 40</u>

Respectfully submitted,

H. W. H. BUCK,  
*Secretary and Treasurer.*



## REPORT OF THE BOARD OF FIRE-MASTERS.

---

OFFICE BOARD OF FIRE-MASTERS,  
CHARLESTON, S. C., January 1st, 1897.

*To the Honorable the Mayor and City Council  
of Charleston, S. C.:*

The Board of Fire-Masters respectfully submit the operations of this Department for the year 1896, and its condition at this date, as contained in the annexed statements, which will show :

The Force of the Department.

Condensed Expenses.

Summary of Expenses by Companies.

Inventory of Property and Location of Same.

Inventory of Property Controlled by the Board of Fire-Masters, with Value of Same.

Amounts Drawn from City Treasurer from 1st January, 1882, to 31st December, 1896, and Actual Cost of Maintaining the Department for Fifteen Years.

Record of Fires.

Comparative Statement of Property at Risk, Insurance and Loss.

Report of Chief to the Board.

FRANCIS S. RODGERS,  
*Chairman Board of Fire-Masters.*



FORCE OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT, DECEMBER 31st, 1896.

102 Officers and Men.	
10 Steam Fire Engines.	
9,897 Feet of Hose.	
2 Fuel Wagons.	
3 Carts.	
6 Hose Carriages.	
4 Hose Wagons.	
3 Alarm Bells and a Complete System of Fire Alarm Telegraph.	
28 Horses.	

CONDENSED EXPENSES OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT FROM  
JANUARY 1st, 1896, TO DECEMBER 31ST, 1896.

Pay Roll.....	\$36,175	20
Forage .....	2,205	43
Coal and Wood.....	633	77
Oil, Waste and Other Supplies .....	320	78
Repairs and Renewals to Apparatus.....	1,045	29
Repairs to Houses.....	576	80
Two new Horses—cost one old one and cash.....	350	00
Cost of Sawdust.....	68	50
Harness and Repairs to Harness.....	149	10
Horse Shoeing.....	352	26
Medicine for Horses .....	43	47
2,000 feet new Hose.....	1,000	00
Telephone and Telegraph Clock.....	72	00
Fire Alarm Telegraph and Supplies.....	625	96
New Shirts for Members.....	196	00
Hose Wagon .....	400	00
Printing and Stationery.....	62	85
House and Stable Utensils.....	57	03
Chemicals and Bottles for Extinguishers.....	18	98
Painting Apparatus.....	408	50
New Brakes for No. 2.....	60	06
New Flues in Reserve for Nos. 1 and 3 Engines.....	309	16
Smoke Protectors.....	48	00
Badges for Members.....	63	05
Lanterns, Extinguisher and Tools.....	46	35
Total.....	\$45,288	54
Less by sales of Manure, Bags, Hose, &c.....	\$195	65
By sale of two Horses.....	108	75
By difference refunded on one large Extinguisher for two small ones.....	20	00
		324 40
Amount drawn from City Treasurer.....	\$44,964	14





SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURES OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT BY COMPANIES, FROM JANUARY 1ST, TO  
DECEMBER 31ST, 1896.

	Pay Roll.	Forage.	Wood and Coal.	Sawdust, Engine Teleph. Supplies.	Repairs to Apparatus.	Repairs to Houses and Heaters.	New Apparatus.	New Hose.	Horses.	Printing and Stationery.	Veterinary and Horse-shoeing.	House and Sta- ble Utensils.	Telephone and Clock.	Repairs to Harness.	Chemicals and Bottles.	Shirts For Members.	Total.
Chief and Assist'ts...	\$ 2,880 00									\$ 6 55	\$ 11 74	\$ 0 94		\$ 10 20			\$ 2,950 20
Engine No. 1.....	4,020 00	272 56	10 50	\$ 11 35	\$ 40 95	\$ 1 50	\$ 5 50				35 95	5 54		2 10			4,882 31
Engine No. 2.....	4,020 00	207 54		22 32	124 75	6 00					35 77	7 10		10 05			4,447 32
Engine No. 3.....	4,020 00	218 67		14 78	34 95	12 10	2 75				30 72	9 14		9 85			4,315 99
Engine No. 4.....	4,020 00	206 23		24 95	37 26	6 62					27 45	2 56		10 72			4,350 42
Engine No. 5.....	4,020 00	215 46		34 21	217 17	3 95	400 00				37 55	4 23		7 85			4,935 42
Engine No. 6.....	4,015 20	220 85		23 65	78 06	64 55	5 50				43 22	10 71		4 95			4,666 15
Engine No. 7.....	4,020 00	229 03		97 67	132 48	70 38	7 35				44 45	4 15		7 70			4,563 21
Truck.....	3,320 00	170 85	27 75	14 85	13 30	103 80					38 89	4 32		3 85			3,698 21
Supply Wagon.....	360 00	149 90	17 25	11 07	21 52	78 15	8 50				51 65	5 80		3 50			1,537 46
Fire Alarm Teleph and Trucks.....	1,200 00			503 61	122 35									5 00			300 00
Reserve Engines and Trucks.....	300 00				280 70	6 17											293 06
Department Gen- eral Use.....		304 34	578 27	108 74	505 75	85 63	127 80	\$1,000 00	\$350 00	\$6 30	10 04	1 32	\$72 00	88 20	\$18 98	\$106 00	3,561 37
Total.....	\$36,175 20	\$2,205 43	\$632 77	\$892 89	\$1,945 36	\$576 80	\$537 40	\$1,000 00	\$350 00	\$62 85	\$365 73	\$57 03	\$72 00	\$149 10	\$18 98	\$106 00	\$45,288 54

By sale of manure.....\$ 40 75  
By sale two old horses.....108 75  
By sale barrels, bags, etc.....24 36  
By sale old horse.....80 54  
Difference in Extinguishers refunded.....20 00  
\$ 824 40

Amount drawn from Treasurer.....\$44,964 14



INVENTORY OF PROPERTY UNDER THE CONTROL OF BOARD OF FIRE-MASTERS, DECEMBER 31ST, 1896, AND LOCATION OF SAME.

LOCATIONS.		Houses and Fixtures.	Engines and Fixtures.	Hose Carriages and Hose Wagons.	Scales.	Feet Hose.	Trucks.	Ladders, Rams, Hooks, etc.	Horses.	Hose Dryers.	Bedsteads.	Pieces Bed Clothing.	Sets Harness.	Horse Blankets.	Chairs and Tables.	Bells Towers.	Miles of Wire.	Wagons and Carts.	Repeaters.	Telegraph Poles.	Galvanometers, Time Wheels & Switch Boards.	Wheelbarrows, Brooms, Shovels, Forks and Stable Tensils.	Tools.	Signal Boxes.	Clocks.	Cells Battery.	Heaters.	Indicators.	Extinguishers.														
Engine No. 1, Meeting Street, near Queen.	1	1	1	1	1	1,184			3	1	13	103	22	3	15	1	1						17	5	1	1	1	1	1	1													
Engine No. 2, Wentworth Street.	1	1	1	1	1	1,000						96	22	3	11	1	1						14	11	1	1	1	1	1	1													
Engine No. 3, Meeting Street.	1	1	1	1	1	1,000						96	22	3	11	1	1						14	11	1	1	1	1	1	1													
Engine No. 4, Wentworth Street.	1	1	1	1	1	1,050			3	1	12	93	22	3	12	1	1						17	12	1	1	1	1	1	1													
Engine No. 5, Meeting Street.	1	1	1	1	1	1,050			3	1	12	95	22	3	12	1	1						17	4	1	1	1	1	1	1													
Engine No. 6, Cannon Street.	1	1	1	1	1	1,041			3	1	12	95	22	3	12	1	1						18	5	1	1	1	1	1	1													
Engine No. 7, Cannon Street.	1	1	1	1	1	1,032			3	1	12	101	22	3	12	1	1						15	4	1	1	1	1	1	1													
Hook and Ladder, John Street.	1	1	1	1	1	50	1	140	2	12	102	102	2	8	8	1	1						11	3	1	1	1	1	1	1													
Reserve House, John Street.	1	1	1	1	1	1,000	1	1	3														3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1													
Headquarters, Queen Street.	1	3	3	3	3	1,500	1	1	3														5	5	1	1	1	1	1	1													
Headquarters, Meeting Street.	1	1	1	1	1	1,500			3				3	3	1	1	1						5	5	1	1	1	1	1	1													
Supply House.	1	1	1	1	1	1,500			3				3	3	1	1	1						5	5	1	1	1	1	1	1													
Fire Alarm Telegraph.	1	1	1	1	1	1,500			3				3	3	1	1	1						5	5	1	1	1	1	1	1													
Total	12	10	7	9,897	3,692	3,97	781	18,26	103	16	2,93	5	1	500	10	137	111	100	8	298	10	34	100	1	1	1	1	1	1	1													
Amount of Hose on hand December 31st, 1895		9,300 feet														Servicable Hose on hand December 31st, 1896														9,897 feet													
Bought two new ones.		2,000 feet														Hose condemned, unfit for use.														1,403 feet													
Sold two old ones, gave one in exchange.																Total														Total													
Balance		11,300 feet																												11,300 feet													

Serviceable Hose on hand Decem-  
ber 31st, 1895..... 9,897 feet  
Hose condemned, unfit for use... 1,403 feet

Total..... 11,300 feet



INVENTORY OF PROPERTY ON HAND DECEMBER 31ST, 1896,  
AND VALUE OF SAME.

10 Steam Fire Engines, at \$3,500.....	\$35,000 00
6 Hose Carriages, at \$300.....	1,800 00
4 Hose Wagons, at \$400 .....	1,600 00
9,897 Feet Hose, at 50c.....	4,948 50
5 Wagons and Carts.....	625 00
1 Aerial Truck and Equipments.....	2,500 00
2 Trucks and Equipments ..	1,500 00
28 Horses, at \$200.....	5,600 00
Fire Extinguishers and Smoke Respirators.....	450 00
Fire Alarm Telegraph and Equipments, 2 Bell Towers and 3 Bells .....	25,000 00
12 Engine Houses, Water Works, Heaters and Heating Ap- pliances.....	45,000 00
Beds and Bed Clothing .....	1,000 00
Office and House Furniture.....	1,000 00
Harness.....	2,000 00
Total.....	<u>\$128,023 50</u>

AMOUNTS DRAWN FROM CITY TREASURER FROM JANUARY  
1ST, 1882, TO DECEMBER 31ST, 1896.

Real Estate received from the City without charge.....	\$10,000 00
During the year 1882.....	\$92,000 00
“ “ 1883 .....	59,115 23
“ “ 1884 .....	51,008 82
“ “ 1885 .....	43,319 90
“ “ 1886 .....	43,311 43
“ “ 1887 .....	44,000 00
“ “ 1888 .....	82,000 00
“ “ 1889 .....	43,968 16
“ “ 1890 .....	47,659 41
“ “ 1891 .....	43,845 19
“ “ 1892 .....	47,005 53
“ “ 1893 .....	48,500 00
“ “ 1894 .....	46,500 00
“ “ 1895 .....	49,845 25
“ “ 1896 .....	44,964 14
	<u>\$787,043 56</u>

Total amount .....\$797,043 56

Deduct property on hand December 31st, 1896, as per an-  
nexed inventory..... 128,023 50

Leaves a balance of.....\$669,020 06

Being actual cost of maintaining the Department for fifteen years,  
or an expense of \$44,601.34 per annum.



EMBER 31, 1896.

Personal Property.	Total Loss.	Origin of Fires.	Occupant or Owner of Personal Property.
	\$ 5 00	Sparks from chimney.....	Wm. Dingle.
40 00	365 00	Sparks from chimney.....	Mrs. Butts and Witzel.
75 00	425 00	Dog upsetting lamp.....	Henry Bowman.
	30 00	Caught from 14 Washington St.	Mrs. R. J. Carey.
	25 00	Defective chimney.....	R. J. Hethington.
21 16	121 16	Unknown.....	B. Smalls.
6 75	6 75	Sparks from locomotive.....	N. E. R. R. Co.
		Chimney.....	
	1 00	Sparks from chimney.....	Miss Bird.
		Chimney.....	Rose Ferguson.
25 00	55 00	Brooder lamp.....	W. K. Howe.
500 00	1,701 50	Defective hearth.....	Mrs. Vanderpool.
	78 50	Sparks from chimney.....	Mrs. Johnson.
25 00	125 00	Children and kerosene.....	Mrs. C. H. Williams.
75 00	575 00	Brooder lamp.....	Mrs. Duncan Cameron.
	1 00	Sparks from chimney.....	Thos. Smith.
		Chimney.....	
5 00	5 00	Lamp explosion.....	F. Sumpter.
		Chimney.....	
50 00	341 00	Unknown.....	Mrs. Washington.
25 00	160 00	Rats and matches.....	C. F. C. Becker.
75 00	125 00	Unknown.....	E. M. Reeder.
4 00	9 00	Accident.....	H. W. Kassler.
15 00	15 00	Accident.....	S. D. Kirk.
		Hot ashes.....	T. C. Siebert.
00 00	1,340 00	Coals firing tar under tracks.....	R. R. Co., two cars.
	3 50	Unknown.....	Several families.
	1 00	Sparks from chimney.....	J. Seabrook.
26 66	1,400 96	Unknown.....	Stephen Giaretti.
50 00	30 00	Unknown.....	Two families.
	4 00	Sparks from chimney.....	W. P. Rosier.
	25 00	Sparks from chimney.....	Dr. T. L. Ogier.
		Chimney.....	
11 00	171 00	Unknown.....	Mrs. W. T. Marshall.
		Supposed incendiary.....	Mrs. W. T. Marshall.
55 00	55 00	Unknown.....	Conductor's Caboose Car.
3 00	3 00	Gasoline stove.....	E. B. Dugar.
		Chimney.....	
		Chimney.....	
	none	Kerosene lamp.....	
40 00	40 00	Gasoline stove.....	Mr. Jacobs.
5 00	6 00	Kerosene explosion.....	R. Jahus.
		Lamp explosion.....	Various families.
		Paper burning in yard.....	C. L. Legerton.
25 00	65 00	Unknown.....	Win. Johnson.
	5 00	Incendiary.....	J. D. Howard.
	20 00	Spark from chimney.....	
00 00	2,300 00	Kerosene lamp falling.....	A. S. Thomas.
	115 00	Overheated fire box.....	Anderson Lumber Co.
		Chimney.....	W. D. Wright.
20 00	70 00	Unknown.....	Sophie Brown.
45 00	45 00	Supposed incendiary.....	J. H. Green.
16 00	2,191 00	Supposed incendiary.....	Banov & Volaski.
01 64	101 64	Incendiary.....	J. Knights.
	150 00	Incendiary.....	
50 00	50 00	Incendiary.....	S. W. Berry.
	10 00	Caught from No. 89.....	C. D. Hayne.
00 00	20,743 00	Unknown.....	Palmetto Pharmacy.
00 99	174 99	Water from No. 288.....	S. Johnston.
10 00	25 00	Gasoline stove.....	





## RECORD OF FIRES FOR TWELVE MONTHS, ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1896

[illegible]

$\frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \right) = \frac{1}{2}$

Abstracts of the 1998 Annual Meeting of the American Society of Human Genetics, 1998, Denver, Colorado, October 1-5. Abstracts are available in the following format: <http://www.genetics.org/abstracts/1998/>

Price \$1.00 45 4th Bull. Mason

Insurance loss	\$2,000.00	62 Bell, Vinton
	21,000.00	6 Telephone

Loss over Insurance \$ 2,100 50

81 Alarms.



COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF PROPERTY AT RISK,  
INSURANCE AND LOSS.

Year	No of Alarms	Property at Risk	Insurance	Loss on Real Estate	Loss on Personal Property	Total Loss
1882	34	\$ 293,500 00	\$ 106,205 00	\$ 12,539 09	\$ 20,087 52	\$ 32,626 61
1883	72	1,229,885 41	1,112,350 00	50,261 19	243,699 11	293,960 30
1884	43	412,163 00	305,238 54	31,665 00	70,494 98	102,159 98
1885	50	394,802 14	251,100 00	5,103 80	22,359 79	27,463 59
1886	57	431,774 43	356,024 43	46,325 55	62,216 09	108,541 64
1887	43	1,191,577 00	1,125,025 00	5,081 00	42,455 17	47,536 17
1888	35	1,256,991 88	1,241,685 00	17,127 00	86,042 88	103,169 88
1889	52	941,975 00	898,555 00	17,413 00	50,475 00	67,888 30
1890	38	521,275 00	341,850 00	16,431 00	31,125 00	47,556 00
1891	54	1,549,725 00	1,420,350 00	12,086 50	27,928 17	40,014 67
1892	66	380,887 00	243,262 00	42,102 40	20,989 25	63,091 65
1893	50	1,306,406 79	1,148,958 49	21,336 41	119,084 73	140,421 14
1894	81	499,942 00	267,540 00	35,264 20	31,184 50	66,448 70
1895	80	811,561 12	568,321 12	14,909 20	16,895 77	31,804 97
1896	81	387,590 51	212,442 51	11,318 85	25,001 60	36,320 45
		\$ 11,610,056 28	\$ 9,598,907 09	\$ 338,964 19	\$ 870,029 56	1,209,003 75

## AVERAGE FOR 15 YEARS.

Property at Risk.....\$774,003 75  
Insurance ..... 639,927 14

Loss on Real Estate.....\$22,597 61  
Loss on Personal Property..... 58,002 64

Average per annum.... \$80,600 25



## REPORT OF CHIEF OF FIRE DEPARTMENT.

CHARLESTON, S. C., January 4th, 1897.

*To the Chairman and Board of Fire-Masters :*

GENTLEMEN—I beg herewith to submit my annual report on the workings of the Fire Department for the year ending December 31st, 1896, and make such recommendations for the improvement of the service and the reduction of fire loss as I deem necessary.

The houses are all in good condition at present.

The Supply House and Nos. 6 and 7 Engine Stations have been supplied with new sliding doors.

A new 2,600 gallon cistern has been built at the Truck House.

## APPARATUS.

The apparatus is at present in good order, or being made so.

Engine No. 6 has received a new set of smoke flues.

Engine No. 8 has received a new suction.

Engine No. 5 received new rear wheels and axles.

Engine No. 7 received new rear springs.

A new hose wagon is now being finished for No. 5.

New pump valves and springs have been received for Engines Nos. 8 and 10, and both are now being thoroughly repaired.

Engine No. 2 has received a set of brakes, not having had any heretofore.

Twelve new smoke protectors have been purchased and distributed among the apparatus.

A new set of smoke and water tubes has been purchased for Silsby Engines.

A set of new badges has been purchased for the members, the old ones being mostly broken and in bad condition.

All the apparatus, except Engines Nos. 9 and 10, and two reserve hose carriages, have been painted.



HORSES.

There are now 28 horses in service.

Two old ones have been sold and one has been exchanged with cash for a new one.

Two new horses were purchased last year.

HOSE.

Two thousand feet new rubber-lined cotton hose has been purchased, and tested at 500 pounds hydraulic pressure. All the hose have been tested, and such as was unfit for engine use has been condemned.

FUEL FOR ENGINES.

A carload of cannel coal has been purchased for steaming purposes at fires. This coal is greatly superior to any other coal for the purpose, and makes it impossible for the fires to get choked.

DEATHS.

February 10th, 1896, Assistant Chief T. S. Sigwald.

October 31st, Callman W. J. McCaffer, of Engine No. 6.

RESIGNATIONS.

March 21st, 1896, Callman H. R. Wiecking, of Engine No. 6.

APPOINTMENTS.

August 3d, 1896, O. R. I. Vicadomini, to Engine No. 6.

DISMISSALS.

There were two dismissals during the year: One for not paying substitute; one for being under influence of liquor.

CASUALTIES AT FIRES.

May 5th, Mrs. D. Jacobs died from burns.

May 13th, Mrs. R. Jahns died from burns.





September 10th, child of Geo. Holmes (colored) died from burns.

Ten firemen received injuries while in performance of fire or department duty, two of whom were disabled for some time.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS.

I recommend that a large double tank Chemical Engine be placed in service at one of the Central Stations with the Aerial Truck, and that one steamer be placed in reserve or sold. This will make the Department much more effective without increasing the expenses, except cost of Chemical Engine.

The Chemical should go to all fires, and the Aerial Truck to all alarms in such districts with high buildings, where it can be of good use as a water tower.

I recommend the purchase of two new horses in place of old and unreliable ones.

I consider it an important duty for me to draw the attention of the City Council to the recklessness and carelessness of disobeying the building laws of the State and City by many builders and contractors.

The enforcement of these laws should be placed by Ordinance in the hands of the Chief of Fire Department, as they are intended for safety and the prevention of fires. This is being done more and more in every progressive city, and the expense would simply be some stationery, as no new offices need be created. I see the necessity of this at nearly every fire. Lumber is being deliberately put in and about fireplaces and chimneys in such manner that the most ignorant builder can see that it will ignite sooner or later, all of which is done contrary to City Ordinances.

At the Palmetto Pharmacy fire the loss by fire did not amount to more than \$1,000, whereas the Insurance Companies were taxed to the amount of over \$20,000, and a dozen firemen barely escaped with their lives, by being buried in the ruins; all because the centre pillars in the building had been placed with very little foundation, being only on



the remains of a narrow lining wall that formerly divided the building in two. These pillows sank down and wrecked the whole building, simply from the weight of water, which it was necessary to put in the third story to check the fire.

Some time ago the building of new shingled roofs was stopped, but of late I have seen a couple of new shingled roofs again. These shingled roofs endanger the city to serious conflagrations, and as it is against the State as well as the City laws even to repair roofs with combustible materials, some equitable rule should be made as to how much repairs should be permitted on roofs at present erected. I beg to cite the necessity for such a rule in the case of a large shingled roof at the northeast corner of Coming and Radcliffe Streets, which roof appeared to be in bad condition all over, when notice was served on contractors that the Ordinance would be enforced. The roof appears to have been under repairs off and on for over a year, and the whole roof will soon be renewed.

In the northwestern portion of the city are whole blocks of wooden buildings which are entirely unprotected against fire. The water mains should be carried through at least two streets above Shepard Street, or some large wells should be built to draw from in cases of fire.

The discipline has been very good, and by the quick movements of the apparatus and men, the Department has been enabled to keep the fire loss down below the average.

All the alarms were promptly given, and if the Palmetto Pharmacy building had not been such a death trap, the loss this year would have been less than \$20,000.

The members of the Department greatly appreciate the raise in salary which has been granted by City Council through the recommendation of your Board, and I can say they well deserve it.

I can only attribute this great reduction in losses to the promptness and alacrity with which the officers and members responded to every call, and also to the free use of chemical extinguishers.

The officers and members of the Police Department have



been of valuable assistance again, in giving many alarms promptly at night, and I desire to return my sincere thanks to them.

I beg to return my sincere thanks to the Chairman and Board of Fire-Masters for the many courtesies extended me, and for the great interest they have always taken in placing this Department in the front rank of modern fire departments.

Very respectfully,

O. G. MARJENHOFF,  
*Chief Fire Department.*



## PUBLIC MARKETS.

MARKET HALL,  
CHARLESTON, S. C., January 1, 1897.

*To the Commissioners of the Public Markets :*

GENTLEMEN—In accordance with law, I hereby submit a statement of the transactions of this office from January 1, 1896, to January 1, 1897.

## COLLECTIONS.

From Fish and Vegetables.....	\$1,715 40
Centre Beef and Pork Markets.....	3,627 85
Upper Market.....	
Weights and Measures.....	85 07
Scale Fees.....	175 31
Mount Pleasant Ferry Co.....	200 04
Fish Licenses.....	195 00
Ice House Rent, Upper Market.....	20 00
Market Hall Rent.....	100 00
Sundries.....	41 16
	<u>\$6,159 83</u>

## EXPENDITURES.

Wages to hands.....	\$ 948 00
Repairs.....	240 08
Sundry Expenses.....	218 00
City Treasurer.....	4,617 75
Insurance.....	136 00
	<u>\$6,159 83</u>

JOHN P. O'NEILL,  
*Chief Clerk Markets.*





## HARBOR COMMISSIONERS.

CHARLESTON, S. C., January 12, 1897.

*To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives  
of the State of South Carolina :*

In compliance with the Act thereto relating, and in behalf of the Harbor Commissioners for the Port of Charleston, I have the honor to report :

That from the records of the Harbor Master's office it appears that during the twelve months ending 31st October, 1896, the arrivals of American vessels at the Port of Charleston amounted to 657, classified as follows : 260 steamships, 375 schooners, 15 barks and 7 brigs, aggregating 718,411 tons (net register).

That during the same period there were 52 arrivals of British vessels, classified as follows : 50 steamships, 1 schooner and 1 bark, aggregating 64,418 tons (net register).

That during the same period there were also 28 arrivals of vessels of other foreign nationalities, classified as follows : 11 steamships and 17 barks, aggregating 21,689 tons (net register).

That it thus appears that the total number of arrivals at the port for the year above mentioned amounted to 737 vessels, with an aggregate tonnage of 804,518 tons, whilst in the year immediately preceding the total number of arrivals was 794, with an aggregate tonnage of 953,390 tons.

From the financial statement submitted to the Board, it appears that on the 1st of November, 1895, there was a cash balance on hand amounting to \$52.03, and that during the year \$1,571.50 for harbor fees were collected from the vessels which arrived. The disbursements during the past year amounted to \$1,607.96, leaving on hand the 1st November \$13.57.



The Port Wardens report that they have surveyed forty-three vessels during the past year, and that the fees received amounted to \$303, as against \$723 for the previous fiscal year.

The reports in detail above referred to are on file in the office of the Board.

Respectfully submitted,

J. ADGER SMYTH,

*Mayor and ex-officio Chairman Board of Harbor Com'rs.*

### HARBOR MASTER'S REPORT.

OFFICE OF HARBOR COMMISSIONERS,  
CHARLESTON, S. C., January 1, 1897.

*Hon. J. Adger Smyth, Mayor and Chairman ex-officio,  
Board of Harbor Commissioners:*

DEAR SIR—I have the honor to submit the accompanying report of the arrivals of vessels at this port from January 1, 1896, to December 31, 1896.

Yours respectfully,

JAMES ARMSTRONG,

*Secretary.*

No. 1.

MONTHS.	Steamers.	Schooners.	Barks.	Brigs.	Tonnage.	Nationality.
January.....	28	42	1	....	79,357	United States.
February.....	23	23	1	....	57,596	" "
March.....	19	36	1	....	56,002	" "
April.....	16	35	1	1	53,372	" "
May.....	19	29	3	....	55,145	" "
June.....	17	22	....	1	43,630	" "
July.....	19	34	....	1	56,668	" "
August.....	21	38	2	1	63,136	" "
September.....	19	12	2	....	44,544	" "
October.....	26	36	1	....	68,829	" "
November.....	27	23	2	....	66,008	" "
December.....	26	32	1	1	65,386	" "
Totals.....	260	362	15	5	709,673	



## No. 2.

MONTHS.	Steamers.	Schooners.	Barks.	Brigs.	Tonnage.	Nationality.
January.....	6	1			9,328	British.
February.....	3				3,182	"
March.....	3				3,900	"
April.....	1				1,235	"
May.....	1				177	"
June.....	2				354	"
July.....	1				1,153	"
August.....	3				2,975	"
September.....	6				6,868	"
October.....	9				14,555	"
November.....	9				15,075	"
December.....	11		1		17,438	"
Totals.....	55	1	1		76,240	

## No. 3.

MONTHS.	Steamers.	Schooners.	Barks,	Brigs.	Tonnage.	Nationality.
January.....			1		476	Italian.
January.....	1				1,106	Norwegian.
January.....	1				1,735	Italian.
February.....			1		591	Italian.
February.....	1		2		1,586	Norwegian.
March.....	1		2		1,776	Norwegian.
March.....			1		409	Italian.
April.....	1				456	Norwegian.
April.....			1		416	Italian.
May.....			1		513	Spanish.
May.....			1		440	Italian.
August.....			1		405	Norwegian.
September.....	1				2,002	Norwegian.
September.....			1		541	Italian.
October.....	1				1,642	Italian.
October.....	1				1,595	Norwegian.
October.....	1				2,295	Austrian.
November.....				1	176	Columbian.
November.....	1		2		1,518	Norwegian.
December.....			1		420	Spanish.
December.....			1		735	German.
December.....	5				6,108	Norwegian.
Totals.....	15		16	1	26,941	



## REPORT OF CHIEF OF POLICE.

*Report of the Chief of Police to the Mayor and City Council of the City of Charleston, Showing the Number of Persons Arrested in the City of Charleston During the Fiscal Year Ending December 31st, 1896, and the Cause of their Arrest.*

	Amount of Fines Imposed at Po- lice Court.	Amount of Fines Paid by Prison- ers.	Amount Paid to Treasurer.	Amount of For- feitures De- ducted from Pay of Police for Lost Time.	Amount of Fines Imposed on Po- lice for Viola- tion of Rules & Regulations.
1st Quarter.....	\$2,619 75	\$ 419 75	\$ 419 75	\$2,203 27	\$ 60 00
2d Quarter .....	1,874 50	694 50	681 00	447 18	9 50
3d Quarter .....	1,474 00	638 00	628 00	295 68	66 00
4th Quarter.....	3,514 00	1,088 00	1,086 00	251 76	24 50
	\$9,482 25	\$2,840 25	\$2,814 75	\$3,197 89	\$160 00
Held and to be accounted for in 1897..			25 50		
			\$2,840 25		





## REPORT OF CHIEF OF POLICE—Continued.

OFFENCES	WHITES.		COL'D		Total Arrests
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
Accessory to Robbery.....			1		1
Aggravated Assault.....	21		82	3	110
Aggravated Assault and Grand Larceny.....			1	2	3
Aggravated Assault and Battery.....			1		1
Aggravated Assault and Riot.....			1		1
Accidentally Firing Pistol.....	1				1
Accidentally Killed.....	1		1		2
Accidentally Shot.....	1				1
Allowing Chimney to take Fire.....	1		6	7	14
Allowing Dog to Run at Large and Bite.....	7		1	1	9
Allowing Horse to Destroy Trees.....	2		1		3
Applied for Lodgings.....	207	10	31	3	251
Assault.....	18		91	24	133
Assault and Battery.....			1		1
Assaulting an Officer.....			1		1
Attempted Larceny.....			1		1
Attempted Rape.....	1		3		4
Attempted Suicide.....	1				1
Attempting to Pass Counterfeit Money.....			2		2
Attempting to Jump Bond.....			1		1
Attempting to Steal from the Person.....			1		1
Breach of Peace.....	33	2	49	48	132
Breach of Trust.....			1		1
Breaking Glass Bottles on Street.....	1				1
Burglary.....			11		11
Burglary and Larceny.....			8		8
Burglary and Grand Larceny.....			4	1	5
Buying Stolen Goods.....			1		1
Car Breaking.....	1		1		2
Car Breaking and Larceny.....			3		3
Car Breaking and Grand Larceny.....			1		1
Careless Driving.....	5		14		19
Careless Riding.....			2		2
Careless Riding of Bicycle.....			1		1
Carrying Concealed Weapons.....	1		16		17
Creating a Riot.....			5		5
Cruelty to Children.....			2	1	3
Desertion from Vessel.....	1				1
Detained as Witness.....			3	2	5
Detained at Request of Coroner.....	1				1
Died Suddenly.....	1	1	8	1	11
Disorderly Conduct.....	54	11	237	97	399
Disorderly Person.....	2	2	17	6	27
Drunk.....	73	3	19		95
Drunk and Disorderly.....	86	23	120	37	266
Escaped Convict.....			6		6
Escaped from Alms House.....		2			2
Fast and Careless Driving.....	1		1		2



REPORT OF CHIEF OF POLICE—Continued.

OFFENCES	WHITES		COL'D		Total Arrests
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
Firing a Pistol.....	5		17		22
Firing Crackers on the Street.....	4		12		16
Forgery.....	2		2		4
Found Dead.....	3	2	7	7	19
Found Drowned.....	2			1	3
Found Injured.....	19	3	47	7	76
Found Sick.....	63	2	97	17	179
Found Wandering on Streets.....				1	1
Found Wounded.....	6		43	10	59
Gambling.....	14		144	4	162
Grand Larceny.....	1		31	13	45
Having Stolen License in Possession.....	2		2		2
Highway Robbery.....	3		15		18
House Breaking.....			7		7
House Breaking and Larceny.....	1		9	1	11
Indecent Exposure of Person.....		2	5	3	10
Insane.....	2		4	7	13
Improper Cleaning of Vaults.....			1		1
Interfering with Officer.....	5		5		10
Keeping a Disorderly House.....		1			1
Keeping a Gambling House.....	2		3	1	6
Larceny.....	9		183	34	226
Larceny from the Field.....			1		1
Larceny from the Person.....			1	1	2
Larceny of Live Stock.....			10		10
Lodged for Safe Keeping.....	19	9	6	10	44
Lodged on Suspicion.....			5		5
Lodged on Telegram.....	3				3
Lodged on Warrant.....	17		59	4	80
Lodged Subject to Coroner.....			1		1
Lodged Subject to Warrant.....	2		3		5
Lost Children.....	1		2		3
Malicious Mischief.....			1		1
Murder.....	1		4		5
Obtaining Goods by False Pretenses.....			1	1	2
Obtaining Money by False Pretenses.....	2		3	1	6
Obstructing the Streets.....	2				2
Over-Charging Hack Fare.....			1		1
Peddling Without License.....			1		1
Posting Bills Without License.....	2				2
Putting Paper on Streets.....	5		2		7
Racing Animals on Streets.....			3		3
Rape.....			12		12
Receiving Stolen Goods.....			2		2
Refusing to have Chimney Swept.....			2	2	4
Refusing to Pay for Chimney Sweeping.....				1	1
Rescued from Drowning.....	1				1
Rescuing a Prisoner.....			1		1



## REPORT OF CHIEF OF POLICE—Continued.

OFFENCES	WHITES		COL'D		Total Arrests
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
Resisting Arrest.....	4	.....	4	.....	8
Riding Bicycle on Sidewalk.....	9	.....	4	.....	13
Riding Bicycle Without Light.....	3	.....	7	.....	10
Rolling Wheelbarrow on Sidewalk.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4
Running a Lottery.....	2	.....	6	.....	8
Running Lottery and Selling Tickets.....	1	.....	9	.....	10
Running Away from Parents.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Running Nickel-in-Slot Machine.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Running Vehicles Without License.....	7	.....	23	2	32
Selling Fish Without License.....	.....	.....	5	.....	5
Selling Goods Without License.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Selling Lottery Tickets.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Selling Vegetables Without License.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Shooting Slung-Shot in Streets.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3
Suicide.....	3	.....	1	.....	4
Sweeping Chimney, Not a Contractor.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Trespass.....	16	.....	44	.....	60
Trespass and Larceny.....	.....	.....	11	.....	11
Urinating on Streets.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Using Unstamped Measures.....	.....	.....	6	.....	6
Vagrancy.....	.....	.....	9	.....	9
Violation of Dispensary Law.....	5	.....	10	1	16
Violation of Ordinance Relative to Night Soil.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Violation of Ordinance Relative to Stale Fish.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Violation of Ordinance Relative to Repairing Roofs.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Violation of Registration Laws.....	3	.....	1	.....	4
Violation of Sunday Laws.....	.....	.....	7	.....	7
Wife Beating.....	1	.....	8	.....	9
Working Teams on Sunday.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
	772	73	1687	366	2898



REPORT OF CHIEF OF POLICE—Continued.

SENTENCES	WHITES		COL'D		Total Arrests
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
Bail Forfeited.....	52	3	28	14	97
Continued.....	1	1	2	1	5
Delivered to Coroner.....			4	2	6
Delivered to Parents.....	2	4	5	3	14
Delivered to Officers.....			6		6
Delivered to Warrant.....	22		65	4	91
Dismissed.....	362	27	392	89	870
Fines—No Penalty Attached.....	16		7	2	25
Let the Dog be Killed.....	1				1
Referred to Alms House Commissioners.....		1			1
Referred to City Assessor.....	2				2
Referred to Coroner.....	12	3	21	9	45
Referred to Hospital Commissioners.....			1		1
Referred to Jenkins Orphanage.....			2		2
Referred to Norwegian Consul.....	2				2
Referred to Magistrates.....	54	1	266	49	370
Referred to United States Commissioner.....			2		2
Sent Home.....	9	1	13	3	26
Sent to Alms House.....	1	3			4
Sent to Chain Gang.....	63		431		494
Sent to Hospital.....	85	6	186	44	321
Sent to Infirmary.....	2				2
Sent to Jail.....	86	23	256	142	507
Sent to Old Folks Home.....				4	4
	772	73	1687	366	2898

POLICE SIGNAL AND TELEPHONE SERVICE.

Calls sent in by Policemen.....	54,372
Prisoners sent in by Wagons.....	1,859
Prisoners brought in by Policemen.....	954
Reported Cases.....	85
Total.....	2,898





## REPORT OF CHIEF OF POLICE—Continued.

	Times	Miles
Alarms Responded to by Wagons.....	1,517	3,014
Wagon sent to Jail with Prisoners.....	266	532
Wagon sent to Magistrates with Prisoners.....	177	354
Wagon sent to Hospital with Prisoners.....	304	598
Wagon sent with Squad to Fires.....	61	122
Wagon sent with Relief Squads.....	1,465	4,375
.....	798	1,596
Total .....	4,588	10,591

## RECOVERED PROPERTY.

One lot of hardware, one lot of shoe findings, one lot of washers, one pair shoes, four bed comforts, two pistols, one diamond ring, seven umbrellas, one bicycle, one goat, cash \$3.95, one gold watch and chain, one gold ring, twelve boxes of cigars, cash 25 cents, two boxes of cigars, one cow, one steer, one bag of coal, one pistol, one bicycle, one goat, cash 23 cents, one mare, one silver spoon, one goose, two spades, one axe, one nickel-in-slot machine, one parlor rifle, cash 16 cents, one setter dog, one lot of groceries, one lot of tools, one dog, one clock, one lamp, one pistol, one umbrella, one dress, one silver butter dish and knife, cash 30 cents, one lot of jewelry, one gold pin, one towel, one dress pattern, one hat, one bicycle, one silver watch, one bicycle, one overcoat, one turkey, cash \$1.65, one fowl, two clocks, two lamps, one gold pin, one pair sleeve buttons, four shirt buttons, one pin, cash \$40.00, one dress and pair of socks, one pocket book, cash 34 cents, two geraniums, one lot of geraniums, one gold ring, one lot of fancy goods, cash 10 cents, one lot of dress goods, one gold filled watch, one bunch of keys, two pistols, one table and lamp, one dress, one lot of clothing, one lot of bed clothing, one fowl, one plant and pot, one guitar, six fowls, one iron fender, one pair of pants, ten pieces of bacon, one gold ring, one lot of clothing, two plants, one nickel-in-slot machine, cash 21



cents, one lot of silverware, one gold watch, one coat, three parrots, one guitar, cash 11 cents, two geese and one turkey, one gold watch and charm, one pair of pants, two fowls and two ducks, one gold watch and charm, one gold locket, one lot of jewelry and clothing, thirteen head of poultry, one lot of cigars, cash 10 cents, one lot of gambling implements, one piece of cloth, one piece of rope, one umbrella, one handkerchief, one clock, five books, one umbrella, five glasses of jelly, one coat, one umbrella, one wheelbarrow, one bicycle, five fowls, one silk parasol, one silver butter dish and three candlesticks, one wheelbarrow, one tray of shrimp, one valise of clothing and jewelry, one lot of carpenter tools, one bicycle, one lot of underwear, one lot of knives, two gold watches, lot of diamonds, jewelry, etc., one bicycle, one bicycle, one tray of shrimp, one tray of shrimp, one bag of cotton, one pistol, one pistol, one gold watch, 1 bicycle, four rockers, five pairs of suspenders, cash \$12.00, one gold watch, one lot of carpenter tools, cash 75 cents, one cap, one pistol, two pillow cases and one towel, one horse, two decks of cards, one basket and eggs, five fowls, two lamps, two tables, cash \$1.50, deck of cards, two lamps, one table, two benches, lock and key, cash \$3.70, deck of cards, cash 45 cents, two dice, cash 5 cents, gold watch, one watch, one setter dog, three goats, two turkeys, cash \$57.00, three coats, two pair of pants, gold watch, two hundred handkerchiefs, sixteen pieces of lace, three pair of corsets, one box of trimmings, one card of buttons, three silk umbrellas, one overcoat, one gold watch, one gold filled watch, seven bicycle gongs, three pair of shoes, one pair of overalls, two and a half dozen dress facings, thirty-one rolls of tape, 1 pair of blankets, one bottle of celery compound, five bottles of hair vigor, one piece of satin, one hundred and seventy-one handkerchiefs, one hundred and thirty-three pieces of lace, one washing glove, one knife sharpener, one window cleaner, one goat, cash 50 cents, two knives, one dish, four decks of cards, box of chips, one bicycle, sixteen fowls, four turkeys, one gold watch, six sacks of oats, cash 10 cents, two coats, one hat, four vases,



one clock, two umbrellas, seven fowls, one umbrella, one hat, two umbrellas, deck of cards, two shirts, one pair of shoes, one mackintosh and vest, suit of clothes, coat and vest, two pairs of blankets, one fairest wheel, one parlor rifle, one set of books, deck of cards, cash 61 cents, one pair blankets, two blankets, one bicycle, watch and chain, ladies' cloak, one pair of shoes, one pistol, one cup, one lantern, one fox terrier.

In all valued at .....\$5,348 12

Fifty-one alarms of fire were sounded from the boxes and attended by Policemen.

Three fires, no alarms, were extinguished by aid of the Police.

Forty-six stores, twenty-six offices, four barber shops, three restaurants, four banks, one factory, one saloon, one shop and one laundry were found open and secured by the Police.

Nine cows, eleven goats, eleven horses, five mules, one calf, one sow and seven pigs, one horse and buggy and one goose were found running at large, and disposed of according to Ordinances.

Twenty-three dogs and four horses were shot at the request of owners.

I certify that the foregoing is a correct report as per Recorder's Morning Reports.

J. ELMORE MARTIN,  
*Marshal and Chief of Police.*



BUREAU OF FREIGHT AND TRANSPORTATION  
OF THE CITY OF CHARLESTON.

[ESTABLISHED BY ORDINANCE OF CITY COUNCIL.]

CHARLESTON, S. C., February 1, 1897.

*To the Honorable the Mayor and Aldermen  
of City Council of Charleston :*

GENTLEMEN—Under instructions from the Board, the second annual report of the Bureau of Freight and Transportation has been prepared, and is herewith submitted to your honorable body.

To avoid lengthy introductory references, which otherwise would be essential to a due appreciation of the report, the same classification used in last year's report is employed, viz:

- I. Organization.
- II. Relations with Carriers.
- III. Correction of Discriminating Rates and Conditions Affecting the City's Interests.
- IV. Matters Taken up for Consideration, not Favorably Considered by Carriers.
- V. Matters now in Hand for Adjustment.
- VI. General Subjects.

*I. Organization.*

The organization of the Bureau, with respect to those employed in performing the active work, has remained unchanged.

Although the changes in the representation from your honorable body on the Board of Commissioners are of





record in the proceedings of the Council, it is thought proper to make specific mention of those changes here: Mr. Geo. W. Williams, Jr., resigned from the Board on the first of January, 1896, on account, as stated to the Board, of the pressure of private business. In acquainting the Board with his intended resignation, Mr. Williams expressed regret that it should have become necessary for him to withdraw from the Board, and expressly stated that his interest in the work of the Bureau had by no means lessened. Mr. T. A. Wilbur's place became vacant with the ending of his term as Councilman on January 1st, 1896. On leaving the Board Mr. Wilbur also took occasion to say that he would still have a keen interest in the affairs of the Bureau. To supply these vacancies, Mr. Samuel Lapham and Mr. W. E. Holmes were appointed by the Honorable Mayor. At the first meeting of the Board after the appointment of the two new Commissioners, Mr. Lapham was unanimously elected Chairman, and Mr. G. Walter McIver was re-elected Vice-Chairman for the ensuing year.

## *II. Relations with Carriers.*

In all of its intercourse and negotiations with the different transportation companies, individually and through their Associations, the Bureau has sought to maintain friendly relations. The Commissioners and the Manager have both felt that better results could be secured by seeking to have the traffic officials of the various lines work in harmony with the Bureau in the ends it was seeking to accomplish, rather than that the Bureau should pursue a policy of violent aggression. Under such irritation as would have been incident to the latter policy, the only result could be to antagonize these powerful influences; and hindrances and opposition would have been measured out to us instead of patient hearings and co-operation, which we are gratified to state has usually been the case. The impression should not obtain, however, that when necessary we have not been ready to wage war with all the causes of our commercial ailments. Our claims for proper adjustments of rates and



our different grievances have been pressed with relentless persistency before the very highest officials, the Presidents themselves being often appealed to; and it has frequently been the case in our differences with the roads that appeal has finally been made to the State Railroad Commission. In instances where appeals to the Commission have been made, our position has been that where the wavering scales of equity were to be shaken by a preponderating self-interest of the roads, their right adjustment could hardly be expected. The roads, as a rule, seem to have recognized this, and have not credited our appeals to the Commission as being inspired by any other spirit than to secure those things which were equitable.

### *III. Correction of Discriminating Rates and Conditions Affecting the City's Interests.*

#### THE DISCONTINUANCE OF STOPPING PASSENGER TRAINS AT ASHLEY JUNCTION.

Probably no better illustration of the value of co-operation through a Freight and Transportation Bureau can be presented than the result of the organized movement through this body to secure the direct entrance into Charleston of the passenger trains of the Plant System and the Atlantic Coast Line, instead of their stopping at Ashley Junction, as they have been doing for so many years past. The Committee appointed during the year 1895 from the various commercial bodies to act in conjunction with the Bureau in trying to secure the discontinuance of the Ashley Junction schedule was again called together in May of last year. As a result of this meeting, the Manager of the Bureau entered into correspondence with General Managers Dunham, of the Plant System, and Kenly of the Atlantic Coast Line, with a view to inducing them to run their passenger trains into the city; he also made a trip to Savannah to confer with General Manager Dunham upon the subject. A conference at Charleston during the early part of October was held between the Committee and General Manager



Kenly, and about three weeks later another conference was held, at which Mr. Kenly and Mr. Dunham were both present. At this last conference an agreement was made on the part of Messrs. Dunham and Kenly to run all passenger trains into the city, except the train known as the "New York and Florida Special." This train, of most luxurious appointments, is only run for about four months of each year, during the winter season, for the purpose of carrying Northern tourists to Southern winter resorts, the great majority of whom go to Florida. It was held by Messrs. Kenly and Dunham that the competition of the tourist trade to Florida was so sharp, and quick time such a factor in inducing tourists to make their selection of routes, it would be impossible to consume the time necessary to run this train into the city. Heretofore the efforts from time to time, covering a period of several years, of our different organizations and of individuals to secure the entrance of these trains into the city have, as is well known, been attended with failure. No resident of the community, ever subjected to the inconvenience of changing cars at Ashley Junction, can fail to appreciate how important it is to have the trains come direct into the city. It has been claimed by the hotel proprietors that the discomfort of changing cars at Ashley Junction has in the past kept many tourists from coming to Charleston; that many bitter complaints have been made by those tourists who have come here, and travelers generally, about the injustice in being required to change cars for a place of the importance of Charleston, when the change had to be made almost within actual view of the city. It is a fit subject of congratulation, indeed, that the Plant System and the Atlantic Coast Line no longer constitute Charleston as a way station in their passenger train service.

#### RATES BETWEEN CHARLESTON AND TIFTON, GA.

The attention of the Bureau being brought to the fact that rates between Charleston and Tifton, Ga., were out of line with the rates between Savannah and Tifton, the mat-



ter was taken up with the Plant System, and by that company with the Southern States' Freight Association, and the following reductions in cents per 100 lbs. in the Charleston rates were authorized:

1	2	3	4	5	6	A	B	C	D	E	H	F	Iron Articles.
18	21	12	12	8	8	8	7	6	5	8	12	11	5

RATES FOR UNITED CONFEDERATE RE-UNION AT RICHMOND, VA., DURING JUNE.

The attention of the Manager was brought to the fact that the Atlantic Coast Line was publishing from Charleston a higher rate of fare to Richmond than the rate of one cent per mile authorized by the Southern States' Passenger Association for the re-union. Investigation developed the fact that the rate had been figured on the long mileage via Wilmington, which seems to be the recognized mileage of the Association between Charleston and Richmond. The matter was taken up with the Atlantic Coast Line officials and with the Southern States' Passenger Association, and a vigorous protest made against the use of the long mileage via Wilmington in fixing the rate, when the passengers were carried via Fayetteville. After considerable correspondence a reduction of \$1.60 in the round trip fare was secured.

RATES BETWEEN CHARLESTON AND CORDELE, GA.

The Bureau called the attention of certain lines to the fact that reductions in class rates had been made from other centres to Cordele, Ga., with no corresponding reductions from Charleston.

The following reductions per 100 lbs. were at once put in effect:

1	2	3	4	5	6	A	B	Iron Articles	Bagging
25	19	21	20	14	6	17	9	4	5





# RATES BETWEEN CHARLESTON AND FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Complaint having been made to the Bureau about the high rates between Charleston and Fayetteville, N. C., as compared with rates between Richmond and Norfolk and that point, the matter was taken up with the different lines at interest, and the following reductions in cents per 100 lbs. secured:

<u>5</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>D</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>E</u>	<u>H</u>
2	5	6	6	5	12	2	7

# CLASSIFICATION ON OAT MEAL AND CRACKED WHEAT FROM CHARLESTON TO GEORGIA POINTS.

Shippers here having brought to the attention of the Bureau the excessive rating covering these articles in the Georgia Classification, a much lower rating prevailing in other classifications, the matter was taken up with the Georgia Railroad Commission direct and through the Savannah Freight Bureau, and a reduction from 2d to 6th Class obtained in the classification. As the Georgia Classification applies from Charleston to much of the Georgia territory, the advantage to shippers here is quite manifest.

# RATE ON EMPTY BARRELS TO CARTERSVILLE, GA.

Prominent shippers having complained of the rate on empty barrels to this point, the question of securing a better rate was at once taken up by the Bureau. Our efforts finally resulted in obtaining a reduction in the rate of \$11.40 per car load.

# CONNECTION BETWEEN THE SOUTH CAROLINA AND GEORGIA RAILROAD AND THE ATLANTIC COAST LINE AT PREGNALLS.

The connection of the passenger trains of these roads at Pregnalls, which had been broken last year and restored through the efforts of the Bureau, was again broken in May or June of last year. Different persons brought the matter



to the attention of the Bureau, and it was at once taken up with the State Railroad Commission, with the result that the schedule was restored. The importance to Charleston of having quick and easy communication with the Atlantic Coast Line territory south of Sumter was fully touched upon in the Bureau's first annual report; the community should never quietly submit to being confined to the circuitous route via Sumter for communication with that section.

#### RATES ON FLOUR, GRAIN AND HAY FROM THE WEST.

Through agitation of the Bureau certain roads were convinced that the rates on these articles from the West to Charleston and other South Atlantic ports should be reduced in order to place them upon a footing to compete with Norfolk and Richmond. These roads pressed the matter with the Southern States' Freight Association, and on January 1st, 1896, a reduction of 3 cents per 100 lbs. was made from Mississippi and Ohio River points and points west thereof, and 2 cents per 100 lbs. from Tennessee points. The rates were established only after much opposition and contention, and they had scarcely been put in effect before the North and South lines were at work to accomplish their withdrawal, which they finally succeeded in doing. On June 1st the reduced rates were withdrawn, but during the five months they were in effect, by their operation several thousand dollars were saved to this community. It is known to the Bureau that the lines instrumental in establishing the reduced rates on these articles have not conceded by any means that the lower rates established should not have been maintained. The time must soon come when the reduced rates will again be put in effect, no matter what friction amongst the competing roads may be engendered thereby. The East and West lines will not consent to sacrifice a large amount of business to other channels merely to harmonize the North and South lines.



## RATES ON RICE TO CHICAGO AND POINTS TAKING CHICAGO RATES.

A reduction of 6 cents per 100 lbs. was secured in the rate on rice in car loads from Charleston to Chicago and points taking Chicago rates, to equalize the rate from Charleston with the rate from New Orleans. A proper conception of what the Bureau's efforts have been in securing this reduction can be had through the following quotation from the letter of one of our large rice dealers to the Manager:

"The Freight Bureau is entitled to all the credit of this reduction, as we know that efforts of individual firms and railroads have been made for some time to get this competing rate, and all such efforts had failed. We thank you for the interest you have taken in the matter, and congratulate you on the success that has crowned your efforts."

## RATES ON RICE TO POINTS ON THE PLANT SYSTEM IN GEORGIA.

Complaint was made to the Bureau by prominent dealers of the high rate being charged by the Plant System on rice shipments from Charleston to points on its lines as compared with rates from Savannah. The matter was taken up by the Bureau and it was found that recent classifications adopted by the Georgia Railroad Commission had not been made operative from Charleston. Upon attention being called to this, the more recent classification was adopted on Charleston business. Thus a reduction from 6th Class to Class C was made effective from Charleston.

## PASSENGER RATES FOR THE GALA WEEK.

The Manager was appealed to by the chairman of the Executive Committee of the Gala Week Festival, asking his assistance in arranging passenger rates for the festival. Nearly all the roads had declined to extend as long a limit for the tickets as was required to give visitors from the central and northern districts of the State ample time in Charleston to see the festival. This would have prevented the



attendance of many persons from those sections. The matter was taken in hand by the Manager, and the extension of time asked for by the Gala Week Committee obtained. It is probable that in future the matter of arranging rates for this annual celebration will be solely entrusted to the Bureau.

#### ARRANGING REDUCED PASSENGER RATES FOR DIFFERENT OCCASIONS AT CHARLESTON.

For the following occasions reduced rates of fare were arranged through the Bureau:

The Interstate Shooting Tournament of the Palmetto Gun Club, held here in April, 1896; the Confederate Reunion, held here in April; the Knights Templars' Convention, held here in December; the Southern Ice Exchange, to meet at Charleston in the latter part of February. In arranging rates for the meeting of the Southern Ice Exchange, it was only by a trip to Atlanta to confer with the Commissioner of the Southern States' Passenger Association, and after much correspondence with that official and different General Passenger Agents that the rates could be obtained.

#### RATES ON COTTON SEED OIL TO NEW YORK.

As a result of the active agitation of the Bureau for lower rates on this commodity, the rate from Charleston to New York was reduced in October, 1896, seven cents per barrel. From 20,000 to 25,000 barrels of oil go from Charleston to New York each season. This reduction has done much to enable the oil refinery here to compete with other centres.

#### REDUCED RATES SECURED DURING RATE WAR BETWEEN THE SEABOARD AIR LINE AND THE SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

For a part of the time while this war was in progress, through the active agitation of the Bureau with the different railroads and the State Railroad Commission, reduced





rates to the extent of  $33\frac{1}{3}$  per cent. were secured from Charleston to common points in South Carolina to offset in a measure reductions from Baltimore and North Virginia cities. Reductions were also made on certain commodities to certain common points in Georgia. In company with the Traffic Manager of the South Carolina and Georgia Railroad, the Manager made a trip to Atlanta, to see the Commissioner of the Southern States Freight Association in regard to establishing these reduced rates. The reduction from Charleston and other South Atlantic ports south of Wilmington, in addition to having the disadvantage of being effective for so brief a period as compared with the time they were effective from ports north of here, were not so extensive nor as low as they should have been to preserve the relative adjustment between the several ports. But the legal phase of the war, the Federal Court injunctions, in three different Courts at different times, interfered with the adoption of proper rates from South Atlantic ports and other commercial centres of the Southeast. Besides there is no doubt that some of the roads were loathe to extend the reductions if they could prevent their being made, believing the effect would be to prolong the war and bring to them a more disastrous loss of revenue than they were already suffering.

MOVEMENT OF FREIGHT FROM BOSTON AND NEW YORK  
THROUGH CHARLESTON TO ATLANTIC COAST LINE  
TERRITORY.

The Clyde Line recently called the Bureau's attention to the fact that an obstacle to the success of their lately established Boston Line had arisen by the refusal of the Atlantic Coast Line to accept from them at Charleston, without prepayment, freight destined to any of their stations. Only a few days prior to this the Bureau had indicated, through a circular issued to the merchants of Charleston, the importance to the commerce of the city that this line be maintained. The Manager was directed by the Board to at once take the matter up with the Atlantic Coast Line



officials and to express in emphatic terms the Board's disapproval of this apparent effort of that company to prevent the movement of freight through Charleston. A conference was had by the Manager with Traffic Manager Emerson, and after some discussion Mr. Emerson agreed to rescind his orders, and to accept, without exacting prepayment, all freight tendered his company by the Clyde Line at Charleston.

#### REDUCTIONS IN RATES FROM SOUTH ATLANTIC PORTS TO GEORGIA POINTS.

The following reductions in cents per 100 lbs., and in dollars per car, are incident to the active agitation of both the Savannah and Charleston Freight Bureaus for proper adjustment of rates from South Atlantic ports:

	G	C	D	E	H	F	Barrels	Rice	Soap	Starch	Salt
							c.l. l.c.l.			c.l.	c.l.
Cordele.....Ga.	2	4	3½	2	17	6½	5.00 3	5	3	14	..
Americus.... "	..	4	3½	..	..	7	3.00 2	4	2	13	..
Richland.... "	..	2	2	..	..	4	2.00 2	2	2	..	6

#### REDUCED RATES ON FERTILIZER TO STATIONS ON THE ATLANTIC COAST LINE IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

After the adoption January, 1896, of the reduced rates of the State Railroad Commission, promulgated in November, 1895, it was found that, to certain portions of its line, the Atlantic Coast Line had made its rates higher than the continuous mileage rates. The Railroad Commission had stated to the Manager that the intention was to have this company operate the continuous mileage rate.

The question was taken up with the State Railroad Commission and with the Atlantic Coast Line, and the following reductions, per ton of 2,000 lbs., effective February 7th, secured:

To Nichols 14 cents, to Mullins and Marion 6 cents, to Society Hill 6 cents, to Cashes and Cheraw 14 cents, to Mandeville 6 cents, to Bennettsville and Breedens 14 cents, to Alice and Newtonville 20 cents, to the Florence Rail-



road 20 cents, to Latta Branch 20 cents, and to Lamar and Syracuse 10 cents.

The Atlantic Coast Line took the position that it could not be required, under the Railroad Commission Law, to operate the different sections of the system under continuous mileage rates, as they were separate and distinct corporations, having different stockholders. The matter of having the line operated under continuous mileage rates is further touched upon in another portion of this report.

#### REDUCED RATES ON FERTILIZER TO STATIONS ON THE SEABOARD AIR LINE IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

No provision was made by the Railroad Commission in its Fertilizer Tariff for rates to Seaboard Air Line local stations, and that company had declined to make any reduction in the rates from Charleston to its local stations.

When the matter was submitted to the Commission, its ruling was that a maximum rate of \$3.30 per ton from Charleston should be carried to the Seaboard Air Line. Still that company did not reduce its rates.

At the hearing of the fertilizer rate question before the Commission last December, a specific discussion was had of these particular rates. Statements giving information not heretofore in possession of the Manager were made by the Traffic Manager of the Seaboard Air Line as to the adjustment of rates from Charleston to other lines, as compared with the rates from Charleston to his line, and as to the injustice to the Seaboard Air Line in requiring this reduction. Therefore, by consent of several of the fertilizer manufacturers present at the meeting, the Manager withdrew the application for a specific reduction to this line. The Traffic Manager of the Seaboard Air Line subsequently stated to the Manager, however, that in order to have his Interstate rates in harmony with the long and short haul provision of the Interstate Commerce Law, he would reduce both his Charleston and Norfolk rates to the points in question. This has been done, and a reduction of 30 cents per ton made in the rates covering a distance of sixty miles.



FERTILIZER RATES TO THE SOUTHERN RAILWAY IN  
GEORGIA.

Through the influence of the Bureau, average reductions in cents per ton of 2,000 lbs. in the rates on fertilizer to the divisions of the Southern Railway in the State of Georgia named in the following were secured during the spring and summer of last year:

To the Georgia, Midland and Gulf Division, a distance of 98 miles, an average reduction of 28 cents.

To Atlanta and Florida Division, a distance of 105 miles, an average reduction of 17½ cents.

FERTILIZER RATES TO THE GEORGIA SOUTHERN AND  
FLORIDA RAILWAY.

Through the Bureau's influence, reductions have been made from Charleston to the Georgia stations of this line, covering a distance of 170 miles, averaging 30 cents per ton of 2,000 lbs.

RATES FOR WINNSBORO GRANITE COMPANY.

Through the Manager's efforts reduced rates were secured for this Company, the stockholders of which are citizens of Charleston, on their product from their quarries at Rockton to Charleston; also a low line of rates to many points in the Southeast.

RATES ON SUGAR TO POINTS IN THE STATE NORTH OF  
COLUMBIA.

The constant agitation of the Bureau for a better adjustment of these rates from Charleston has caused an advance in the sugar rates from Baltimore and New York to much of that territory. This reduces the competition Charleston dealers have to meet in that section on this commodity.

REDUCED RATES ON FERTILIZER TO POINTS ON THE  
GEORGIA RAILROAD, THE ATLANTA AND WEST POINT,  
AND THE WESTERN AND ATLANTIC RAILWAYS.

As a result of the agitation and persistent work of the Bureau, reductions as named per ton of 2,000 lbs. were





put in effect early last fall by the South Carolina and Georgia Railroad and the Georgia Railroad to the following territory :

To the Western and Atlantic Railway, from Atlanta, Ga., to Chattanooga, Tenn., a distance of 138 miles, an average reduction of 30 cents per ton.

To the Georgia Railroad :

Main Line, Augusta to Atlanta, 171 miles, an average reduction of 47 cents per ton.

Macon branch, 78 miles, an average reduction of 64 cents per ton.

The Gainesville, Jefferson and Southern branch, a distance of 52 miles, a reduction of 18 cents per ton.

The White Plains branch, a distance of 14 miles, a reduction of 69 cents per ton.

The Washington branch, a distance of 18 miles, a reduction of 10 cents per ton.

The Athens branch, a distance of 40 miles, an average reduction of 35 cents per ton.

To the Atlanta and West Point Railway, west of Atlanta to and including West Point, a distance of 87 miles, an average reduction of 40 cents per ton.

To the Western and Atlantic Railway, Atlanta to Graysville, Ga., inclusive, a distance of 121 miles, an average reduction of 30½ cents per ton.

#### GENERAL REDUCTION IN FERTILIZER RATES TO GEORGIA POINTS.

On January 1st, of this year, the rates on fertilizer in the State of Georgia, after several hearings on the subject, were reduced by the Georgia Railroad Commission about 20 per cent. This reduction was made in answer to the demand made upon the Commission by the manufacturers within the State of Georgia that rates be prescribed to shut out Charleston competition ; such was their openly avowed purpose in making their demands upon the Commission.

It is indeed surprising that the Railroad Commission of a State that boasts of its free trade doctrines in governmental



affairs, a State where that doctrine permeates every phase of society, the rich and the poor, the white man and the black man, being almost a unit in their belief in its correctness, and the Commissioners themselves necessarily subscribing to it, should have been willing to lend itself to so flagrant a scheme of protection. It is somewhat anomalous, too, that the Commission should with one hand seek to build a wall around the State of Georgia to confine certain commerce to that State, and with the other, from time to time, by negotiations with the railroads and by appeals to the Interstate Commerce Commission, seek to break down the barrier of excessive Interstate rates which restrict the trade of Georgia industries to narrow areas of territory, and thus limit their growth and prosperity. Their attitude to the Charleston fertilizer interests is inconsistent to an absurd degree, for the reason that Savannah reaches two-thirds of the railroad mileage of South Carolina at identically the same rates that Charleston does, and the basis upon which she reaches the entire State of South Carolina is far better than the basis at which Charleston reaches the State of Georgia. In addition, Atlanta, by reason of having two direct lines, the Southern Railway and the Seaboard Air Line, to the northern part of South Carolina, reaches much of that territory, the largest fertilizer consuming district in the State, at less rates than Charleston, although the mileage to many stations is practically the same. The Augusta fertilizer factories, too, do a large volume of business in the State of South Carolina; they do more in this State probably than they do in Georgia.

Had the scheme of the Georgia Railroad Commission been successful, it would have meant that the farmers of Georgia were sacrificed to the greed of the manufacturers and must pay high prices for their fertilizers. Freedom of trade is the greatest leveller of prices that human ingenuity has ever conceived of or devised. To check it means to raise prices to the consumer. The plan was not successful because the Interstate lines reduced Interstate rates from Charleston in proportion to the reductions made from Sa-



vannah. Much of the Manager's time for the past sixty days has been taken up attending meetings, and holding conferences with the Traffic Managers in an endeavor to get a proper equilibrium in rates fixed between Charleston and Savannah under the reductions made by the Georgia Commission, in proportion to the reductions made from Savannah.

#### REDUCED RATES ON FERTILIZER TO POINTS NORTH AND WEST OF THE OHIO RIVER.

The method of making rates, as submitted by the Manager of the Southern States' Freight Association, as alluded to in our last report, was adopted by that body. As a result, a reduction of 20 cents per ton has been made to nearly all the territory referred to.

#### RATES ON FERTILIZER FROM CHARLESTON TO POINTS IN NORTH CAROLINA AND VIRGINIA.

The matter of these rates was referred to in our last report. As a result of the Bureau's constant and unremitting efforts for a better adjustment of these rates from Charleston, as compared with Wilmington and Richmond, quite a reduction was made in January, 1895, in Charleston's rates to certain sections of North Carolina. The reductions per ton were as follows:

To the Southern Railway, from Bon Air, Va., to Ringgold, Va., 127 miles, 50 cents; Ringgold, Va., to Newels, N. C., inclusive, 146 miles, an average reduction of 60 cents, Roses, N. C., to McLeansville, N. C., 124 miles, 40 cents; to the Chappell and Henderson branches in North Carolina, covering a distance of 24 miles, 50 cents; to the Keysville branch, from Powels, Va., to Durham, N. C., 88 miles, reductions of 50 cents and 80 cents to the different stations; to the Wilkesboro and Norwood branches in North Carolina, covering a distance of 140 miles, 40 cents; and to the Asheboro and Mocksville branches in North Carolina, 55 miles, 60 cents.



Reductions to the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Road in North Carolina to twelve or fifteen important stations, 20 cents per ton.

To several important stations on the Atlantic Coast Line in North Carolina, covering a distance of 40 miles, reductions of 35 cents; from Driver, Va., to Neals, N. C., a distance of 66 miles, reductions of 15 cents.

To points on the Seaboard Air Line in North Carolina, for a distance of 210 miles, reductions averaging 47 cents; covering a distance of 30 miles, reduction of 20 cents.

While there has been some lowering of the rates from Wilmington to a large portion of the territory to which the rates from Charleston have been reduced, the reductions have not been nearly so great as those made from Charleston.

#### REDUCED RATES ON SHINGLES.

The rate on shingles was reduced by the Railroad Commission last November from 20 per cent. higher than Class P to the Class P Rate. The Manager has repeatedly urged upon the Commission the propriety of making this reduction.

#### *IV. Matters Taken up for Consideration not Favorably Considered by Carriers.*

#### CLASS RATES BETWEEN CHARLESTON AND TAMPA AND PORT TAMPA, FLA.

The question of rates between Charleston and these points was taken up with the Plant System on complaint of prominent shippers here. The sale of certain goods was lost to our dealers because of competition from Cincinnati, from which place lower rates are made to Tampa and Port Tampa than are made from Charleston. This and other things bearing upon these rates, was set before the Traffic Manager of the Plant System, but he has, with strange inconsistency, refused to correct the situation. Surely it is inconsistent that he should permit lower rates to these points from Cincinnati, and from Atlanta, Macon, Nashville





and other interior points in the Southeast, than are made from Charleston, even though these lower rates be based on steamer rates of the Plant System from Mobile to Tampa. It is probable that the matter will be submitted to the New York office.

#### RATES ON FERTILIZER TO GEORGIA AND ALABAMA RAILWAY.

When this Company secured its own rails into Savannah last April, it was expected that, being nearer to Charleston, lower rates would be applied from Charleston to the stations on this line; instead, however, the rates were advanced. We have made an effort to have the rates reduced to the same basis as is applied by the Central Railroad of Georgia, viz: 50 cents per ton over Savannah. The Georgia and Alabama Railway has positively refused, however, to abate its proportions; this forces the rates to be made upon the sum of locals, 80 cents per ton higher than Savannah. The position they take in trying to protect the mills on their line from outside competition is a policy certainly not in line with the tendency of the times to have the freest intercourse of trade.

#### TOURIST RATES FROM EASTERN POINTS.

In February, 1895, the Manager appeared before the Trunk Line Passenger Committee, at New York, asking that the privilege of winter tourist rates extended Charleston and certain other points by the Southern States' Passenger Association be also granted from Trunk Line territory, which embraces all points north of Washington, D. C. The committee took the matter under consideration, but, as has already been made public through the press, they rendered an adverse decision.

#### EXTENDING TERRITORY FROM WHICH SUMMER EXCURSION RATES TO SULLIVAN'S ISLAND SHOULD APPLY.

This matter was taken up by the Manager last summer, but at that time nothing could be accomplished. The re-



quest will be renewed this summer, and it is believed that the roads will recognize the justice of our request and apply these rates from a wider scope of territory.

#### RATES TO POINTS ON PORT ROYAL AND AUGUSTA RAILWAY SOUTH OF AUGUSTA.

Rates between Charleston and certain stations on this road, south of Augusta, being higher than the sum of locals, less 20 per cent., the established basis for making rates over two or more roads, the Manager made request of that line and the Plant System to reduce their rates to the established basis. The request was refused, however; the reasons given for so doing rested upon so weak a foundation that the Manager believes a mere submission of the matter to the Railroad Commission would have secured through that body the rates asked for. The Plant System and the Port Royal and Augusta Railway have been permitted by the Railroad Commission to carry higher local rates than any other roads in the State. The high rates from Charleston to points on the Port Royal and Augusta Railway are the outgrowth of these high locals. They are to-day carrying, on many classes, from Charleston to points south of Augusta just the same rates as are in effect from Charleston to the extreme northern portion of their line. Shortly after this question was taken up the Port Royal and Augusta Railway and the Port Royal and Western Carolina Railway were consolidated into one system, now known as the Charleston and Western Carolina Railway and the matter has been left in abeyance, pending the action of the State Railroad Commission in requiring that line to adopt continuous mileage rates.

#### RATES FROM THE WEST.

The Manager's efforts thus far to secure any change in the rates from the West have been unsuccessful. Much has to be contended with in seeking to modify an adjustment of rates which has been in effect for so long a time as the present rates between Charleston and the Western



centres. If changing the Charleston rates was the only thing involved, it could doubtless have been accomplished before this, but rates to a great many other points, which are based upon Charleston, would have to be altered at the same time; hence the unwillingness of the Traffic Managers to grant the reductions asked for. The Bureau has not, however, relaxed its efforts to secure a better adjustment of these rates, and believes that in time it will be accomplished.

RATES ON COTTON FROM TROY, OZARK, AMERICUS AND  
ALBANY, GA., TO CHARLESTON.

The basis of making cotton rates from these various common points to Charleston, which is five points higher than Savannah, was referred to in our last report. The matter of having Charleston placed upon the same basis as Savannah went before the Executive Committee of the Southern States' Freight Association, but from what the Manager has been able to learn, owing to the opposition of the Central Railroad and the Plant System, the lines most largely interested, the Executive Committee has put the matter aside, and never even acted upon it. The question of these rates has been submitted by the Bureau to President Plant himself, but he has given the Bureau no encouragement whatever that any change could be expected. When the class rates and the rates on all other commodities between these points and Charleston are the same as the Savannah rates, it is difficult to understand why the Plant System so strongly oppose having the cotton rates on the same basis. The ruling is considered most unjust to this community.

CLASSIFICATION OF COAL OIL IN WOODEN BARRELS.

The efforts to secure the same classification on coal oil in wooden barrels as is made on coal oil in iron drums has been unsuccessful. While the same classification on the two packages is applied in other portions of the country, where the Western and the Official Classifications are used,



the rating of coal oil in those classifications is much higher than it is in the Southern States' Classification, either on shipments in wooden barrels or iron drums. For that reason it has been difficult to induce the roads to make any change.

#### LEAD RATES FROM ST. LOUIS TO CHARLESTON.

These rates are referred to in our last report. The Manager regrets to state that it has not been possible to secure any reduction on this commodity.

#### *V. Matters now in Hand for Adjustment and Being Prosecuted.*

#### CLASS AND COMMODITY RATES TO POINTS ON THE SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

The matter of putting in lower rates from Charleston to this territory is now being arranged. The Manager has had two different conferences at Washington, D. C., with the Traffic Manager of the Southern Railway, one of which being the result of correspondence had by the Board with President Spencer in regard to the high rates prevailing between Charleston and all points on the Southern Railway in this State, and between Charleston and a large portion of his line in North Carolina. From time to time since its organization, complaint has been made to the Bureau by our different merchants about the high rates from Charleston to the northern part of the State; it has been claimed by them that these high rates made it impossible for them to compete in that section with the North Virginia ports and Baltimore. The new tariff should correct this, and enable our merchants to expand their trade.

#### CLASS AND COMMODITY RATES TO THE OHIO RIVER AND CHARLESTON RAILWAY.

The Bureau has up the matter of getting a better adjustment in the rates from Charleston to this line.





APPLYING THE GEORGIA CLASSIFICATION FROM CHARLESTON TO ALL POINTS IN THE STATE OF GEORGIA.

This is a matter the Bureau has up with the roads at interest. It will make a very material reduction in the rates from Charleston to a large territory in Georgia.

REDUCTION IN RATE ON COFFEE FROM NEW YORK.

This is a matter under consideration with the Clyde Line.

REDUCTION IN RATE ON RICE TO NEW YORK.

This is a matter about which the Bureau is now in correspondence with the Clyde Line.

REDUCTION IN RATES ON COFFEE TO POINTS IN THE SOUTHEAST, AND TO NORTH CAROLINA AND VIRGINIA.

The Bureau is in correspondence with the different roads and with the Southern States' Freight Association with a view to getting a better adjustment of the coffee rates out of Charleston.

FERTILIZER RATES FROM CHARLESTON TO POINTS IN SOUTH CAROLINA, NORTH OF COLUMBIA, CAMDEN AND AUGUSTA.

The question of the injustice to Charleston of the Railroad Commission's Fertilizer Tariff has been exhaustively discussed at several different hearings before that body by the Manager and Committees from the Charleston Fertilizer Exchange. We have not as yet been successful in inducing the Commission to alter the rates. However, we shall not cease in our efforts to do so. At the proper time the matter will be taken up again.

REDUCED RATES, CLASS AND COMMODITY, FROM CHARLESTON TO GEORGIA AND NORTH CAROLINA POINTS.

The matter of establishing common point rates, which means a reduction of about 20 per cent. to the following



points in Georgia, has been taken up with the lines at interest; Lula, Carrolton and Cedartown, Ga., and Murphy, N. C.

CLASS AND COMMODITY RATES BETWEEN CHARLESTON  
AND POINTS ON THE CHARLESTON AND WESTERN  
CAROLINA RAILWAY.

The question of reducing these rates is under discussion with the General Freight Agent of that Company. If he declines to reduce the rates, the matter will no doubt be adjusted through the requirement of the Railroad Commission, which will undoubtedly be made, that the road operate the continuous mileage rate instead of the blanket basis now being applied.

*VI. General Subjects.*

SOUTH AND WEST GRAIN AND TRADE CONGRESS.

During March and April, 1896, the time of the Manager was much occupied in arranging for the third annual session of the South and West Grain and Trade Congress, held here April 29th and 30th. The entire work of the Congress, except as to local arrangements, devolved upon the Manager. At the Mobile meeting of the Congress, in March, 1895, Charleston had been selected as the place for the next annual meeting; a semi-annual meeting at Atlanta during the Exposition was also arranged for at the Mobile meeting. The waning interest in the Congress was very manifest at Mobile; comparatively few delegates were present, and the West was entirely without representation. The Atlanta meeting was a complete failure, so few delegates were present that the Congress was not even convened. The lack of interest in the organization as manifested in the small attendance at these meetings, had cast over it so great a cloud as to almost bring about its dissolution and entire abandonment.

Through correspondence with those who had taken active part in former meetings, it was found that the opin-



ion prevailed in both the South and West that the meeting could not possibly be a success. But all the Charleston commercial bodies, also Mayor Smyth, were unanimous in the opinion that opportunity should not be given to have it said that the organization had been dissolved by reason of the failure of the citizens of Charleston to call the meeting. Well warranted, as we certainly were, in not making the call, there is little doubt that we would have subjected the city to the adverse criticism of being apathetic, slow and non-progressive, by not doing so.

In view of the discouragement met with at the outset, with much satisfaction it is stated that the meeting here was the most successful session of the organization ever held. Such was the expressed opinion of several delegates who had attended all previous meetings. The paper read before the Congress by President Fish, of the Illinois Central Railroad, was widely published by the press throughout the country, and through this means the discussions of the Congress were more widely advertised than has hitherto been the case. It can very safely be said that the wide advertisement Charleston got from the Congress more than compensated for the expense the holding of it entailed. The Charleston meeting infused new life into the organization and completely rehabilitated it.

#### THE BOSTON STEAMSHIP LINE.

About the first of December the Clyde Steamship Company put on a line of steamers to ply direct between Charleston and Boston. Interesting reference to the renewal of steamship connection between the two ports, so long abandoned, has recently been made in the *Marine Journal*, published in New York City.

Opposing interests have hinted that the line has only been temporarily established, and will soon be withdrawn. It is of great importance to the port that the Boston Line should be maintained, and the merchants of Charleston should lend to it their warmest support. As an illustration of what this service has already done for our com-



merce, between December 1st and 31st several thousand bales of cotton were moved to foreign ports via the direct line through Boston which could not otherwise have been controlled through this port (Charleston), particularly low rates to foreign ports having prevailed from Boston during the period mentioned.

In connection with our steamship service it should be remembered that our rival port, Savannah, has direct communication through steamship lines with Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. This cannot but give to Savannah an immense advantage over Charleston, and the merchants and citizens of this community should not rest until an equally efficient steamship service is established between Charleston and all North Atlantic ports.

#### MARINE INSURANCE.

This matter was touched upon in our last report. Since that report was submitted the Manager and the local representatives of the marine insurance companies have endeavored, by correspondence, to prevail upon the underwriters of the various marine companies to reduce their insurance charges on cotton from Charleston to the same basis as Norfolk and Wilmington. We are informed by the officials of the South Carolina and Georgia Railroad that they have also made unsuccessful efforts to have the cost of marine insurance reduced. The ports referred to now have an advantage over Charleston in the cost of insurance on cotton of ten cents per bale. It has been decided to have a committee go to New York to present our claims to the underwriters in person; this committee to consist of the Manager, a representative from the Cotton Exchange, and one from the Chamber of Commerce. By this means only can anything be accomplished. The Chamber of Commerce has already appointed a delegate.

#### RAILROAD LEGISLATION.

During the holding of the Constitutional Convention the Manager spent several days at Columbia in an effort to





check the passage of certain laws regulating freight charges which, though intended to have a contrary effect, he knew from his experience would work serious injury not only to Charleston, but to the interests of other commercial centres in the State. He was successful in this, and also in having a law enacted so enlarging the powers of the Railroad Commission as to enable it to protect the commerce of this State against the aggression of Interstate lines. These lines, in the conduct of their business, have in the past reduced Interstate rates at will, leaving their State rates undisturbed with no thought of preserving to the commercial centres of this State a proper equilibrium in rates. Thus have they drawn the substance of this State to build up the commerce of their termini, the North Atlantic ports; thus have they sought to block the progress of any South Atlantic port. Solely through the Manager's efforts the following law, the closing paragraph of Section 5 of Article IX, was incorporated in the Constitution:

"This section shall not prevent the Railroad Commission from making such competitive rates as shall, in its judgment, be just and equitable between the railroads and the public, at all junctional and competitive points or at points where water competition controls the traffic, or at points where the competition of points located in other States may make necessary the prescribing of different rates for the protection of the commerce of this State."

#### CONTINUOUS MILEAGE RATES ON ATLANTIC COAST LINE.

The Manager has discussed with the Railroad Commission at different times the matter of requiring this company to apply the continuous mileage basis in fixing all its rates. In the early part of January of this year a meeting was held by the Commission with the officials of the Atlantic Coast Line, at which the Manager was present by invitation of the Commission. The result of the meeting was an agreement on the part of the Atlantic Coast Line to adopt the continuous mileage rates as soon as a bill



could be gotten through the Legislature permitting the consolidation of its different roads. The use of this basis in making rates to that line will afford Charleston reduced rates to and from many important towns in the State.

#### CONTINUOUS MILEAGE RATES ON CHARLESTON AND WESTERN CAROLINA RAILWAY.

The Railroad Commission has under consideration the application of continuous mileage rates over this line, instead of the use of blanket rates to stations north of Augusta, the basis now used. If this company is required to operate the continuous mileage rates, the reduction in rates made from Port Royal will necessarily bring about a like reduction from Charleston. Continuous mileage rates will give to Port Royal and Charleston much lower rates to the northern section of the State than they now have, and which Charleston, in her efforts to trade with that portion of the State has for so long a time sought to secure.

#### THE STATE RAILROAD COMMISSION.

Both by the Board and by the Manager it is felt proper to make mention of the assistance that has been rendered the Bureau in its work by the State Railroad Commission. The Commission has always been willing to second and further the work of the Bureau so far as it felt lay within its power to consistently do. All matters that the Bureau has submitted to the Commission have been promptly taken up and handled by that body in an able, conscientious, painstaking manner. Through the Commission's earnest co-operation much has been done by the Bureau which could not possibly have been accomplished otherwise.

The office of Railroad Commissioner is by no means a sinecure. The body is essentially judicial in its character, only it labors under the disadvantage of having no fixed laws or rules, and but few precedents for its guidance. It is important, therefore, that these officials should be men with minds free from bias that they may act upon the



many matters submitted to them, with absolute impartiality.

#### THE INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION.

The Manager does not feel that this report can be closed without making some reference to the Interstate Commission.

The Commissioners all concur in his views that resolutions should be adopted by the commercial bodies of the country strongly endorsing the Interstate Commerce Commission and calling upon Congress for an extension of its powers. The Manager has given much study to the law itself, to what its operation has already accomplished, and to what might result from it, if so amplified as to give to the Commission the authority which that body has recommended to Congress in its late annual reports be vested in it. He has reached the conclusion that unless the Commission's powers are extended, it will be far better for the commercial interests of the country that it be abolished. As the Interstate Commerce Commission stands to-day, its efforts to exercise jurisdiction and authority are a mere pretense and a travesty. Disguise it in whatever sophistry you may, it remains a fact that the decrees of the courts have practically shorn the Commission of all the powers with which it was at first supposed to have been vested by Congress.

There are those who are opposed to extending the powers of the Commission on the ground that it would be clothing that body with too great authority, and, authority which it would be difficult for any set of men to exercise as between the railroads and the public without undue bias in favor of either one or the other. In the Manager's opinion both the roads and the public have less to fear from any slight perversion of the law than from the absence of it.

The Manager has been in communication with the Trades' League of Philadelphia and the New York Produce Exchange, both of which organizations have signified their willingness to join the Charleston Chamber of Commerce in adopting resolutions endorsing the Interstate



Commerce Commission, and requesting their representatives in both Houses to use their best efforts to have passed the amendments to the law recommended by the Commission. The Manager proposes to take up with the Chamber of Commerce at an early date the matter of adopting the necessary resolutions.

*Expenses.*

The total expenses of the Bureau from January 1st, 1896, to December 31st, 1896, inclusive, amounted to \$6,843.82.

The Bureau is called upon almost daily by our merchants to make quotations of rates and to name routes by which freight can be shipped to most advantage and with the greatest despatch. It has also frequently aided different ones to collect their claims; some of these claims, the Manager is satisfied, would never have been paid had the claimants not had the benefit of the Manager's experience in pressing their settlement.

Attention is called to the fact that whatever reductions in rates are secured by the Bureau are not merely temporary, but are, it may be said, perpetual. From month to month and from year to year, the community derives the benefit of all the Bureau's work, and as the business of the city, both domestic and foreign, increases and expands, so all the advantageous results of the Bureau's work, at whatever period it may have been accomplished, will be correspondingly augmented.

In much of the work it has undertaken the Bureau has at different times been greatly aided by the press of the city, for which it is felt both by the Manager and the Board thanks should be extended, therefore the reference herein made to those institutions.

In this resumé of the work of the Bureau, made as brief as possible, but perhaps still too long, an effort has been made to present a clear idea of the general operation of the Bureau and the methods it has employed.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN A. SMITH,  
*Manager.*





Endorsed by the Board:

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS.

SAMUEL LAPHAM, *Chairman.*

WM. E. HOLMES,

*City Council.*

GEORGE B. EDWARDS,

*Chamber Commerce.*

JOHN H. MURDOCH,

*Cotton Exchange.*

H. F. BREMER,

*Merchants' Exchange.*

GEORGE H. TUCKER,

*Fertilizer Exchange.*

G. WALTER MCIVER,

*Young Men's Business League.*



## REPORT OF CITY SURVEYOR.

---

CITY SURVEYOR'S DEPARTMENT,  
CHARLESTON, S. C., 1897.

*To the Honorable the Mayor and Aldermen  
of the City of Charleston, S. C.:*

GENTLEMEN—I have the honor to submit for your consideration a report of the work done in this department during the year ending December, 1896:

In presenting this report I beg leave, on behalf of the department, to assure his Honor the Mayor, and the Chairmen of the various Committees of Council, of our appreciation of the courtesies extended to us during the past year.

Our thanks also are due to the various city officials for assistance rendered us in the discharge of our duties.

During the year the Assistant City Surveyor has continued with the Sewerage Department, and we have thus been deprived in a great measure of his assistance in this office.

J. H. DINGLE,  
*City Surveyor.*



## REPORT FOR 1896.

The appropriation for this Department for 1896 was as follows :

Car fare.....	\$	50	00	
Stationery.....		45	00	
Office assistants .....		1,080	00	
				<u>\$1,175 00</u>

This was expended as follows :

Car fare.....	\$	50	00	
Stationery.....		3	35	
Office supplies (sundries).....		11	84	
Tape line (steel).....		6	00	
Blue print paper.....		3	75	
Tracing cloth.....		15	77	
Detail paper.....		4	15	
Assistants' salaries.....		1,080	00	
Balance on hand.....			14	
				<u>\$1,175 00</u>

## DRAINS.

Levels taken and profiles furnished for Drains :

	Feet.
Adger's Wharf, from East Bay eastward.....	200
Ann, from Meeting to Elizabeth.....	615
Ashley Avenue, from Spring to Bogard.....	550
Drake, from Mary to Reid.....	} 850
Reid, from Drake to River.....	
Hampden Court, from America to Aiken.....	212
Jasper Court, from Morris to Radcliffe.....	450
Lamboll, north side.....	200
Laurens, from East Bay to River.....	1,100
Lynch, through mud flat.....	500
Lynch, from Pond to Creek.....	75
Marion, from Jasper to Smith.....	390
Mary, from America to Drake.....	468
Middle from Laurens to Minority.....	453
Montague Court, from Montague to southward.....	200
Radcliffe, from St. Philip to King.....	475
Smith, from Beaufain to Bull.....	1,250
Smith, from Radcliffe to Morris.....	450



CURB AND PAVEMENTS.

Levels taken and profiles furnished for Curb and Pavements :

	Feet.
Ashley Avenue, from Calhoun to Bull.....east side..	714
Bay, from South to Columbus.....west side..	1,157
Broad, from southwest corner of Meeting.....	475
Calhoun, from Meeting eastward.....south side..	350
Calhoun, from Smith to Rutledge.....south side..	450
Cannon, from Ashley to Rutledge.....south side..	683
Central Wharf, from East Bay eastward.....south side..	257
Charlotte, from Washington westward.....north side..	480
Church, from Market to Pinckney.....west side..	342
Coming, from Morris to Cannon.....east side..	550
Coming, from Calhoun to Vanderhorst.....east side..	650
Jasper, from Morris to Radcliffe.....west side..	450
John, from King to Meeting.....north side..	600
John, from Meeting to Elizabeth.....north side..	550
King, from South Bay to Ladson.....west side..	700
King, northeast corner of Ladson.....	100
King, northwest corner of Wentworth.....	350
Lightwood, from Meeting to Church.....south side..	250
Market, from Concord westward.....north side..	200
Meeting, from Columbus to Line.....east side..	500
Meeting, from Line to Shepard.....west side..	300
Pitt, from Calhoun to Vanderhorst.....west side..	619
Queen, from Meeting to Church.....south side..	525
Queen, from State to Church.....south side..	450
Rutledge Avenue, from Shepard to Race.....east side..	1,200
Rutledge Avenue, from Broad to Tradd.....east side..	610
Rutledge Avenue, from Tradd northward.....west side..	250
Rutledge Avenue, from Spring to Bogard.....both sides..	900
Smith, from Queen to Beaufain.....west side..	600
Tradd, from Rutledge to Chisolm.....north side..	800
Tradd, from Meeting to Church.....north side..	475
Trapman, from Broad to Trumbo.....west side..	218
Wall, from Laurens to Calhoun.....west side..	825

ROADWAYS.

Levels taken and profiles furnished for Roadways :

	Feet.
Ann, from King to Meeting ... ..granite..	700
Columbus, from Nassau to Aiken.....cobble..	593
John, from King to Elizabeth. ....granite..	1,150
Ladson, from King eastward.....cement gravel..	375
Rutledge Avenue, from Spring to Shepard.....cement gravel..	1,300
Rutledge Avenue, from Shepard to Race.....cement gravel..	1,200





TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEYS MADE AND MAPS WITH PLANS FOR DRAINAGE  
FURNISHED.

Cooper and America, northwest corner.....Drainage  
Lamboll, north side.....Drainage  
Block bounded by Norman, Spring, Ashton and Chestnut ...Drainage

OTHER SURVEYS.

America, from Cooper to City Boundary.....Survey  
Bogard, from President to Norman.....Always extension  
Broad, southwest corner Meeting.....Plan for curb  
Burns Lane, from King to Meeting.....Proposed widening  
Cannon Park.....Location of trees  
Coming, from Warren to Cannon.....Location of tracks  
Congress.....Thompson land  
Hanover, corner of Line.....Proposed change  
King, from Ladson to Tradd.....Curb and roadway  
King, from Sans Souci to City Boundary.....Survey  
King, east side.....Thompson land  
Laurel, west side.....Thompson land  
Line, southwest corner Rutledge.....Thompson land  
Meeting, northeast corner of John.....Rounding corner  
Meeting, from John to Cooper.....Track  
Meeting, from Line to City Boundary.....City map  
Mount, north side.....Thompson land  
Mount Pleasant, from Rutledge to King.....Survey  
Percy, west side.....Thompson land  
Percy, from Spring to Bogard.....Thompson land  
Potters Field.....Burying ground and buildings  
Pine, west side.....Thompson land  
Rutledge Avenue, from Simons to Boundary.....Extension  
Rutledge Avenue, from Sans Souci to Mount Pleasant.....Survey  
Sans Souci, from Rutledge Avenue to King.....Survey  
Simons, southeast corner Rutledge Avenue.....Survey  
Tradd, northeast corner Friend.....Rounding corner  
Tradd, southwest corner Legare.....Rounding corner  
Queen, northeast corner Archdale.....Rounding corner  
Queen, southeast corner Friend.....Rounding corner  
Wentworth, northwest corner King.....Rounding corner  
Wentworth, northeast corner Meeting.....Rounding corner

STREETS OPENED AND EXTENDED.

Fourth Street, from Calhoun southward.  
Rutledge Avenue, from Simons to Boundary.  
Calhoun Street, through West Point Mill property, commenced in 1895.



GRADE PEGS, SET EVERY FIFTY FEET.

	Feet.
Adger's Wharf, from East Bay to eastward .....	drain.. 200
Ann, from Meeting to King .....	roadway.. 700
Ann from Meeting to Elizabeth .....	drain.. 615
Ashley Avenue, from Spring to Bogard .....	drain.. 550
Ashley Avenue, from Calhoun to Bull .....	sidewalk.. 714
Bay, from South to Columbus .....	sidewalk.. 1,157
Broad, from southwest corner Meeting .....	curb.. 475
Calhoun, from Meeting to eastward .....	sidewalk.. 350
Calhoun, from Smith to Rutledge Avenue .....	sidewalk.. 450
Cannon, from Ashley Avenue to Rutledge Avenue .....	sidewalk.. 683
Central Wharf, from East Bay to eastward .....	sidewalk.. 257
Charlotte, from Washington to westward .....	sidewalk.. 480
Church, from Market to Pinckney .....	sidewalk.. 342
Columbus, from Nassau to Aiken .....	roadway.. 593
Coming, from Morris to Cannon .....	sidewalk.. 550
Coming, from Calhoun to Vanderhorst .....	sidewalk.. 650
Drake, from Mary to Reid .....	} drain.. 850
Reid, from Drake to River .....	
Hampden Court, from Aiken to America .....	drain.. 212
Jasper, from Morris to Radcliffe .....	drain.. 450
Jasper, from Morris to Radcliffe .....	sidewalk.. 450
John, from King to Elizabeth .....	roadway.. 1,150
John, from King to Meeting .....	sidewalk.. 600
John, from Meeting to Elizabeth .....	sidewalk.. 550
King, southeast corner Ladson .....	sidewalk.. 100
King, from South Bay to Ladson .....	sidewalk.. 700
King, northwest corner of Wentworth .....	sidewalk.. 350
Lamboll, north side .....	drain.. 200
Laurens, from East Bay to River .....	drain.. 1,100
Ladson, from King to Meeting .....	roadway.. 475
Ladson, from King to eastward .....	roadway.. 375
Lightwood, from Meeting to Church .....	pavement.. 250
Lynch, from Young's lot to mud flat .....	drain.. 500
Lynch, from Pond to Creek .....	drain.. 75
Marion, from Jasper to Smith .....	drain.. 390
Market, from Concord to westward .....	roadway and pavement.. 200
Mary, from America to Drake .....	drain.. 468
Meeting, from Columbus to Line .....	pavement.. 500
Meeting, from Shepard to Line .....	pavement.. 300
Middle, from Laurens to Minority .....	drain.. 453
Montague Court, from Montague southward .....	drain.. 200
Pitt, from Calhoun to Vanderhorst .....	sidewalk.. 619
Queen, from Meeting to Church .....	sidewalk.. 525
Queen, from State to Church .....	sidewalk.. 450
Radcliffe, from St. Philip to King .....	drain.. 475



	Feet.
Rutledge Avenue, from Shepard to Race .....	curb..1,200
Rutledge Avenue, from Broad to Tradd.....	east sidewalk.. 610
Rutledge Avenue, from Tradd to northward.....	west sidewalk.. 250
Rutledge Avenue, from Spring to Bogard.....	west sidewalk.. 900
Rutledge Avenue, from Spring to Shepard .....	roadway..1,300
Rutledge Avenue, from Simons to City Boundary .....	roadway..2,363
Smith, from Beaufain to Bull .....	sidewalk..1,250
Smith, from Radcliffe to Morris .....	drain.. 450
Smith, from Queen to Beaufain .....	sidewalk.. 600
Tradd, from Rutledge Avenue to Chisolm .....	sidewalk.. 800
Tradd, from Meeting to Church.....	sidewalk.. 475
Trapman, from Broad to Trumbo .....	sidewalk.. 218
Wall, from Laurens to Calhoun ....	sidewalk.. 825
Williman, from Meeting to Railroad.....	roadway..1,000

## STREET LINES LOCATED.

Alway.

America, Cooper to City Boundary.

America.

Barre, east side.

Bee, north side,

Bogard, north side.

Broad, southeast corner Ashley Avenue.

Calhoun, northeast corner Concord.

Church, southwest corner Lightwood.

Coming, corner Shepard.

Coming, northeast corner Spring.

Concord, near Calhoun.

Concord, northeast corner Calhoun.

Congress, northeast corner Senate.

Congress.

King, east side near Queen.

King, corner Sans Souci.

Laurens, south side.

Lee, Williman and Brigade.

Lightwood, from Meeting to Church.

Limehouse, east side lower end.

Line and Coming.

Lynch, Broad and Tradd.

Lynch, east side near Broad.

Meeting, Line to City Boundary.

Nassau and Line.

Nassau and Shepard.

Nassau, west side south of Line.

President, west side near Cannon.



President and Short Court.  
Reid, northwest corner Railroad.  
Rutledge, southwest corner Broad.  
Rutledge, above Simons.  
Rutledge, above Sans Souci.  
Sans Souci, northwest corner King.  
Savage, near Tradd.  
Spring, southeast corner King.  
Simons, south side.

PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS FURNISHED.

City Hall, sanitary purposes.  
Bridge and Wharf Chicora Park.  
Cistern Artesian Well, Meeting and Wentworth.

FOR ROUNDING CORNERS.

King and Wentworth, northwest corner.  
Meeting and Wentworth, northeast corner.  
Tradd and Legare, southwest corner.  
Tradd and Friend, northeast corner.  
Queen and Archdale, northeast corner.  
Queen and Archdale, northwest corner.  
Queen and Friend, southeast corner.  
John and Meeting, northeast corner.

EXAMINATIONS AND REPORTS.

Bridge and Wharf Chicora Park.  
City Hall, sanitary arrangements.  
City Hall, building improvements.  
Drainage lot north side Lamboll Street.  
Grand Stand Base Ball Park.  
Building reported dangerous southeast corner Thomas and Radcliffe Streets.  
Building reported dangerous "Bernard's Row," George Street.  
Cannonsboro Pond.  
Kennedy Street opening.  
Bay Street opening.  
Mount Street, opening, west President.  
Pine Street opening.  
Records in Register Mesne Conveyance Office, various purposes.  
Roof of building Chicora Park.  
Examination of city work during construction.  
Tidal drain (interior examination).





## MEASUREMENT OF CLAY, SHELL, GRAVEL, &amp;C.

Clay, 4 flat loads . . . . .	bushels..	5,386
Shell, 10 flat loads. . . . .	"	29,449
Gravel, 4 flat loads. . . . .	"	8,082

## MEASUREMENT OF FLAT CARS OF CEMENT GRAVEL AND CALCULATION OF SAME IN CUBIC YARDS.

Number of cars measured, 214 . . . . .	cubic yards..	3,892.93
--	---------------	----------

## ENGAGED ON WORK AT CHICORA PARK.

Days . . . . .	14
----------------	----

## MEASUREMENTS OF ROADWAYS.

Belgian blocks, 3 places . . . . .	square yards..	20,018.14
Pyrites, 3 places . . . . .	"	8,477.5
Cobble, 5 places. . . . .	"	10,922.03
Dirt, 7 places . . . . .	"	15,537.02
Cement Gravel, 4 places. . . . .	"	1,652.7
Shell, 1 place . . . . .	"	7,686.42

## MEASUREMENT OF PAVEMENTS AND CURBS.

Blue stone paving, 85 places . . . . .	square feet..	83,506.38
Brick paving, 27 places . . . . .	"	21,585.54
Buff stone curb, 2 places . . . . .	"	62.20
Blue stone curb, 53 places . . . . .	linear feet..	36,891.00
Granite straight and circular curb, 2 places. . . . .	"	131.20
Gateways . . . . .	square feet..	10,197.39

## GRADE PEGS SET.

58 places . . . . .	feet..	24,244
---------------------	--------	--------

## THE AREA OF THE CITY

Is as follows :

High land . . . . .	square miles..	3.76
Marsh and mud flats . . . . .	"	1.36

Total area. . . . . square miles. 5.12

Miles of Streets, exclusive of lanes and alleys . . . . . miles. 67.88

## MATERIAL OF ROADWAYS

As follows :	Miles.
Asphalt . . . . .	0.73
Cobble stones. . . . .	5.90
Dirt . . . . .	38.75
Granite blocks (from 10 feet to 50 feet wide). . . . .	14.46
Cobbles bordering block paving . . . . .	8.45



	Miles.
Plank.....	1.06
Pyrites.....	0.83
Shell Road.....	1.62
Railroad Track, plank and dirt.....	3.03
Cement gravel.....	1.40
"McAdam" roadway.....	0.10
Total.....	67.88

PUBLIC PARKS.

Aiken Park.....	acres..	1.23
Cannon Park and Extension.....	" ..	2.85
Chicora Park about.....	" ..	560.00
Colonial Lake including Pond.....	" ..	9.29
Keystone Park.....	" ..	0.10
Hampstead Mall.....	" ..	3.67
Marion Square.....	" ..	5.73
Market Park.....	" ..	
Washington Park.....	" ..	0.94
White Point Garden.....	" ..	6.88
Lucas Street Park.....	" ..	0.50

LENGTH OF DRAINS, EXCLUSIVE OF NEW SEWERAGE SYSTEM.

BRICK DRAINS.

From 1 ft. to 4 ft.....	miles..	18.02
Tidal Drains.....	" ..	5.46

PIPE DRAINS.

24 inches.....	miles..	0.09
18 ".....	" ..	2.26
15 ".....	" ..	3.25
12 ".....	" ..	17.40
10 ".....	" ..	0.93
8 ".....	" ..	2.27

J. H. DINGLE,  
City Surveyor.



## REPORT OF CITY ELECTRICIAN.

*To the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Charleston :*

GENTLEMEN—I beg leave to submit for your consideration my report from March 28th to December 31st, 1896:

## REPORT.

On taking charge I found that it was almost impossible to determine to which company the different poles in the city belonged, and which company was responsible for their condition. After due consideration I concluded that the pole belonging to each company should have some special designation, and on the 12th of May, 1896, arranged with the various companies to paint a band around their poles, and the following colors were agreed upon:

The Southern Bell Telegraph and Telephone Company.....	Green
Charleston Light and Power Company.....	Black
Western Union Telegraph Company.....	Blue
Postal Telegraph Company.....	Yellow
Fire Alarm.....	Red
Police Alarm.....	White

This plan seems to give satisfaction, and certainly accomplished the desired result.

In many instances there were dead poles, not actually in use, and consequently unnecessarily crowding the streets. These I have had removed. They were as follows:

## WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

Broad Street, north side, between Church and State.....	1
Exchange Street, from East Bay to the water.....	6
Accommodation Wharf.....	1



THE SOUTHERN BELL TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE COMPANY.

Coming Street, between Bull and George.....	2
Spring Street, between Rutledge and Laurel.....	3
New Street, north of Tradd.....	2
Church Street, south of Water.....	2
Rutledge Avenue, between Radcliffe and Bee.....	1
Chestnut, north of Spring.....	3
Drake Street, between Columbus and Blake.....	2
Hasell Street, corner of Anson.....	1
Laurens Street, between Anson and Middle.....	1
Meeting Street, corner of Tradd.....	1
Woolfe Street, between Meeting and Nassau.....	2
Calhoun Street, corner of Washington.....	1
Rutledge Avenue, between Radcliffe and Doughty.....	1
Rutledge Avenue, between Cannon and Spring.....	1
Elizabeth Street, between Chapel and Charlotte.....	1
Hasell Street, between Anson and East Bay.....	1
Queen Street, between Meeting and Church.....	1
Market Street, between East Bay and Anson.....	1
Rutledge Avenue, between Calhoun and Bull.....	4
Market Street, head of State.....	1
George Street, between Meeting and Anson.....	2
Logan Street, between Broad and Tradd.....	2

The following poles have been moved to within six (6) inches of pavement, to conform to City Ordinance:

FIRE ALARM.

John Street, between Meeting and King.....	2
--	---

POSTAL TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

Market Street, between State and East Bay.....	2
--	---

Fire Alarm pole (box) moved from the northwest corner of King and Wentworth Streets to the northeast corner, at the request of the Hirsch-Israel Company.

The matter of inspecting the repaving of the streets where poles have been removed and new ones placed was referred by the Street Department to this office, and the following places have been repaved and certified to by me, as follows:





## FIRE ALARM.

King near Reid:	
New poles.....	2
Old poles.....	2
Wentworth between Pitt and Glebe:	
New poles.....	3
Old pole .....	1
King corner of Wentworth:	
Pole (moved).....	1
Meeting between Horlbeck and Queen:	
New poles.....	2
Old poles.....	2
Meeting between Market and Hasell:	
New poles.....	4
Old poles.....	3
Meeting between Calhoun and Burns Lane:	
New pole.....	1
Meeting corner of Columbus:	
New pole.....	1
Old pole.....	1
Tradd between Meeting and Limehouse:	
New poles.....	5
Old pole .....	1
Legare between Tradd and Gibbes:	
New poles.....	1
Old pole.....	1
Queen between King and Mazyck:	
New poles.....	3
Old pole .....	1
John between Meeting and King:	
Poles (moved).....	2

## POLICE ALARM.

Spring corner of Norman:	
New pole.....	1
Market corner of King:	
Old pole.....	1

## THE SOUTHERN BELL TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE COMPANY.

Rutledge between Radcliffe and Doughty:	
Old pole.....	1
Rutledge between Cannon and Spring:	
Old pole.....	1
Rutledge corner of Cannon:	
Old pole.....	1



Rutledge between Calhoun and Bull:	
Old poles.....	2
New poles.....	4
Rutledge corner of Bee:	
New poles.....	1
Old pole.....	1
St. Philip between Spring and Cannon:	
New poles.....	2
Old pole.....	1
St. Philip near Radcliffe:	
Old pole.....	1
Calhoun between Alexander and Washington:	
Old poles.....	3
Alexander corner of Calhoun:	
Old pole.....	1
Pinckney corner of Church:	
Old pole.....	1
Hasell near East Bay:	
New poles.....	2
East Bay near Battery:	
Old pole.....	1
Spring near Chinquapin:	
New pole.....	1
Queen between Meeting and Church:	
Old pole.....	1
Queen corner of State:	
New poles.....	2
Market head of State:	
Old pole.....	1
Woolfe between Meeting and King:	
New poles.....	2
Old poles.....	2
George between Meeting and Anson:	
Old poles.....	2

CHARLESTON LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY.

King between Calhoun and Columbus:	
New poles.....	29
Old poles.....	22
King between Ladson and Lamboll:	
Poles (flagged).....	5
Woolfe between Meeting and King:	
New poles.....	4
Old poles.....	3
Wentworth between Rutledge Avenue and King:	
New poles.....	17
Old poles.....	13



Meeting between Calhoun and Battery :	
New poles .....	70
Old poles .....	48
Meeting between Calhoun and Columbus :	
New poles .....	34
Old poles .....	21
Calhoun between Elizabeth and Smith :	
New poles .....	33
Old poles .....	22
East Bay between Cumberland and Society :	
New poles .....	27
Old poles .....	9
John between Elizabeth and King :	
New poles .....	5
Old pole .....	1
Spring between Chestnut and President :	
New poles .....	10
Old poles .....	4
Rutledge head of Doughty :	
New poles .....	1
Old pole .....	1
Doughty near Rutledge :	
New poles .....	2
Old pole .....	1
Chapel between Alexander and Washington :	
New poles .....	5
Old poles .....	6
Market between East Bay and Church :	
New poles .....	9
Old poles .....	5
Hayne east of Meeting (south side) :	
Old poles .....	2
Broad corner of Franklin :	
New poles .....	2
Old poles .....	3
Friend between Broad and Tradd, including Broad :	
New poles .....	8
Old poles .....	7
Tradd between Meeting and King :	
New poles .....	5
Old poles .....	3

The following new poles have been placed by the various companies, and have been inspected by me and placed in accordance with the City Ordinance and special permits :



CHARLESTON LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY.

Meeting, from Battery to Romney .....	215
King, from Lamboll to Tradd .....	13
King, from Calhoun to Line .....	45
King, from Shepard to Race .....	4
King, from Grove to Romney .....	7
King, near Brigade .....	2
Calhoun, from Ashley to Cooper River .....	49
Wentworth, from Rutledge to King .....	19
John, from Elizabeth to King .....	8
Chapel, from Elizabeth to King .....	8
Chapel, from Elizabeth to Washington .....	15
Drake, from Chapel to Reid .....	11
Reid, from Meeting to King .....	6
Reid, from America to Drake .....	4
Reid, just east of Bay .....	2
America, from Amherst to Reid .....	3
Shepard, from Meeting to Nassau .....	3
Bay, from Cooper to Chapel .....	24
Cooper, from Meeting to Bay .....	16
Spring, from President to Bridge (new) .....	16
Fishburne, from Rutledge to Ashley .....	4
Kracke, from Rosemount to Spring .....	4
Rosemount, from President to Kracke .....	4
Woolfe, from Meeting to King .....	3
George, corner of King .....	2
Friend, from Broad to Tradd .....	4
Broad, corner of Franklin .....	2
Broad, from Logan to Friend .....	3
Tradd, from Meeting to King .....	4
East Bay, from Cumberland to Society .....	29
Line, from Rutledge to Ashley .....	4
Doughty, from Rutledge to Ashley .....	2
Huger, from Rutledge to King .....	4
Elizabeth, from John to Calhoun .....	11
Harris, near Meeting .....	2
Columbus, from Drake to Bay .....	3
College, from Calhoun to Green .....	3
Smith, from Vanderhorst to Calhoun .....	2
Crossing from Meeting to King .....	1

FIRE ALARM.

Legare, between Gibbes and Tradd—box .....	1
Franklin, between Queen and Short—line .....	1
Calhoun, corner of Ashley—box .....	1
President, corner of Bee—line .....	1





Meeting, from Horlbeck Alley to Queen—line .....	2
Meeting, from Market to Hasell—box, 1; line, 3.....	4
Meeting, from Calhoun to Burns Lane—line.....	1
Meeting, corner of Columbus—box .....	1
King, corner of Woolfe—line.....	1
King, corner of Reid—box.....	1
St. Philip, from Morris to Cannon—line .....	1
St. Philip, opposite Bogard—box .....	1
King, between Shepard and Race—line .....	1
Line, between King and Meeting—line .....	1
Columbus, between Hampstead Mall and Hanover—line .....	1
Columbus, corner of Hampstead Mall—line.....	1
America, from Hampstead Mall to Amherst - line.....	1
Hanover, from Amherst to Columbus—line.....	2
America, from Amherst to Reid—line .....	1
Alexander, from Chapel to Judith—line.....	1
Morris, from Rutledge Avenue to Smith—box, 1; line, 2 .....	3
Radcliffe, from Thomas to Smith—line .....	1
Vanderhorst, corner of Coming—box.....	1
Vanderhorst, from Rutledge Avenue to Smith—line .....	1
Gadsden, near Bull—line.....	1
Queen, corner Rutledge Avenue—line.....	1
Queen, from Franklin to Smith—line.....	2
Queen, from Mazyck to King—line .....	3
Tradd from Greenhill to Logan—line.....	1
Tradd, from Legare to Church—line .....	5

## POLICE ALARM.

Spring, corner of Norman—box .....	1
Queen, corner of Franklin—box .....	1
George, from St. Philip to Glebe—line .....	1
Rutledge Avenue, near Mount—line.....	1

## WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

Beaufain, corner of King.....	1
Ann, from Meeting to King.....	3

## THE SOUTHERN BELL TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE COMPANY.

Atlantic, from Church to Battery .....	3
Queen, corner of State .....	2
Queen, from Rutledge Avenue to Smith.....	2
Cannon, from St. Philip to King .....	1
Cannon, from Coming to King .....	1
Cannon, from Rutledge to Ashley .....	1
St. Philip, corner of Spring .....	1
St. Philip, from Spring to Cannon.....	1



Spring, from Chestnut to Bridge (new) .....	8
Rutledge, corner of Cannon .....	1
Ashley, corner of Cannon .....	1
Morris, from Rutledge to Smith.....	5
Rutledge, from Calhoun to Bull .....	4
Woolfe, from Meeting to King .....	2
Tradd, from Meeting to King.....	4
Hasell, corner of East Bay .....	2
Radcliffe, from Coming to King .....	6
King, from Shepard to Mt. Pleasant Avenue.....	23

Respectfully submitted,

ION SIMONS, JR.,

*City Electrician.*



## PLEASURE GROUNDS.

## REPORT OF BOARD OF PARK COMMISSIONERS.

*To the Honorable the Mayor and Board of Aldermen :*

GENTLEMEN—Your Board of Park Commissioners beg leave to submit the following report for the work done under their direction during the year 1896. Your Commission is, as already reported, divided in three Standing Committees, each having charge of the work done in a specified district. A report from the Chairman of each Commission is appended hereto, giving the details of the expenses for the year, to which your attention is requested.

Your Board having secured the services of the eminent Park Architects, Messrs. Olmsted, Olmsted & Eliot, of Brookline, Mass., had to set aside \$3,000 of the appropriation of January, 1896, under the terms of a contract entered into between the City of Charleston and the Messrs. Olmsted, Olmsted & Eliot.

One of this firm has twice visited our city during the year, and has carefully gone over the ground, and the firm is now at work on plans for Chicora Park.

As will be seen in report from Chairman Carrington, a very acceptable plan for Cannon Park has been submitted by the architects.

Your Board regrets that much of the work so far done by them is in a measure preparatory to good work, and while we are not able to exhibit as yet much in the way of results, we feel confident that we are surely, though slowly, laying the foundation of a park system that will in the future be an honor to our city.

JNO. B. ADGER, JR.,  
*Chairman Park Commission.*

Charleston, S. C., March 1, 1897.



REPORT OF CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEE ON PARKS AND  
PLEASURE GROUNDS SOUTH OF CALHOUN STREET.

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 1, 1897.

*John B. Adger, Jr., Chairman Park Commission :*

DEAR SIR—Annexed hereto is a list of the receipts and expenditures for the three Parks—Washington, Cannon and Battery—for the year 1896.

In September a southwest gale caused a flood on the Battery and Cannon Park, doing considerable damage, and necessitating the purchase of about 3,500 bushels of shells to repair walks. Every overflow lowers the surface of the beds and walks, by percolation, and to restore the beds, the only filling your committee can use, free of expense, is the sweepings from the streets. The Street Department has given many loads of sweepings, but not nearly as many as are required. For the year 1897 we are assured a more liberal supply, as the Street Department was under contract to furnish a large amount of filling.

Washington Park is in pretty good condition, and only needs a few more benches for the use of nurses and children, with whom this Park is popular.

Messrs. Olmsted, Olmsted & Eliot have prepared a very fine plan for Cannon Park, and your committee expect to begin the work of tree planting by digging deep trenches and putting in soil to allow the roots to spread. The Park was filled with sawdust, and has a thin filling on top of sand and clay, and it is necessary to make a suitable soil for trees and plants.

In conclusion, your committee are pleased to report that the work done by the two laborers on the parks under their care is most satisfactory.

WARING P. CARRINGTON,

*Chairman Committee on Parks and Pleasure Grounds,  
South of Calhoun Street.*





*Transactions of Committee on Parks and Pleasure Grounds  
South of Calhoun Street.*

---



---

1896.	
Appropriation.....	\$2,500 00

EXPENDITURES.

Paid Toby Clements, labor.....	\$300 00	
Paid Cyrus Alston, labor.....	300 00	
Paid William Graham, oak trees.....	7 85	
Paid H. A. Meyer, shell.....	105 00	
Paid Anderson Lumber Company, shell.....	75 07	
Paid C. P. Poppenheim, hardware.....	20	
Paid Robt. McCarrel, steps South Battery.....	180 00	
Paid Evening Post, advertising.....	2 40	
Paid Sun Company, advertising.....	3 00	
Paid News and Courier, advertising.....	2 00	
Paid A. J. Riley, repairs Washington Square....	16 30	
Paid M. H. Lazarus, mower.....	8 00	
Paid I. S. K. Ellsworth, hauling shell.....	18 75	
Paid I. S. K. Ellsworth, hauling shell.....	36 00	
Paid Dunneman & Aylward, rolling shell.....	4 00	
Paid Otto Brown, rolling shell.....	2 00	
Paid C. P. Poppenheim, hardware.....	5 50	1,066 07
		<hr/>
		\$1,433 93
Reserved and carried forward for Olmsted, Olmsted & Eliot.		1,000 00
		<hr/>
Balance, 1897.....		\$ 433 93

---



---



REPORT OF CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEE ON PARKS AND  
PLEASURE GROUNDS BETWEEN CALHOUN STREET AND  
CITY BOUNDARY.

*John B. Adger, Jr., Chairman Park Commissioners:*

DEAR SIR—The Committee on Pleasure Grounds Upper Wards would respectfully report, that pending the receipt of the plans for a General Park System, that all has been done is to keep the grounds in good condition and the painting necessary, which is now in progress.

That the expenditures have been, viz:

For sand pits and general repairs.....	\$ 60 65
Labor on grounds.....	379 60
Set aside to meet cost of General Park System plans in connection with amounts from other Sub-Committees.....	500 00
Balance in Treasury.....	559 75
Amount of appropriation.....	<u><u>\$1,500 00</u></u>

All of which is respectfully submitted.

SAM'L LAPHAM, *Chairman,*  
*Committee on Parks and Pleasure Grounds,*  
*Between Calhoun Street and City Boundary.*



## REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PARKS BEYOND CITY LIMITS.

Your committee respectfully report that they have, during the past year, built a substantial wharf, with piles zinced above high water mark, extending out into the Cooper River, and accommodating vessels drawing about thirteen (13) feet of water.

Necessary repairs have been made to roof and upper parts of building on the Turnbull portion of the park in order to make it habitable.

Messrs. Olmsted, Olmsted & Eliot, the celebrated landscape gardeners, of Brookline, Mass., are now preparing plans for laying out the grounds with walks, lawns, &c., &c., and it is expected that marked progress will be made during the ensuing year.

Negotiations are now proceeding satisfactorily for acquiring the right of way for a boulevard from the park to Clement's Ferry Road, a distance of nearly one (1) mile. This boulevard will be one hundred and twenty (120) feet wide, and it is our intention to continue it to connect with Rutledge Avenue, which will give Charleston one of the grandest driveways in the country.

The artesian well has been completed to a depth of five hundred and four (504) feet, giving out 60 gallons per minute—this to be obtained, however, by pumping. Taking all data available, no greater supply of water can be obtained at a less depth than 1,200 feet, and as the amount of 60 gallons per minute will be sufficient for all necessary purposes, certainly for the present, a greater depth at greatly additional cost would not compensate. We have, therefore, accepted the well, as it has gone to the depth required by contract, and instructed the contractor to take down his rig and cap the well until it is decided by what means we will pump the supply of water obtained. The water in the well stands within three feet from the surface of the ground, and if our well at the top was at the same level as the one on Meade's place, it would overflow, but there would not be sufficient pressure even then to dispense with the pumping. So in



order to make this water available, your committee have been authorized to treat for a proper system of pumping to raise the water to a reservoir for distribution over the park. Before our next report we will have accomplished this.

The water has a slight odor of sulphur, but this passes away on exposure to the air, and thus is not objectionable, as otherwise it is of good quality.

The following is the strata report :

<i>Depth.</i>	<i>Formation.</i>	<i>Size of Bore.</i>
1 to 60 feet....	Usual surface formation .....	12 inch pipe
60 to 120 " ....	Blue marl .....	10 "
120 to 314 " ....	Blue marl .....	6 "
314 to 315 " ....	Rock .....	6 "
315 to 319 " ....	Water-bearing sand .....	6 "
320 to 330 " ....	Dry sand .....	3½ "
330 to 333 " ....	Shale .....	3½ "
333 to 344 " ....	Marl .....	3½ "
344 to 350 " ....	Sandstone .....	3½ "
350 to 360 " ....	Marl (water-sand missing) .....	3½ "
360 to 362 " ....	Hard pan .....	3½ "
362 to 374 " ....	Marl .....	3½ "
374 to 376 " ....	Hard pan .....	3½ "
376 to 416 " ....	Marl .....	3½ "
416 to 418 " ....	Sandstone .....	3½ "
418 to 500 " ....	Marl (water-sand missing) .....	3½ "
504 feet .....	Black marl .....	3½ "

The black marl extends to 750 feet, and there is a small water strata just about 750 feet, but of no value, as illustrated at Claussen's Bakery, in Charleston, and Charleston Ice Mfg. Co. After 750 feet no water until strike 1,100 to 1,200 feet, and the supply at 1,200 feet is limited, as per Wentworth Street well and Charleston Ice Mfg. Co., and having but 23 feet pressure would have to be pumped.

Thus it will be seen that the supply of water to shallow wells in the city coming in a northwest direction does not cross Charleston neck as high up as Chicora Park. With a dry sand strata at 320 feet, your committee did not deem it advisable to ream out the hole below 320 feet to 6 inches lest we lose part of our supply in the dry-sand strata, and the question of plugging up the rock at 319 feet is one we can at some future day determine upon.





Your committee cannot conclude this brief report without calling the attention of the proper authorities to the necessity of aiding this Commission with such funds as are necessary to complete the work, and give this city what is most needed and desirable—a park where her people can congregate for rest and recreation. The location selected by our predecessors is ideal, and can be made, with a small expenditure, a charming and inviting spot. The approach to Chicora Park is not only confined to the driveway, for it can be reached also by water, as the Cooper River courses for quite a distance along its eastern border.

(Signed) A. F. C. CRAMER,  
*Chairman Committee on Parks Beyond the City Limits.*

*Account Current of Park Commissioners on Parks Beyond  
the City Limits.*

---

RECEIPTS.

1896.		
	Balance from 1895 .....	\$ 736 90
	Appropriation .....	3,000 00
		<hr/>
		\$3,736 90

EXPENDITURES.

Jan'y 16.	Paid J. B. Wiggins, Treas. Berkeley Co., taxes .....	\$ 7 70	
Mch. 24.	Paid Walker, Evans & Cogswell Co., printing and stationery .....	2 80	
May 15.	Paid Jackson & Pickett, carriage hire...	6 00	
June 10.	Paid Charleston Hotel, board of Olmsted	21 90	
July 8.	Paid Olmsted, Olmsted & Eliot, plans...	88 81	
Oct. 15.	Paid H. N. Pregnall, building wharf ....	697 50	
Nov. 5.	Paid J. E. Behrens, repairs to building..	27 00	
Dec. 4.	Paid Geo. C. Hughes & Son, on account artesian well.....	250 00	
Dec. 24.	Paid Geo. C. Hughes & Son, second in- stalment artesian well.....	175 00—	1,276 71
			<hr/>
			\$2,460 19
	Reserved and carried forward for Olmsted, Olmsted & Eliot..	1,500 00	
			<hr/>
	Balance 1897 .....		\$ 960 19



REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF MARION  
SQUARE.

CHARLESTON, S. C., January 1, 1897.

*To the Honorable the Mayor and Aldermen :*

GENTLEMEN—The Commissioners of Marion Square respectfully report that throughout the year just ended the trees, grass plots and general good order of the Square have been kept up to average conditions. Mr. P. J. Callahan, the keeper, continues to discharge his duties with faithfulness and efficiency, and the expenditures have been kept within the amount appropriated, as shown by the account hereto appended. Now that the reconstruction of the Calhoun Monument has been completed, so as to make it the most striking ornament to the city, and the relaying of the plaza, already begun, will soon be completed, the Commissioners recommend that the following regulations, enforced by fines or other penal sanction, be given the weight of municipal authority by Special Ordinance.

REGULATIONS FOR MARION SQUARE.

1. No horse, or vehicle drawn by horse, shall be ridden or driven on drill ground or the grass plots without special permission of the Commissioners.
2. No bicycle shall be ridden on the drill ground during any parade or drill of any company or companies of the Fourth Brigade, or the Corps of Cadets of the South Carolina Military Academy, or upon the grass plots at any time.
3. All persons crossing the Square must use the footways provided for the purpose, and not walk upon the grass plots.
4. No foot ball, base ball, or other game shall be played, or fireworks set off upon any part of the Square, except by special permission of the Commissioners.
5. The digging up of pebbles on the drill ground, the throwing of the same, or of rocks, brickbats, or other missiles; the marking, cutting, or otherwise injuring or defacing the trees, tree boxes or fencing, or the Calhoun Monument, or the fence around it, and the perpetration of any form of nuisance or indecency anywhere on the Square, are



strictly prohibited, and will be punished, upon conviction, by fine or imprisonment, or both.

The proper enforcement of these regulations will require a more active and systematic co-operation of the Police Department than has been hitherto exacted. The Keeper of the Square has been given a policeman's badge, and is empowered to make arrests; but he has much manual labor to perform in keeping the Square free from litter, trimming trees, making tree boxes, cutting the grass, etc., and while he is thus engaged in one part of the six acres contained in the Square, disorder may occur in another part, and the perpetrators escape before he can reach there. He cannot reasonably be required to be on daily duty more than twelve hours, including one hour for dinner, and the Square is therefore left practically without watch from 6 P. M. to 6 A. M. It is during this period that much of the nuisances and defacements occur. Your Commissioners would therefore recommend that the Police Department be required to patrol the Square frequently during the day, and to make the Square a special police beat from 6 P. M. to 6 A. M.

Submitted by authority of the Board.

ASBURY COWARD,

*Chairman.*



*Expenditures of Marion Square.*

1896.

Appropriation..... \$500 00

## EXPENDITURES.

Feb. 3.	Paid P. J. Callahan, keeper.....	\$ 30 00
Mch. 3.	Paid P. J. Callahan, keeper.....	30 00
Mch. 17.	Paid Anderson Lumber Company, lumber..	4 52
Mch. 17.	Paid C. P. Poppenheim, hardware.....	6 28
April 2.	Paid P. J. Callahan and extra labor.....	31 50
April 16.	Paid Anderson Lumber Company, lumber..	8 95
May 1.	Paid P. J. Callahan, keeper and labor.....	30 50
May 15.	Paid Anderson Lumber Company, lumber..	4 80
May 16.	Paid C. P. Poppenheim, hardware.....	14 31
May 19.	Paid W. W. White, trees.....	6 70
June 1.	Paid P. J. Callahan, keeper.....	30 00
July 3.	Paid P. J. Callahan, keeper and labor... ..	37 00
Aug. 1.	Paid P. J. Callahan, keeper and labor.....	44 90
Aug. 14.	Paid Anderson Lumber Company, lumber..	2 03
Sept. 1.	Paid P. J. Callahan, keeper and labor.....	37 80
Sept. 30.	Paid Anderson Lumber Company, lumber..	2 40
Oct. 1.	Paid P. J. Callahan, keeper.....	32 30
Oct. 31.	Paid P. J. Callahan, keeper.....	31 00
Nov. 10.	Paid News & Courier, advertising.....	1 00
Nov. 30.	Paid P. J. Callahan, keeper.....	30 00
Dec. 31.	Paid C. P. Poppenheim, hand mower, etc...	30 11
Dec. 31.	Paid P. J. Callahan, keeper.....	53 00
	Balance unexpended.....	90
		<hr/> \$500 00





# REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF COLONIAL COMMON AND ASHLEY RIVER EMBANK- MENT.

CHARLESTON, S. C., January 5, 1897.

*To the Hon. J. Adger Smyth, Mayor of Charleston :*

DEAR SIR—The Board of Commissioners of Colonial Common and Ashley River Embankment, beg leave to submit the following report for year ending December 31, 1896 :

To Balance at credit of Board January 1, 1896 .....	\$1,067 54
Amounts received during the year 1896, through City	
Treasurer, rentals .....	1,260 22
Amount from sale condemned boats, old material, &c.....	11 70
	<hr/>
	\$2,339 46

## EXPENDED DURING THE YEAR 1896.

Repairs to old culvert Ashley Avenue, digging out creek to channel, putting in new culverts of two 20-inch terra cotta pipe, new water gate, &c .....	\$ 592 54
New benches and repairs to old ones and painting same, new tree boxes and whitewashing same .....	206 82
Cutting grass on terraces, and keeping up walks, &c., around lake.....	151 49
Building store shed and boat house, &c .....	93 70
Advertising notices, numbers of boats, &c .....	20 74
	<hr/>
Total amount expended during the year 1896.....	\$1,065 29
Balance in hands of Chairman January 1, 1897, to credit of the Board .....	1,274 17
	<hr/>
	\$2,339 46

Vouchers for all amounts expended in 1896 in the hands of City Treasurer.

Very respectfully,

C. A. CHISOLM, *Chairman,*  
C. C. & A. R. Embankment.



## EDUCATION IN CHARLESTON.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT  
ARCHER.

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE  
CITY PUBLIC SCHOOLS,  
CHARLESTON, S. C., December 31st, 1896.

*To the Honorable Board of Commissioners  
of the City Public Schools :*

GENTLEMEN—I beg to submit for your consideration the following report of the work done by the schools during the past year :

## ENROLLMENT.

<i>Schools.</i>	<i>Boys.</i>	<i>Girls.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Bennett.....	405	504	909
Courtenay.....	417	489	906
Crafts.....	393	493	886
Memminger Normal.....	0	397	397
Shaw.....	547	702	1249
Simonton.....	614	642	1256
	2376	3227	5603

## AVERAGE DAILY ATTENDANCE.

<i>Schools.</i>	<i>Boys.</i>	<i>Girls.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Bennett.....	385	479	864
Courtenay.....	396	464	860
Crafts.....	373	468	841
Memminger Normal.....	0	377	377
Shaw.....	519	667	1186
Simonton.....	493	619	1112
	2166	3074	5240
Average percentage of daily attendance.....	93½		
Length of school term.....	9 months		

These figures are the highest in the history of the schools, and, as compared with those of my last report, show



an increase of 377 on the enrollment, and 453 on the average daily attendance.

The average percentage of daily attendance for 1895 was  $91\frac{3}{5}$ ; for 1896 it was  $93\frac{1}{2}$ , or a gain of  $1\frac{2}{10}$  per cent.

Of the 5,603 pupils enrolled, 3,098 were white and 2,505 were colored.

Of the 5,240 pupils in daily attendance, 2,942 were white and 2,298 were colored.

#### NUMBER OF PUPILS STUDYING EACH OF THE BRANCHES.

Alphabet.....	1,023
Spelling.....	4,217
Reading.....	4,217
Writing.....	4,217
Mental Arithmetic.....	2,850
Written Arithmetic.....	2,850
Geography.....	3,847
English Grammar.....	3,049
History of United States.....	2,590
History of South Carolina.....	1,550
Physiology and Hygiene.....	1,795
Drawing.....	3,847
Vocal Music.....	5,240
Higher Branches.....	377

#### NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED.

Superintendent.....	1
Male Principals.....	5
Female Principals.....	1
Department Principals (Females).....	3
Male Teachers.....	2
Female Teachers.....	90
Extra Teachers (all Females).....	18
Janitors (all Male).....	6

Total number of persons employed..... 126

#### WORK DONE BY THE SCHOOLS.

The work of the schools was uninterrupted during the past year, except on the days designated as holidays in the Book of Rules, and was in all respects as good as that of the year previous. The course of study was completed in



every grade, and the time schedule was strictly observed. The principals and teachers have been faithful in the discharge of their responsible duties, and the pupils earnest and diligent. I fear, however, that the percentage for promotion in all the schools, except the Memminger Normal, (60 on each branch of study) is calculated to tax the physical and intellectual powers of the pupils too much, and would therefore recommend that the percentage be made 60 as *an average*. I would also recommend that 60 per cent. as *an average* be required for passing the monthly reviews.

With regard to the Memminger Normal School, I would recommend that the percentage for promotion and for graduation (75 on each branch) be allowed to remain as it is, for the next year at least. I make this recommendation because of my desire to keep the standard of this school very high, and to make its diploma rank with that of any other High and Normal School.

#### DEPARTMENT OF NORMAL TRAINING.

I take great pleasure in reporting that the work of this department, under Miss Mary L. Porcher, a graduate with distinction from the University of Minnesota, has been eminently satisfactory. The class of eighteen, which was formed in October last, has been regular and punctual in attendance, exemplary in deportment, and diligent in their studies. No young lady has been allowed to enter this class without being at least nineteen years of age and the possessor of a certificate of qualification as required by law, or a diploma of the Memminger Normal School, or of some chartered college of the State. As a consequence, the class is composed of the most promising material, and the Board can always fill vacancies in the corps of regular teachers by drawing a supply from this class of bright and well-trained extras. The formation of this department of school work by the Board was a step in the right direction; and as an evidence of the great interest which is being felt by the community in its welfare, I take especial pleasure in





saying that the Society of Colonial Dames of America in the State of South Carolina, through their gifted President, Mrs. Harriott Horry Ravenel, have offered a prize of ten dollars for the best essay on some subject connected with the colonial history of this Province. This action on the part of the Colonial Dames will be of incalculable benefit to the class, and will stimulate and encourage every member in it.

The following young ladies constitute the class:

Miss Laura M. Blakely,	Miss Marion Macmillan,
Miss Edith L. Boinest,	Miss Anna W. Marshall,
Miss Teresa Dillon.	Miss Eliza C. Mellichamp,
Miss Delia Donelan,	Miss Hattie L. Phillips,
Miss Corinne Fass,	Miss Fannie Rians,
Miss Margaret Fishburne,	Miss Meta Sinkler,
Miss May Graham,	Miss Sadie A. Townsend,
Miss Isabel M. Kennedy,	Miss Marie Unfug,
Miss Helen Lee,	Miss Cecilia J. Wall.

In addition to this class Miss Porcher teaches the first or highest class of undergraduates psychology, physiology, pedagogy, logic and higher mathematics.

#### DEPARTMENT OF VOCAL EXPRESSION.

Owing to the enforced absence of Miss Margaret Virginia Jenkins, because of continued sickness, the work done in this department covered only a period of six months, but arrangements were made by the Superintendent whereby exercises in declamation were regularly conducted by the teachers in the Department of English.

#### DEPARTMENT OF FRENCH.

Mademoiselle Vielt has been in charge of this department for only three months, but in that short time she has done excellent work. She emphasizes the importance of correct pronunciation, and being herself a good linguist, she strives most earnestly to improve the accent of her pupils.



DEPARTMENT OF VOCAL MUSIC.

This important department of school work is still under the charge of Professor T. D. Ruddock, who is so well known in this community as an earnest and painstaking teacher. During the past year many persons who visited the schools have commented most favorably on Professor Ruddock's methods of teaching, and have commended him for his conscientious discharge of duty.

DEPARTMENT OF CALISTHENICS.

The work in this department, under the direction of its efficient head, Professor F. P. Valdes, has been very gratifying, and I take pleasure in so reporting. The drills and exercises now form a part of the daily curriculum, and exert a most salutary influence in developing the physique of the pupils.

ANNUAL EXHIBITIONS.

In accordance with the rules of the Board, these interesting exercises were held on the last Friday in June, and as usual were well attended.

*Memminger Normal School*, Miss A. R. Simonton, Principal—As the assembly room of this school is no longer large enough to accommodate the crowds which attend its annual exhibitions, the exercises were held at the Freundschaftsbund Hall, on Meeting Street. The Hon. Charles H. Simonton, Chairman of the Board, Major Julian Mitchell, the Supervising Commissioner of the School, the Hon. J. Adger Smyth, Mayor of Charleston, whose daughter was among the graduates, and the Rev. Dr. Wm. T. Thompson, who conducted the devotional exercises, honored the occasion by their presence.

The Silver Peabody Medal, which is always awarded to the first honor graduate, was won by Miss Beulah Arnold Macmillan. This young lady not only lead her class in the



work of the school, but also wrote the best English composition, and won the Mitchell Gold Medal.

The Alumnæ Medal was awarded to Miss Alice Honour, she having excelled her competitors in the declamation contest, conducted by G. Herbert Sass, Esq., Miss E. C. Bulow and the Superintendent.

*Bennett School*, Mr. C. L. Legge, Principal—The exhibition of this school, which was most creditable, was held in the main rooms of the building under the direction of its Supervising Commissioners, J. H. E. Stelling, Esq., and Dr. B. M. Lebbv.

The Bronze Peabody Medals were awarded to Frederick S. Muller, of the Boys' Department, and to Eleanor R. Loeb, of the Girls' Department.

*Crafts School*, Mr. R. E. Seabrook, Principal—In consequence of the unavoidable absence of the Hon. George L. Buist, one of the two Supervising Commissioners of this school, his colleague, T. A. Wilbur, Esq., conducted the exercises alone. He addressed the pupils in complimentary terms, and expressed great satisfaction. A most pleasing incident connected with the exhibition exercises of this school was the unveiling of a portrait of the distinguished gentleman in whose honor the school-house is named, and I shall refer to this later on.

The Peabody Bronze Medals were awarded to James E. Scott, of the Boys' Department, and to Helen Jennings Simons, of the Girls' Department.

At the request of Commissioner Wilbur, the medal in the Boys' Department was presented by T. W. Bacot, Esq., and that in the Girls' Department by the Rev. Dr. D. M. Ramsey, both gentlemen addressing the children most fittingly.

*Courtenay School*, Mr. J. Avery Finger, Principal—The exercises at this school were conducted by its Supervising Commissioner, Dr. H. Baer, in the presence of a large audience. As a fitting introduction to the presentation of the



Peabody Medals, a beautiful tribute to George Peabody from the pen of the Hon. Wm. A. Courtenay, in whose honor this school-house is named, was recited by a pupil in the Boys' Department.

The Peabody Bronze Medals were awarded to John E. Meyer, of the Boys' Department, and to Elise Thees, of the Girls' Department.

*Simonton School*—Mr. W. P. Hill, Principal—The exhibition of this school was under the direction of its Supervising Commissioner, A. C. Kaufman, Esq., and reflected great credit on its principal and teachers. As an evidence of the great interest which he takes in the work of this school, Commissioner Kaufman had offered special prizes for proficiency, and these were won by Catherine Gourdin, Carrie Lindsay and Alice Dewees, of the Grammar Department; Anna Johnston, Ethel Deas and Hugh Macbeth, of the Intermediate Department; Mary Johnson, James Graves and Natalie Miller, of the Primary Department.

The Bronze Peabody Medal was won by Catherine Gourdin, and was presented by Commissioner Kaufman in most appropriate terms.

*Shaw School*, Mr. Edward Carroll, Principal—The exercises at this school were conducted by its Supervising Commissioner, C. C. Olney, Esq., in the presence of an immense audience. Long before the appointed hour the approaches to the main rooms of the building were crowded by the parents of the children, who had come to witness their exhibition—a most encouraging evidence of their interest in the education of the rising generation. After very creditable exercises in singing and declamation, Commissioner Olney, in kind and encouraging words, presented the Peabody Bronze Medal to Anna F. Johnson.

#### FREE SCHOLARSHIPS.

Under the Act of the Legislature providing a liberal education for meritorious pupils of the City Public Schools,





approved December 21st, 1882, Masters Frederick Muller, James Scott and John E. Meyer, the Peabody medalists of the Bennett, Crafts and Courtenay Schools for 1896, were sent to the High School of Charleston on free scholarships, in October last.

The boys now holding Public School Scholarships at the High School are:

Mitchell Wetherhorn,	Frederick Muller,
James McKenna,	James Scott,
Walter Davis,	John E. Meyer,
Eugene Towles,	William Percival.

#### RESIGNATION OF TEACHERS.

During the past year the following teachers have resigned their positions in the schools: Miss Julia G. Doty, from the Crafts; Miss Mary C. McGee, from the Bennett; Mrs. Marian Whitehead, from the Bennett.

Mrs. Whitehead was so long and so prominently identified with the educational work of this city, that I have incorporated in my report the following sketch of her active and useful life:

She was born in this city, of English parentage—the Tenhets, and at an early age gave evidence of great capacity for teaching. From 1847 to 1857, a period of ten years, she taught most acceptably in two of the best private schools in this city—the Misses Johnson's, on King Street near Broad, and Mrs. Glover's, at the hall of the South Carolina Society, on Meeting Street.

In January, 1857, she was elected Vice-Principal of the Primary Department in the St. Philip Street, now the Bennett School, and taught its highest class, under Miss Emily Edmonds. She was elected to this position over seventeen competitors, who, with herself, underwent a most rigid examination.

In October, 1860, Miss Edmonds resigned, because of ill health, and Mrs. Whitehead was promoted to fill the



vacancy. She appreciated fully what this promotion meant, and accordingly bent all her energies to justify it. She neglected no matter of detail, however trivial, she spared not herself in the discharge of her duties, and as a consequence kept the department fully up to its previous high standards.

In February of 1865 the schools were closed because of the disturbed condition of the country, and remained so until the 1st of January, 1867. On that day the Bennett School, with all the other public schools, was re-opened, and Mrs. Whitehead resumed the duties of her position. On the 26th of June, 1896, failing health compelled her to resign, and she passed out of the schools full of years and of honors. Her record is a remarkable one; indeed it is without a parallel in the history of the schools. For nearly forty years she was in the service of the Board; she was absent but twenty-one times, and then because of sickness; was tardy but eight times, taught under six different Principals, served under five Superintendents, and witnessed fourteen changes of Board administration. During all the vicissitudes of her eventful career she has possessed her soul in patience, and now in the evening of her days is resting from her labors, with the consciousness of a merited "well done."

#### TEACHERS ELECTED.

Miss Mattie P. Macmillan, Miss Lottie C. Perrine, Miss Mary L. Porcher and Mademoiselle Viett, for the Memminger Normal School; Miss Ida M. Cronan and Miss Anna B. Williams, for the Bennett; Miss Carrie A. Girard, for the Crafts; Miss Lizzie Chamberlain, for the Courtenay; Miss Etta P. Jordan and Miss Esther F. Alston, for the Shaw.

#### TEACHERS TRANSFERRED.

Miss Agnes C. Strohecker, from the Bennett to the Crafts; Miss Mary R. Alston, from the Courtenay to the Bennett; Miss Harriott Horry Frost, from the Courtenay to the Crafts; Miss Carrie A. Girard, from the Crafts to the



Courtenay; Miss Alice G. Moran, from the Shaw to the Bennett.

#### THE PORTRAIT OF MR. CRAFTS.

The most pleasing incident in the history of the schools during the past year was the presentation to the Crafts School of a portrait of the distinguished gentleman in whose honor the school-house has been named; and for this the Board of Commissioners are indebted to Ex-Mayor William A. Courtenay, as will be seen from the following letter:

NEWRY, SOUTH CAROLINA, March 23, 1896.

*The Hon. Charles H. Simonton, Chairman,  
and the City Board of School Commissioners:*

GENTLEMEN—I beg to enclose herewith a note from Mr. William Crafts, the younger, conveying the agreeable information of his willingness to place in the custody of the Commissioners, upon certain conditions, the portrait of his uncle, the elder William Crafts, to be placed in the school-house so appropriately named in his honor. I venture to suggest that this offer be accepted, and that this only portrait of his illustrious kinsman, William Crafts, be properly placed in the school-house on Friend Street. I regard it a rare good fortune that after the lapse of two entire generations we, and those who shall come after us, will be privileged to look upon the features of our once most distinguished fellow-townsmen, whose eloquence in the early years of this century saved from destruction the then Free Schools of South Carolina. Trusting to your favorable action in this matter, and requesting that you communicate directly with Mr. Crafts, whose address is enclosed,

I have the honor to be,

Your obedient servant,

WILLIAM A. COURTENAY.

Note of Mr. William Crafts, the younger, to the Hon. William A. Courtenay:

"THE WEISIGER,"

NEW YORK CITY, March 15, 1896.

MY DEAR MR. COURTENAY—I did not intend to wait such a long time to answer your letter concerning the loan of my uncle's picture to the Crafts School.

If you will have the Trustees, or whoever has charge of the school, write me a letter, saying that the picture will be accepted as a "loan," I will gladly give my consent to its being hung up at the school.



The reason I say a "loan," is because some day I may live in Charleston again, or have a home in New York, and then I would like to have it returned to me.

Yours truly,

WILLIAM CRAFTS.

The suggestion of Mr. Courtenay was promptly accepted, and at the meeting of the Commissioners, held April 1st, 1896, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

"*Resolved*, That the thanks of this Board are eminently due, and are herewith respectfully tendered, to the Hon. William A. Courtenay, for his zealous and untiring efforts to obtain a portrait of the distinguished gentleman in whose honor the Crafts School-house has been named, and especially for the success that has crowned his last effort as announced in his communication."

"*Resolved*, That the Chairman of this Board be requested to correspond with Mr. William Crafts, of New York, for the loan of the picture of his uncle, William Crafts, to be placed in the Crafts School-house, subject to the conditions which may be annexed by him and approved by the Chairman; the location of the picture to be arranged for in the Crafts School by its Supervising Commissioners."

In accordance with the request of the Commissioners, as made in the last resolution, the Hon. Charles H. Simonton, as Chairman of the Board, corresponded at once with Mr. William Crafts, and at the May meeting announced that the portrait had been received and would be unveiled with appropriate ceremonies at the Crafts School on the occasion of its Annual Exhibition, on the 26th of June, 1896.

On that day the portrait was unveiled in the presence of an immense audience, and an eloquent address was made by Theodore A. Wilbur, Esq., one of the Supervising Commissioners of the School.

Mr. Wilbur referred in glowing terms to what Mr. Crafts had done for free education in this State, and quoted largely from Judge John Belton O'Neale's sketch of Mr. Crafts, in his "Bench and Bar of South Carolina," and from the beautiful eulogy of Mr. Edward Smith Courtenay, (the father of the Hon. William A. Courtenay,) published in the Charleston Courier, in September, 1826.





The portrait is in an excellent state of preservation, and represents Mr. Crafts in a sitting posture, with his beautifully moulded hand on the back of a chair. The features are delicate, and the hair is thin and glossy black. The eyes are deeply set and are black as jet and of intense brilliancy. The tall, slim body is clad in the high collared, broad lapelled coat, characteristic of the times in which he lived, and the neck is garnished by the conventional standing collar, relieved by an exquisitely ruffled shirt front. It is a counterfeit presentment of the original, and cannot but serve as an inspiration to the pupils of the Crafts School for earnest effort and noble achievement.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS.

In examining the records of the Board I find that Joseph Johnson, M. D., was Chairman from 1820 to 1832; Elias Horry, Esq., from 1832 to 1835; the Rev. Christian Hanckel, D. D., from 1844 to 1855; the Hon. C. G. Memminger from 1855 to 1885, and the Hon. Charles H. Simonton from 1885 to the present time.

I think it eminently desirable to preserve to posterity the features of gentlemen who have rendered such distinguished service to the cause of education in this city, and respectfully recommend that their photographs be obtained, if possible, and that they be suitably framed and placed in the Board Room.

#### FINANCES.

The following is a statement of the receipts and disbursements from January 1st, 1896, to December 31st, 1896:

#### RECEIPTS.

Cash balance from 1895.....	\$ 54 04
From sale of books.....	40 68
From County, Special and Poll Taxes.....	63,556 21
Total of receipts.....	<u>\$63,650 93</u>



## DISBURSEMENTS.

For salaries .....	\$53,381 68
For repairs.....	1,040 78
For fuel.....	581 75
For ground rent.....	598 80
For water rent.....	156 71
For stationery.....	231 60
For Art School appropriation.....	500 00
For collecting school tax.....	500 00
For High School scholarships.....	263 00
For insurance premiums.....	1,058 50
For building Janitor's Lodge at Courtenay School.....	1,432 91
For purchase of lots on which the Bennett School stands....	3,551 20
For supplies.....	240 81
For incidentals.....	50 08
For back taxes on lot adjoining the Crafts School .....	12 17
<hr/>	
Total of disbursements.....	\$63,599 99
<hr/>	
Cash balance December 31, 1896.....	\$ 50 94

As aforetime I have made out and forwarded the annual report of the Board to the Hon. W. D. Mayfield, State Superintendent of Education, through W. H. Dunkin, Esq., School Commissioner for Charleston County; the annual statement for the United States Commissioner of Education at Washington, D. C., and the annual report for the Mayor's Year Book.

In conclusion, I beg to thank the Commissioners of the newly elected Board for their expression of confidence, as shown by their unanimous action at the meeting of January, 1896.

Very respectfully,

HENRY P. ARCHER,

*Superintendent.*



## HIGH SCHOOL OF CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, S. C., January 3, 1897.

*To His Honor the Mayor and City Council of Charleston :*

GENTLEMEN—In pursuance of your request for a report of the High School of Charleston for the Year Book about to be published, I have the honor to forward the enclosed report of the Principal of the school.

This report is a full and admirable presentation of the work and aims of the school and the improvements made within the last two years. It likewise shows the teachers' appreciation of the generous and liberal aid granted by your honorable body in advancing the interests of education.

The Board of Trustees gladly embrace this occasion to express their grateful acknowledgment to the City Council for its interest in the school and the handsome appropriations made, which have enabled us to increase and extend the work in our charge.

Yours respectfully,

JULIAN MITCHELL,

*President Trustees of the High School of Charleston.*



REPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL OF THE HIGH SCHOOL OF  
CHARLESTON.

HIGH SCHOOL OF CHARLESTON, January 2, 1897.

*To the President and Trustees  
of the High School of Charleston:*

GENTLEMEN—The number of pupils registered during the last year differs but little from that reported twelve months ago, the average attendance being 168. The average attendance in 1895 was 170. In the near future, should business conditions improve, I confidently expect a decided increase.

The following table gives the enrollment by classes for each of the three sessions into which the school year is divided:

## JANUARY 1ST TO MARCH 31ST.

First Class.....	20 pupils
Second Class.....	24 "
Third Class.....	36 "
Fourth Class—Section A.....	30 "
Fourth Class—Section B.....	30 "
Preparatory Class.....	32 "
Total .....	172 pupils

## APRIL 1ST TO JUNE 30TH.

First Class.....	19 pupils
Second Class.....	23 "
Third Class.....	33 "
Fourth Class—Section A.....	28 "
Fourth Class—Section B.....	28 "
Preparatory Class.....	30 "
Total .....	161 pupils

## OCTOBER 5TH TO DECEMBER 31ST.

First Class.....	13 pupils
Second Class.....	26 "
Third Class.....	37 "
Fourth Class—Section A.....	35 "
Fourth Class—Section B.....	35 "
Preparatory Class.....	25 "
Total .....	171 pupils





The liberal appropriation of the present City Council has enabled us to furnish with the most approved desks and recitation benches the Class Rooms of the recently erected Annex, and to place blackboards of natural slate on the walls of several of them. The Assembly Hall has also been provided with comfortable seats. Besides, the Physical Laboratory has been supplied with some new apparatus, which was very much needed. The heating of all the rooms of the Annex by a furnace placed in the covered play ground will, during the winter months, contribute much to the comfort of the boys.

The following improvements are still to be made before the work, so well begun by the City Council, shall have reached its proper completion: The harmonizing of the old building with the Annex, so as to make one symmetrical and imposing structure; the extension on Meeting Street of the iron fence on George Street, so as to show to advantage the front and side of the building; the removal of the Gymnasium to the west line of the play ground, and its remodeling and painting; the heating of the old building by a furnace placed in the cellar; the purchase of additional slate blackboards, of apparatus, charts, furniture, etc. With these improvements and additions, the importance of which will, I am sure, commend itself to the City Council, the school will not only afford every facility for the training, mental and physical, of the boys of the community, but will stand as a monument to the interest taken by our people in the cause of education.

The bronze tablet ordered by the Trustees as an expression of their appreciation of the liberality of the City Administration which provided for the erection of the Annex, has been placed upon the east wall of the Assembly Hall. It bears the following inscription:



THIS TABLET  
RECORDS  
THE WISDOM AND PUBLIC SPIRIT  
OF  
THE CITY COUNCIL OF CHARLESTON  
JOHN F FICKEN MAYOR  
HERMANN BAER M D CHAIRMAN  
THE WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE  
1891-95  
WHO BY JUDICIOUS APPROPRIATIONS  
PROVIDED FOR  
THE BUILDING OF THIS ANNEX  
"SPIRITS ARE NOT FINELY TOUCH'D BUT TO FINE ISSUES"  
ERECTED BY THE TRUSTEES  
MDCCCXCVI

In its chaste design and faultless execution the tablet is beyond criticism.

During the year good work has been done in every department of the school. It gives me great pleasure to state that at no time since I have had the honor of being the Principal of the school—a period of twenty-five years—has the standard been as high and the influence of the school more potent in leading its pupils to desire, and to work for, the largest possible attainments in mental development and discipline.

The additional apparatus and better facilities afforded to the Department of Physical Science have made the course in this department much more effective. Each pupil now has the opportunity of performing for himself, under the direction of his teacher, the experiments which establish the principles underlying natural science, and thus can learn in a practical way, and make his own, much which under other conditions, he would merely memorize from his text-book. The interest awakened by this method is very marked, and a fondness for original investigation and observation is awakened in many who otherwise would derive little profit



from their study of nature's forces and nature's laws. The investigations made and the facts observed each pupil is required to record in a note book provided for the purpose, and he thus has for constant reference a commentary on his text-book based upon experiments he has himself performed.

The development of our English Course is engaging our most earnest effort. Two objects are constantly aimed at—objects which must be attained if our pupils are indeed to be educated. The one is the cultivation of a literary taste and the formation of the habit of reading. Without this, the little a boy may learn during the few years spent at school, will be the limit of his scholarship. To accomplish this object, we are insisting more and more each year upon the reading of good English, and, in the upper classes especially, the boys are encouraged to make friends of our standard authors, and to esteem it a privilege to have the companionship and the instruction of the good and wise who, though dead, yet live, and speak in thoughts and words which will forever bless humanity. A boy, I am sure, has not been to school in vain, if he has acquired there a fondness for good books. His fondness will lead him to continue his education and to enlarge and improve his mind, after he ceases to be under the immediate control and influence of the school, and will make him, whatever his vocation in life may be, the friend and advocate of schools and learning.

The other object is ability to write—to give with the pen clear and forceful expression to one's thoughts and knowledge. Without this, what is learned is of comparatively little value. What a man knows may be the measure of his scholarship; but the manner in which he communicates his knowledge to others will determine his power and establish his reputation. This being true, it is important that the boy at school should be trained by written exercises to express his thoughts readily and in good language. We are striving to accomplish this, and will not be satisfied until those under our care acquire facility in composition, and



can, in forceful phrase, communicate to others what they themselves know.

The removal of Mr. Clarence A. Graeser to Darlington, to assume there the position of Superintendent of Schools, deprived us of the services of a gifted and successful teacher of French and German. I bear willing testimony to Mr. Graeser's scholarship and ability in imparting instruction, and I am confident a career of honor lies before him. We were fortunate in securing as his successor, Mr. J. J. Andrews, a graduate of the school and of the College of Charleston, whose aptitude and fondness for language studies, shown while a boy at school, and characterizing his maturer years, promise large results in his chosen vocation. The high standard reached by his predecessor in the Department of French and German is being maintained by Mr. Andrews, and it gives me pleasure to speak in positive terms of the progress made by his classes.

The Preparatory Class of the School, under the care of Mr. R. V. Royall, is in a prosperous condition, and is meeting fully the demand which led to its organization. The boys who come to us from this class, as they enter upon the more difficult work of the regular course of the school, take their place among the most intelligent and the best prepared of our pupils.

Our Commencement exercises, June 25, were conducted in the new Assembly Hall, which was found to be admirably adapted to the demands of the occasion. A large and interested audience attended. Sixteen young gentlemen who had met all the requirements of the school for graduating, received their diplomas. Their names are as follows:

J. Kersley Blackman, Jr., William A. Boyd, B. Hal Brown, Ernest C. Dye, Herbert G. Follin, Dwight H. Gadsden, Gourdin Y. Gaillard, R. Chisolm Horn, William M. Horn, Charles D. Meyer, James R. Mood, Lewis O'Bryan, Samuel J. Palmer, Ernest H. Pringle, Jr., Thomas Y. Simons and Edward H. Sparkman, Jr. The Silver Peabody Medal, awarded to the best scholar in the graduating class, was won by R. Chisolm Horn; next in merit, Ernest H. Pringle, Jr.





The Colcock Conduct Medal was awarded to Charles D. Meyer. The Bronze Peabody Medal, assigned to the Second Class was won by Thomas F. Walsh; next in merit, William H. Adams. These medals were presented in an appropriate address by his Honor Mayor Smyth, whose eloquent words of congratulation and encouragement should incite those to whom they were spoken ever to aim high and to be in earnest in their life work. The first place on the Honor Roll of the lower classes was held by Thomas Glover Allston and Robert C. Richardson, Henry Izard Middleton, St. Julien de Caradeuc and Charles George Patrick, of the Third, Fourth and Preparatory Classes, respectively.

In conclusion, I wish to express my own appreciation, and that of my associates in the Faculty of the School, of the importance, not only of maintaining the high reputation which the school enjoys, but of increasing its efficiency, extending its influence, and making it a still more potent agent in educating our boys. Encouraged by the interest shown in the school by those who have charge of the affairs of the city, and recognizing the responsibility which their liberality has imposed, it will be our constant aim to discharge faithfully and well the trust committed to us; and to send out from our halls boys well equipped for their life-work—boys who as men shall in character, in mental power and discipline, in earnest industry, do their part to advance the prosperity and restore the fame of our old city, which was in days gone by, and is again to be in the days to come, the Queen City of the South.

Respectfully submitted,

VIRGIL C. DIBBLE,

*Principal.*



COLLEGE OF CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, S. C., 3d March, 1897.

*Hon. J. Adger Smyth, Mayor of Charleston :*

MY DEAR SIR—I respectfully submit the annual report of the College of Charleston.

The year has been marked by an encouraging increase in the number of students in attendance on the college. The Freshman Class is the largest which the college has had in many years. The character and standing of the students are as good as at any period in its history. This impulse to the success of the college is due in great measure to the ability, energy and administration of the late Professor B. Boaz. He came to the college with a high reputation, and his career as a professor proved that he deserved all that was said of him. An advanced student, a born teacher, full of zeal in the profession which he had adopted as a life work, with great practical ability, his influence upon the students was felt at once and every year it increased. His special department was mathematics with astronomy. He advanced the grade, encouraged the students, excited among them an earnest desire to learn and the impulse was felt in every other department. At the same time his courteous manners and sound common sense endeared him both to the faculty and students. In the middle of his useful career, in the full promise of his early manhood, he was cut down, and in his death science, the college and this community sustained a great, almost an irreparable, loss. The Trustees have not been able fully to supply his place in every respect. Appropriate expression of the loss they have sustained were given by the faculty, the students and the Trustees; the sympathy of the entire community was extended to his bereaved widow and family.

The great benefit which the college is to this community is beyond controversy. It affords the means of thorough education to the children of the city whose parents are not able or are not willing to send them abroad. Its alumni



fill positions of honor and usefulness in every department. It must depend for its students chiefly upon the city and the low country. Its prosperity is much influenced by that of the section to which it belongs; but that prosperity does not depend upon the number of the students which at any time it has in its halls, but upon the character and thoroughness of the education and training which it gives.

At the hands of the excellent faculty which now fills the various chairs little is left to be desired. The exercises of each commencement demonstrate the fidelity with which they do their work.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

CHARLES H. SIMONTON,

*President Board of Trustees.*



## REPORT OF SEWERAGE COMMISSIONERS.

---

SEWERAGE DEPARTMENT,  
CITY HALL,  
CHARLESTON, S. C., March 1st, 1897.

*To His Honor the Mayor and Members of City Council :*

The Board of Sewerage Commissioners would commend to your attention their annual report, as prepared by Mr. R. Blum Olney, Acting Engineer in charge of the Sewerage System. We again bear willing testimony as to Mr. Olney's efficiency and zeal in the discharge of his responsible duties. The entire system has worked in the most satisfactory manner, and no stoppage or annoyance has occurred to those using it. There is no doubt as to its being the best system of sewerage yet invented and adapted to our topography, and with water tanks supplied to houses we would most earnestly recommend its use to our citizens, and urge upon them to abandon the use of the pernicious "dry well."

The only difficulty in the way of its wide extension and full use to our community is the lack of water supply. With the water works under the control of a responsible and reliable organization, we would enjoy the full benefits of improved sanitation, our death rate materially reduced, and our commercial prosperity advanced.

Respectfully,

T. GRANGE SIMONS, M. D.,  
*Chairman Board of Sewerage Commissioners.*





CITY OF CHARLESTON,  
SEWERAGE DEPARTMENT.

CITY HALL, CHARLESTON, S. C., January 1, 1897.

*To T. Grange Simons, M. D., Chairman,  
and the Board of Sewerage Commissioners :*

GENTLEMEN—I have the honor herewith to submit for your approval the second annual report of this department, for the year ending December 31, 1896.

During the year no extension of the system into new territories has been made, due to the lack of the necessary appropriation; consequently the system remains for the most part in the same condition, as it was at the end of the period of construction.

Many improvements have been made, however, which will be reviewed in this report, and an itemized account of the expenditures of the department will be included.

The new power house was completed early in the year 1896, an account of which was given in my last report, as most of the work was done during the year 1895.

A water tank at the power house, capable of holding a supply for two days, has been built; this was necessary, as theretofore we were entirely at the mercy of a direct supply from the water mains, and any break, which may have occurred to the King Street water main, would have cut off the supply to the power house, until such pipes should be repaired.

The exhaust from the ejector station at the corner of Church and Water Streets has been taken out of the sewer, and the exhaust is now carried out to the sea wall of High Battery. This was done at the request of the parties in that locality whose residences are connected on the sewerage system, as the exhaust into the sewers proved a nuisance to them.

In order that the Board of Sewerage Commissioners could secure actual information as to the pressure kept on the water mains, a Bristol recording gauge was purchased and connected to the water pipe in Broad Street opposite



City Hall. The gauge is in this office, and a continuous record of the water pressure has been kept since June 17, 1896.

The temporary outlet at the end of Rutledge Avenue, consisting of a wooden flume, has been completed. The construction of the flume was begun in 1895 under contract. The contractor failed to complete his contract, and the Commissioners, after compensating the contractor for the work done by him and purchasing the material, closed the contract and completed the work with its own forces. The flume now extends a distance of 570 feet from the sea wall to about the channel-edge of the river, which distance is sufficient to make the outflow perfectly harmless. The flume was constructed at the remarkably low cost of \$285.66.

A brick water-closet building has been erected at the power house, and the lot put strictly in a sanitary condition.

The Shone ejectors, during the year, have worked with entire satisfaction, and though requiring little attention, have been regularly inspected.

The boilers at the power house have been regularly inspected by the Inspector of the Hartford Steam Boiler Inspection and Insurance Company, in which company they are insured.

No stoppages have occurred on the system of sewer pipes during the year, and where opportunity has been given to make inspection of the sewers at other places than at man holes, as when house connections are being made, the sewers have been found in a very healthy condition. This certainly is better than could be expected, as the sewers will not get their maximum flow and proper ventilation until house connections are made more general.

In order to prevent as far as possible any stoppages the sewers are flushed from the fire plugs in all cases where there is a long line of pipe with only a few connections on it, and with no flush tank at dead end.

Ventilation through the soil pipe has proved to be successful where it is in actual operation, and much of the



pessimistic feeling and ill founded objections against it are now vanishing.

It is recommended that during the present year the brick walls of the ejector chambers be lined with asphaltum, to make them water-proof.

It is also desirable that the ejector station, No. 3, be built at an early period. It will make the Tradd Street sewer, near the outlet, independent of the rise and fall of the tides; and furthermore, the construction of this ejector station will before very long become a necessity.

It is noted with much pleasure that the Joint Committee of Sewerage and Water Supply from City Council have recommended to City Council that the city should have control of its water supply.

In conclusion, credit is due to the corps at the power house for the faithful discharge of their duties and the interest they have taken in the work.



THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Amount in City Treasury, January 1, 1896.....	\$1,357 49
Amounts to be taken from same—	
Unpaid bills of 1895 (now paid) .....	\$ 92 97
December, 1895, bills under Jan., 1896, vouchers. 265 37	
Balance paid on contract of new power house....	377 70
Changes made, due to construction of new power house.....	35 41      771 45
Unexpended balance .....	\$ 586 04
Appropriation for the year 1896.....	5,000 00
Total amount for the year 1896.....	\$5,586 04

EXPENDITURES AND EXPENSES OF YEAR 1896.

To Power House—

Salaries .....	\$1,640 00
Coal .....	534 70
Supplies, oils, waste and packing .....	87 91
Equipment and other supplies, grate bars, etc. ....	42 68
Improvements .....	23 68
Repairs .....	7 24      \$2,336 21

Miscellaneous—

Brick water-closet building .....	178 05
Water pump and connections (new).....	29 41
Storage tank for water supply .....	24 46
Small heater .....	3 45
Material, nails, etc .....	5 42      240 79
	\$2,577 00

To Ejectors—

Station No. 1, at corner of Church and Water Streets:

Changing exhaust through Water Street to sea wall at High Battery—	
Pipe and material.....	\$78 97
Labor and re-paving....	27 50—\$106 47
Repairs .....	3 00
Repairs to exhaust pipe broken by storm .....	30
Material for iron ladder.....	2 50
Labor pumping out ejector chamber .....	60      \$ 112 87

Station No. 2, at corner Gibbes and Legare Streets:

Changes to exhaust pipe .....	2 28
Repairs .....	2 50
Material for iron ladder .....	2 50
Labor pumping out ejector chamber.....	2 20      9 48

Material used for both ejectors.....	1 37
--------------------------------------	------

\$ 123 72





## To System:

Second-hand fire hose, for flushing purposes....	21 15	
Cement, repairs and material.....	4 00	25 15

To office supplies ..... 3 05

## Miscellaneous—

Water pressure gauge with connections, complete.....	\$ 99 02	
Construction of flume.....	285 66	
Advertising in News and Courier.....	4 07	
Damages and claims paid.....	62 50	

## To Board of Sewerage Commissioners:

Typewriting report.....	\$ 1 00	
Desk.....	12 00	
Printing report of 1895 and postage. 16 50—	29 50	480 75

Available appropriation for 1896 (as above).....\$5,586 04

## Amounts expended—

To power house (as above).....	\$2,577 00	
“ Ejectors (as above).....	123 72	
“ System (as above).....	25 15	
“ Office supplies (as above).....	3 05	
“ Miscellaneous accounts (as above).....	480 75	3,209 67

Unexpended balance in City Treasury, January 1, 1897...\$2,376 37

Which amount of \$2,376.37 has been verified as correct from the office of City Treasurer.

Respectfully submitted,

R. B. OLNEY,

*Acting Engineer Sewerage Department.*



SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT.

CITY OF CHARLESTON, S. C., SEWERAGE DEPARTMENT,  
CITY HALL, March 1, 1897.

*To the Board of Sewerage Commissioners :*

GENTLEMEN—At your request I beg to supplement my report for the year 1896 with the record of water pressures taken from the Bristol Recording Pressure Gauge, which has been kept continuously for all periods of the day since the gauge was put up, June 17, 1896.

The Pressure Gauge is connected with the Water Main in Broad Street, opposite City Hall, and was placed in elevation as near to the surface of the street as would be convenient.

The record has been converted from pounds per square inch to the height in feet, which such a pressure would sustain; consequently the tables will show the height above the street to which the water would rise for the hours indicated.

In compiling the tables the prevailing pressure is taken in preference to the average pressure, for the reason that though the average will be about equal to the prevailing pressure; yet it would in some cases give a higher or lower value to the pressure than that which was usually observed for that hour throughout the month.

The highest and lowest pressure, which was recorded for any hour of the day during the month, is also given.

The pressures recorded at the time of a fire are not included, as they are unusual, and in most cases do not extend over any length of time.

The fire pressure would usually sustain a head of water of 78 feet.

The tables show the record for nine months, and include the summer, fall and winter seasons.

Respectfully,

R. B. OLNEY,

*Acting Engineer Sewerage Department.*



## JUNE 17th TO 30th, 1896.

Figures indicate height in feet to which water would rise.

Hour	A. M.												P. M.													
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	8½	9	9½	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Prevailing Height .....	9	9	11	14	14	32	32	32	69	74	74	37	37	69	74	37	32	32	32	32	37	37	39	74	74	76
Maximum .....	11	14	14	14	14	35	37	32	69	74	76	42	69	76	76	37	37	37	37	37	39	76	76	76	76	78
Minimum .....	9	9	9	9	9	28	28	28	65	69	72	32	32	69	69	30	30	32	30	30	35	37	35	32	35	37

## MONTH OF JULY, 1896.

Prevailing Height.....	12	12	12	12	12	35	32	32	69	71	74	37	37	69	74	32	32	32	32	35	37	39	42	74	74	74
Maximum.....	14	14	14	14	14	37	39	37	69	76	76	39	76	76	76	37	37	37	39	39	42	78	78	76	78	78
Minimum.....	0	0	9	9	9	32	28	28	69	69	69	32	32	69	69	28	18	18	9	9	9	9	23	23	23	23

## MONTH OF AUGUST, 1896.

Prevailing Height.....	14	14	14	14	12	37	37	37	69	78	78	37	37	74	76	32	23	23	23	23	28	37	28	78	78	78
Maximum.....	14	14	16	16	16	60	60	60	78	78	78	60	78	78	78	58	60	58	58	60	60	78	78	78	78	78
Minimum.....	9	9	9	9	9	30	28	28	69	69	74	28	32	69	74	18	18	18	9	7	5	12	18	23	23	23



## MONTH OF SEPTEMBER, 1896.

Figures indicate height in feet to which water would rise.

Hour	A. M.												P. M.													
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	8½	9	9½	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Prevailing Height.....	14	14	14	14	14	37	32	35	76	76	76	46	46	76	76	46	37	32	32	34	37	42	46	76	78	78
Maximum .....	16	16	16	16	16	51	51	51	76	78	76	51	76	76	78	51	53	53	51	51	58	76	78	78	78	78
Minimum .....	7	12	12	12	12	23	23	32	69	72	72	32	32	69	72	25	23	21	23	23	23	25	25	23	25	25

## MONTH OF OCTOBER, 1896.

Prevailing Height.....	14	14	14	14	14	46	50	46	76	76	78	46	46	76	78	46	46	46	46	46	51	51	51	78	78	78
Maximum .....	14	16	16	16	16	51	60	53	78	78	78	53	78	78	78	56	58	56	58	60	62	78	78	78	78	78
Minimum .....	12	12	12	12	12	37	37	32	69	74	74	37	39	72	74	37	39	32	32	32	39	39	39	42	46	46

## MONTH OF NOVEMBER, 1896.

Prevailing Height.....	14	14	14	14	14	74	78	78	76	76	76	78	76	76	76	76	76	76	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78
Maximum .....	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78
Minimum .....	5	12	12	12	9	25	25	19	74	74	74	32	32	72	74	37	35	35	35	37	39	35	30	26	35	35





## MONTH OF DECEMBER, 1896.

Figures indicate height in feet to which water would rise.

Hour	A. M.												P. M.													
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	8½	9	9½	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Prevailing Height.....	14	14	14	14	14	14	74	78	78	76	76	78	78	78	76	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78
Maximum .....	16	16	16	16	16	16	76	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	80	80	80	80	80	80	80
Minimum .....	12	12	12	12	12	12	46	46	46	74	74	74	48	48	74	51	48	48	48	51	55	60	65	35	35	37

## MONTH OF JANUARY, 1897.

Prevailing Height.....	14	14	14	14	14	14	46	55	51	78	78	78	51	78	78	53	53	53	53	55	58	60	60	78	78	78
Maximum .....	19	19	19	16	16	16	76	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78
Minimum .....	7	12	12	7	7	46	51	23	65	67	65	23	23	69	69	28	28	28	25	23	28	28	28	28	28	28

## MONTH OF FEBRUARY, 1897.

Prevailing Height.....	14	14	14	14	14	14	76	78	74	74	76	76	76	76	76	51	51	51	51	51	55	60	60	78	78	78
Maximum .....	16	16	16	16	16	16	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78
Minimum .....	9	9	9	9	9	9	46	48	46	69	74	74	23	69	74	23	23	23	23	23	25	25	25	25	25	53



## PLANTING AND PROTECTION OF SHADE TREES.

---

### REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS.

CHARLESTON, S. C., January 1, 1897.

*To the Honorable the Mayor and Aldermen  
of the City of Charleston:*

GENTLEMEN—No annual report has been made by the Commissioners for the Planting and Protection of Shade Trees since their appointment in 1893, because they were waiting to notice the effect and growth of the trees planted during the past four years.

The necessity for shade trees in the city has long been felt. The tall, ungainly and half-decayed elms in many of the streets were a constant menace to life and property during our frequent autumnal gales. No new trees had been planted in our streets for years, save here and there where some lover of trees had placed one or more in front of his own door. Few boxes or tree protectors were to be seen, and these were of all kinds, some ornamental and some rude and ugly, and most of the trees were exposed to constant injury by horses stripping off the bark, and thus eventually causing decay.

In the year 1893, during Mayor Ficken's administration, the City Council passed the Ordinance now in force, creating this Commission. The idea was that a limited sum should be annually expended for the purpose of planting trees which should not only be ornamental, but useful in affording shade, especially for the sidewalks, and that this should be continued for a number of years, until the entire city should be thus planted.

The following amounts have from time to time been placed at the disposal of the Commissioners by the City



Council: In April, 1893, \$500; November, 1893, \$500; November, 1894, \$600; November, 1895, \$300, and in March, 1896, \$750.

The Commissioners were at first at a loss to decide what trees were best suited to the object to be constantly kept in view, and this could only be ascertained by actual experiment. They planted in 1893 77 Norway Maples, 26 Silver Maples, 10 Hackberries, 50 Elms and 359 Carolina Poplars. The Maples, both Norway and Silver, did not give satisfaction, while the Poplars proved to be of quick growth and easily kept down by trimming, so as to afford grateful shade to the sidewalks. The result was that since that time they have planted them almost exclusively. They have, therefore, set out 275 in 1894, 333 in 1895 and 1896, to which should be added 40 Darlington Oaks, which were planted on South Battery and on Broad Street, in front of the City Hall. These oaks seem to be peculiar to Darlington, hence the name, and are of slow growth, but when allowed room on all sides grow very large, while perfectly symmetrical and very beautiful. About 50 Palmetto trees were also planted on East Battery, most of which have survived the difficulty of transplanting. This makes a total of 1,220 trees planted during the last four years, and does not include 275 Poplars purchased in November, 1896, which are to be planted in 1897, and are to be paid for out of the appropriation made for this year.

One of the other questions which the Commissioners had to solve by experience was the kind of tree-boxes most suitable for the protection of the trees, consistent with economy and neatness of appearance. The first boxes were made to be only six feet above ground, but it was found that horses could reach up and bite off the entire top of the trees. These boxes, therefore, had to be abandoned, and were substituted by a taller box, but of narrower dimensions at the top; but these latter proved to be not firm enough to resist the weight of wheels striking against them, besides binding and injuring the trees where they came in contact with the top of the boxes. They also purchased 277 patent



tree-boxes of heavy wire which also proved not strong enough to support the young trees, and prevent their being overturned by vehicles. These were gradually removed and placed around the old trees, affording them full protection against injury by horses. Profiting by these mistakes the Commissioners finally adopted the present square boxes now used, and which are provided with a protection of old rubber hose at the top to preserve the trees from injury by abrasion, and seem to answer every purpose desired.

The following are some of the streets in which new trees have been planted: Meeting, Lamboll, Legare, Tradd, Broad, Rutledge Avenue, Ashley Avenue, Hasell, Reid, Smith, Bull, Montague, Calhoun, Charlotte, Lucas, Vanderhorst, Warren and Cannon, besides a few here and there in other streets.

The great popularity of the Carolina Poplars, from their rapid growth and pretty appearance, is evidenced by the pressure annually brought to bear upon the Commissioners by their fellow-citizens to have them planted in their respective streets.

Some objection has been urged in some cities against the Carolina Poplar on account of its liability to the attack of the caterpillar, but experience and observation here have shown that it is not more so than the elm, and if not allowed to grow too tall, these insects are more easily reached and destroyed before they leave the web.

With the multiplicity of telegraph, telephone and electric wires in our streets, it is no longer possible to permit the growth of tall trees, because they interfere with the wires, and their symmetry is destroyed by the constant topping necessary to make room for the wires. If these young trees are kept trimmed down to a height of not exceeding 30 feet, they will spread out and afford a dense shade over the sunny sidewalks, besides making our streets lovely and attractive to the eye.

The Section of the Ordinance in regard to indiscriminate trimming of trees is rigidly enforced by the police, and no





one is allowed to trim a tree in the city without a written permit from the Commissioners, who have granted 143 such permits to the present time, in nearly every instance after personal inspection.

The Commissioners have not been able with the limited means annually at their disposal, to do much for the protection of the number of tall elms in various portions of the city, many of which are badly decayed near the ground from the stripping of the bark by horses in years gone by, or which have been rendered unsightly by the lopping off of large limbs to make room for overhanging wires.

The Commissioners are grateful for the annual appropriations which the City Council has placed at their disposal, and hope that this good work of beautifying the streets of our city will be continued until they will be one of our greatest sources of pride and satisfaction.

Respectfully submitted,  
ZIMMERMAN DAVIS,  
C. A. CHISOLM,  
C. R. VALK,

*Commissioners for the Planting  
and Protection of Shade Trees.*



## MANAGEMENT OF CONVICTS.

---

### REPORT OF THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR THE MANAGEMENT, CARE AND CUSTODY OF CONVICTS.

CHARLESTON, S. C., January 1, 1897.

*To the Honorable the Mayor and Aldermen  
of the City of Charleston :*

GENTLEMEN—The Commissioners for the Management, Care and Custody of Convicts beg respectfully to submit their annual report for the term ending December 31, 1896, of the condition of the department, the amount of expenditures, and the amount and character of work done by the convicts.

On account of the decision of Judge Izlar, viz: that the Act of the Legislature authorizing Trial Justices to sentence to hard labor was contrary to the Constitution of the State of South Carolina, there were no convicts received during the years 1894 and 1895. But the new Constitution of the State provided that Trial Justices could sentence to hard labor, and at the session of the Legislature following the Constitutional Convention an Act was passed providing that "all the Circuit Courts of the State, and all Courts inferior thereto, and Municipal Courts, shall have the power, in their discretion, to impose upon persons by them sentenced to imprisonment, sentence of labor on the highways, streets and other public works of the counties in which such persons have been tried and convicted, and also of the cities and towns in such counties, or else sentence them to imprisonment in the County Jail or State Penetentiary at hard labor, according to their jurisdiction and authority: *Provided*, That no convict whose sentence may be for a term longer than two years shall be so sentenced."



The Courts having by this Act received full power to sentence to hard labor, our department received convicts again on March 30th, 1896, when four convicts were received. This number increased by sentences by the Recorder and the Court of General Sessions, until at one time, on the 30th of December, there were 62 convicts in our care—this being the largest number at any one time in the custody of our department.

The average number per day, from the 30th of March until the 31st of December, 1896, was 25. The total number of convicts received during the year was 351—47 being from the Court of General Sessions, and sentenced to periods of from three months to two years, and 304 being from the Recorder for shorter terms, not exceeding thirty days.

Beginning with the Superintendent and two guardsmen, the guard was increased, as it became necessary, by the increased number of convicts, until the number provided by City Ordinance, five guardsmen, were employed.

The cost of maintaining the department is shown by the following statement :

Amount appropriated by City Council..... \$2,900 00

#### EXPENDITURES.

Salaries .....	\$2,326 65
Chains and shackles.....	50 05
Clothing and shoes.....	186 50
Hardware and repairs to shackles and guns.....	30 55
Six guns .....	108 00
Tinware .....	14 60
Transporting food.....	135 00
Sundries .....	43 45
Total amount of expenditures.....	<u>\$2,894 80</u>
Balance in City Treasury.....	<u>\$ 5 20</u>

From March 30th to December 31st, 238 working days, the average cost for each convict was 48 cents per day. This estimate includes salaries of the guard and every-



thing expended for the department, and is seven cents per day less than the cost during the year when last in operation.

The health of the convicts has been good, only a few cases of sickness, and mostly diseases contracted before conviction. There was one death by suicide, and one convict escaped during the term.

The labor was employed entirely in the upper section of the city, above Shepard Street, and the work was principally grading and ditching. The following is a list of the work done during the term :

Meeting Street, from Shepard Street to City Boundary, cleaning ditches, grading sidewalks and repairing 4 bridges.

Mount Pleasant Avenue, cleaning ditches, cutting grass, grading street and building 3 bridges.

King Street, from Shepard Street to City Boundary, cutting grass, grading sidewalk and repairing 2 bridges.

Huger Street, cutting grass, grading street and ditching.

Race Street, cutting grass, grading street and ditching.

Moultrie Street, cutting grass, grading street and ditching.

Romney Street, cutting grass, grading street and ditching.

Grove Street, cutting grass, grading street and ditching.

Rutledge Avenue, from Shepard to Simons Street, grading street and cutting grass.

Rutledge Avenue, extending and making street from Simons to Sans Souci Street, cutting ditch for 62 feet drain pipe and filling same.

Grove Street, grading and cleaning 700 feet of ditch.

Moultrie Street, grading street and cleaning ditches.

Simons Street, grading and extending street and cleaning ditches.

Huger Street, ditching and grading street.

Congress Street, cutting grass, grading street and ditching.

President Street, from Spring to Congress Street, grading street, cleaning ditches, putting in wooden trunk 70 feet long, and cleaning 60 feet drain pipe.

Mount Street, grading.

Williman Street, from Meeting Street to Powder Magazine, grading street and cleaning ditches.

Meeting Street, grading sidewalks, cutting grass and repairing six bridges.

Sans Souci Street, grading street and cleaning ditches.

Congress Street, grading street and cleaning ditches.

Oak Street, grading street and cleaning ditches.

Ashley Avenue, cutting grass, grading street and cleaning ditches.





Fishburne Street, from Rutledge Avenue to President Street, cutting grass and grading street.

King Street, from Shepard Street to City Boundary, cutting grass and cleaning ditches.

Mount Pleasant Avenue, grading street and cutting grass.

Simons Street, grading, ditching and cutting grass.

Romney Street, grading street and cutting grass.

Grove Street, from King Street to Ashley River, grading and ditching.

Moultrie Street, grading and cleaning ditches.

Huger Street, grading and cleaning ditches.

Race Street, grading and cleaning ditches.

Shepard Street, from Rutledge Avenue to King Street, grading.

Shepard Street, from South Carolina and Georgia Railroad to Cooper River, grading.

Lee Street, grading and ditching.

Jackson Street, grading and ditching.

Harris Street, grading and ditching.

E Street, grading and ditching.

Johnson Street, grading and ditching.

Stewart Street, grading and ditching.

Cedar Street, grading and ditching.

Butler Street, grading and ditching.

Cool Blow Street, grading and ditching.

Poinsett Street, grading and ditching.

Pine Street, grading and ditching.

1st North Street, grading and ditching.

Williman Street, building two wooden bridges.

Brigade Street, grading and ditching.

Meeting Street, grading and ditching.

King Street, grading and ditching.

Pinopolis Street, grading and ditching.

Romney Street, grading and ditching.

Sans Souci Street, grading and ditching.

The streets in the upper section of the city, on account of the work of the convicts, are in a much improved condition, and it seems that the only work at present for the convicts is to keep these streets clean and properly graded. We would recommend a more systematic plan of improvement of the streets in the upper section of the city, and thereby giving the convicts more work. We would respectfully suggest the thorough drainage, above Shepard Street to the city boundary, of private lands as well as the streets, and while giving work to the convicts it will im-



prove the health of that portion of the city, and if City Council is not willing, on account of the expense, to lay pipe drain, we would suggest open drains, properly graded, running into the rivers, and from time to time, as it may be feasible, pipe drains may be laid, until the whole section is drained.

Respectfully submitted,

A. A. KROEG,

*Chairman Commissioners for the Management of Convicts.*



## ORDINANCES RATIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1896.

AN ORDINANCE TO STRIKE OUT SECTION 586 OF THE GENERAL ORDINANCES RATIFIED OCTOBER 22, 1895, AND INSERT A NEW SECTION IN LIEU THEREOF.

*Be it ordained by the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Charleston, in City Council assembled, That* Section 586 of the General Ordinances of the City of Charleston, ratified October 22, 1895, be, and the same is hereby, stricken out and the following inserted in lieu thereof:

SECTION 586. Junk shops shall not be kept open for the purchase of any of the articles mentioned in Section 584, nor shall any purchase be made by the keeper or keepers of any such shops, or by any person or persons for them, except between sunrise and sunset. Pawnbrokers' establishments may be kept open from sunrise until 9 o'clock P. M. on every working day of the week; and said shops, that is junk shops and pawnbrokers' establishments, shall be open at all times to the inspection of the Mayor of the City, the Chief of Police, or any person duly authorized by them, or either of them.

Ratified February 25, 1896.

AN ORDINANCE TO EXEMPT CERTAIN MANUFACTORIES FROM TAXATION, EXCEPT FOR SCHOOL PURPOSES, FOR FIVE SUCCESSIVE YEARS FROM THE TIME OF THE ESTABLISHMENT OF SUCH MANUFACTORIES.

*Be it ordained by the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Charleston, in City Council assembled, That* from and after the ratification of this Ordinance by a majority of such qualified electors of the City of Charleston as shall vote at an election to be held for that purpose, on the fourth Tuesday in April, 1896, all manufactories established after that time within the corporate limits of the said city, and doing business therein, employing ten or more hands, or having a paid up capital of ten thousand dollars or more, shall for five successive years from the time of the establishment of such manufactories, be exempt from city taxation, except the taxes for school purposes: *Provided, however,* That should any manufactory, entitled under this Ordinance to such exemption from taxation, fail in business and be reorganized, or convey its plant and property to another person, firm or a new company or



corporation, the exemption on said plant and property shall be continued and extended for the five years from the original establishment of said manufactory, and no longer.

Ratified March 24, 1896.

---

AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND SECTION 128 OF THE GENERAL ORDINANCES OF THE CITY OF CHARLESTON, RATIFIED OCTOBER 22, 1895.

*Be it ordained by the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Charleston, in City Council assembled, That* Section 128 of the General Ordinances of the City of Charleston, ratified October 22, 1895, be, and the same is hereby, amended by striking out the words "scraps of paper" in the seventh line, the words "and scraps of paper" in the ninth line, and the words "scraps of paper" in the thirty-first line of said Section, and by adding at the end of said Section the words: "And it is hereby ordained that refuse paper and scraps of paper shall not be included as part of the garbage, dirt, offal or other matter referred to in this Section to be placed on the streets for removal by the Scavenger Department, and it shall be unlawful for any refuse paper or scraps of paper to be placed on the sidewalks or in the roadways of this city, either loosely or in boxes, barrels or any other receptacles, for removal by the Scavenger Department.

*And it is further ordained, That* it shall be unlawful for any person or persons to distribute, place, spread or scatter any handbills, posters, advertisements or other papers or cards upon the sidewalks or roadways of this city; and any person or persons who shall violate the provisions of this Section with reference to the aforesaid refuse paper, scraps of paper, hand-bills, posters, advertisements or other paper or cards, shall be subject to a fine not exceeding five dollars or imprisonment in Jail not exceeding ten days for each and every offense," so that said Section, when amended, shall read as follows, that is to say:

SECTION 128. It shall be the duty of every owner of a lot, who may reside thereon, and of the owner of every vacant lot, and of every lot not having a known lessee or tenant residing thereon, and of every lessee, tenant or occupant of every lot, to cause said lots and the stables, cow houses and out houses thereon to be carefully swept, and all the dirt, dung, soot, ashes, carrion, garbage, shreds, oyster shells or other filth or rubbish, and all sweepings from shops and stores, to be placed in barrels, boxes or other suitable receptacles and carried out every day (Sundays excepted) by the hour of 7 o'clock A. M., from the first day of May to the first day of November in every year, and by the hour of 8.30 o'clock A. M., from the first day of November to the first day of





May following, and the said boxes, barrels or receptacles, with their contents, upon being carried out as hereinabove required, shall be placed at the end of the pavement, opposite the respective lots, but so as not to obstruct the gutter, and in a situation from which the said contents may be conveniently removed by the Scavenger Department: *Provided, however,* That all trees and cuttings from trees, and all shrubs and weeds, may be placed in heaps in the street, at the edge of the pavement, opposite said lots, every day, excepting Saturdays and Sundays, after 6 o'clock P. M., from the first day of May to the first day of November in every year, and after 5 o'clock P. M. from the first day of November to the first day of May following in every year, and any person offending herein by emptying any dirt, filth, garbage or other offal in any street, lane, alley or open court, or placing in any barrel, box or other receptacle containing dirt, filth, garbage or other offal in any street, lane, alley or open court, after the hours named above, or on Sundays, shall be subject to a fine of not less than two nor more than five dollars for each and every offense, to be imposed by the Recorder or the Board of Health, or by any Court of competent jurisdiction before which the case may be brought. And any person or persons who shall scatter the contents of any barrel, box or other receptacle for garbage placed at the edge of any pavement as hereinabove required in the street, gutter or on the sidewalks in any street, alley, lane or open court, shall be subject to a fine of not exceeding five dollars for each and every offense, to be imposed by the Recorder or by the Board of Health or by any Court of competent jurisdiction before which the case may be brought.

*And it is hereby ordained,* That refuse paper and scraps of paper shall not be included as part of the garbage, dirt, offal or other matter referred to in this Section to be placed on the streets for removal by the Scavenger Department; and it shall be unlawful for any refuse paper or scraps of paper to be placed on the sidewalks and in the roadways of this city, either loosely or in boxes, barrels or any other receptacles, for removal by the Scavenger Department.

*And it is further ordained,* That it shall be unlawful for any person or persons to distribute, place, spread or scatter any handbills, posters, advertisements or other papers or cards upon the sidewalks or roadways of this city; and any person or persons who shall violate the provisions of this Section with reference to the aforesaid refuse paper, scraps of paper, handbills, posters, advertisements or other papers or cards shall be subject to a fine not exceeding five dollars, or imprisonment in Jail not exceeding ten days, for each and every offense.

Ratified April 28, 1896.



AN ORDINANCE TO STRIKE OUT SECTION 506 OF GENERAL ORDINANCES AND TO INSERT A NEW SECTION IN LIEU THEREOF.

*Be it ordained by the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Charleston, in City Council assembled, That Section 506 of the General Ordinances be stricken out, and the following inserted in lieu thereof, that is to say:*

SECTION 506. If any chimney in the city shall take fire and blaze out at the top, the contractor in whose district the chimney may be located shall be subject to a fine, at the discretion of the Court, not exceeding ten dollars, on judgment to that effect being rendered against him in the Police Court: *Provided*, That the said contractor may clear himself by proof that the said chimney has been swept by him within a month, or that he, the said contractor, has offered to sweep the same within the said period, has notified the owner and occupant, and has not been permitted to do so; or, *Provided, further*, That the said flame has been caused by inflammable material having been placed in the chimney by some person or persons, in which cases the person or persons so refusing to allow the said chimney to be swept or so placing the inflammable material in said chimney shall be subject to a fine not exceeding ten dollars, or imprisonment, at the discretion of the Court, not exceeding thirty days, for each and every offense.

Ratified August 11, 1896.

---

AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND SECTIONS NUMBERS 519, 521 AND 522 OF CHAPTER XIV, OF THE GENERAL ORDINANCES OF THE CITY OF CHARLESTON, RELATIVE TO BICYCLES, CARRIAGES, ETC.

*Be it ordained by the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Charleston, in City Council assembled:*

SECTION 1. That Section five hundred and nineteen (519) of the General Ordinances of the City of Charleston be amended so as to read as follows: All drivers of carts, drays, carriages, omnibuses and all other vehicles moving on wheels, and all riders of horses, mules and bicycles shall always drive as close to the footway upon their right as they conveniently can; they shall pass each other when going in opposite directions, so that each shall have the other upon the left. In turning corners to the left they shall pass the centre of the street intersection upon their own left, and in turning corners to the right shall turn as near the curb as is practicable, and any person violating this Section shall forfeit and pay the sum of twenty dollars.



SECTION 2. That Section five hundred and twenty-one (521) of the General Ordinances of the City of Charleston be amended so as to read as follows: If any person shall ride, drive or lead any horse, mare, gelding or other animal, or more than one of such animals, faster than at the rate of six miles per hour in any street, lane, alley, market place, public landing or common in said city below Line Street, or if any person shall drive or cause to be driven any carriage, wagon, dray or other vehicle drawn by any animal or animals, or shall ride any bicycle, in any street, lane, alley, market place, public landing or common in said city below Line Street, as aforesaid, faster than at the rate of seven miles per hour, every person so offending, on conviction thereof, shall for every such offense pay a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars.

SECTION 3. That Section five hundred and twenty-two (522) be amended by adding the words "or shall ride a bicycle faster than at the rate of three miles an hour," between the word "walk" at end of eighth line of the printed Section, and the word "while" at beginning of ninth line thereof.

Ratified October 13, 1896.

---

AN ORDINANCE TO STRIKE OUT SECTION 605 OF THE GENERAL ORDINANCES OF THE CITY OF CHARLESTON, RATIFIED OCTOBER 22, 1895.

*Be it ordained by the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Charleston, in City Council assembled, That Section 605 of the General Ordinances of the City of Charleston, ratified October 22, 1895, be, and the same is hereby, stricken out, and the following inserted in lieu thereof:*

SECTION 605. It shall be unlawful for any railroad train to run at a speed exceeding four (4) miles an hour within the limits of the City of Charleston south of a line drawn from the Cooper River through Shepard Street to the Ashley River, except in territory not intersected by streets, and it shall be the duty of every railroad company whose tracks run within the city limits (street railways not included) to have at the crossings of every lane, street or alley, except those not used by the public, across which its tracks may run, a man with a white flag during the daytime, and a man with a red light during the night time in advance of the engine or train, whose duty it shall be to display said flag or light whenever a train may be approaching such streets, lanes or alleys.

Ratified October 13, 1896.



AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND AN ORDINANCE RATIFIED NOVEMBER 12, 1895, RELATING TO THE PLACING OF SIGNS ON FIRE ALARM AND ELECTRIC POLES.

*Be it ordained by the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Charleston, in City Council assembled,* That the Ordinance relating to the placing of signs on poles, ratified November 12, 1895, be amended by inserting after the words "fire alarm" the words "electric light," and after the word "posts" the words "and trees or tree boxes."

Ratified October 27, 1896.

AN ORDINANCE TO STRIKE OUT SECTIONS 28 AND 36 OF THE GENERAL ORDINANCES AND TO INSERT NEW SECTIONS IN LIEU THEREOF.

*Be it ordained by the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Charleston, in City Council assembled:*

That Sections 28 and 36 of the General Ordinances of the City of Charleston be stricken out, and the following be inserted in lieu thereof, that is to say:

SECTION 28. The Sheriff of the City shall be elected by the City Council, by ballot, and be commissioned by the Mayor for a term of four years, and the person so elected shall take the oath of allegiance to the State, and also the following oath, viz:

"I do solemnly promise and swear (or affirm) that I will well and faithfully serve the City of Charleston, in the office of Sheriff, according to the best of my skill and ability; that I will do equal right to all persons, high and low, rich and poor, without malice, favor or affection; that I will well and truly return and execute all process, writs and executions directed to me, according to any Act of the Legislature or Ordinance of the City Council; that I will not take any fee, gift or gratuity, except as may be allowed me by law, for anything to be done by me in virtue of my said office; and that I will justly and faithfully render a stated account of all moneys received by me on account of the corporation to the Mayor or City Council once in every month, and pay the same into the Treasury of the City. So help me God."

That from and after the third Tuesday in November, 1896, the Sheriff of the City shall be, and is hereby, authorized and empowered to appoint an Under Sheriff, subject to the approval of the Mayor, to aid him in the duties of his office, at a salary of nine hundred dollars per annum, payable monthly out of the City Treasury. The Sheriff shall have power at all times to remove said Under Sheriff, and, with the approval of the Mayor, to appoint another in his place. Nothing herein





contained shall be construed to exempt the said Sheriff from liability for the misconduct or malfeasance of said Under Sheriff so appointed. The said Under Sheriff shall take the oath above prescribed to be taken by the Sheriff, except the latter sentence of the same, previous to entering upon his duties. The Sheriff shall make all proclamations, issued by order of the Mayor, which concern the interest of the city, without any extra fee or reward, and the said Sheriff and Under Sheriff shall be liable to all such other duties and invested with all the powers and authorities within the jurisdiction or the limits of the city that Sheriffs, Under or Deputy Sheriffs, by the laws or customs of this State, have usually been liable to, or have exercised. And if any person shall resist or oppose the Sheriff, or the Under Sheriff, in the lawful execution of his or their office, every such person shall, upon conviction in any Court of competent jurisdiction, be fined in any sum not exceeding eighty dollars, and the Under Sheriff shall produce his deputation whenever the same shall be lawfully demanded by any person whomsoever.

SECTION 36. The City Sheriff shall receive a salary of eighteen hundred dollars per annum, payable monthly, which shall be in full payment and compensation of all salary, fees, costs and emoluments whatsoever, and in lieu of the same. The Sheriff shall, as often as once a month, pay over to the City Treasurer all moneys, fees and costs received by him for the city, and all costs and fees received by him, with a statement of the different accounts on which the same were received, taking a receipt for the same.

Ratified November 10, 1896.

---

AN ORDINANCE TO STRIKE OUT CERTAIN SECTIONS OF THE GENERAL ORDINANCES, INSERT NEW SECTIONS AND TO AMEND OTHERS WITH REFERENCE TO ASSESSMENT, RETURNS AND TAXATION.

*Be it ordained by the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Charleston, in City Council assembled :*

SECTION 1. That Section 46 of the General Ordinances be stricken out and the following be inserted in its place, that is to say :

SECTION 46. It shall be the duty of the Assessor in each and every year to verify the returns made to his office with the returns made to the County Auditor for State taxation, and to keep a full and complete record of the same, setting forth the location, value and description of all lands and buildings liable to taxation.

SECTION 2. That Section 48 be stricken out and the following be inserted in its place, that is to say :



SECTION 48. The Assessor shall publish for the information of the people the time at which the returns for taxes shall be made, and after the expiration of the time designated for making the same he shall proceed to make copies of the returns to the County Auditor for State and County taxation of such taxpayers as have failed to make returns to the city and shall assess the city taxes due thereon and deliver the same to the City Treasurer.

SECTION 3. That Section 49 be stricken out and the following be inserted in its place, that is to say:

SECTION 49. The Assessor shall also keep a careful record of all changes in real property, whether by improvement, injury or destruction and shall report the same to the County Auditor, with a view to an equitable increase or decrease of the appraisement thereof, and in addition to the several duties herein prescribed he shall perform all the duties, not inconsistent herewith, as may be prescribed by the City Council.

SECTION 4. That Section 57 be amended so as to read as follows, that is to say:

SECTION 57. Every person required by this Ordinance to list property shall, annually, between the first day of January and the twentieth day of February, make out and deliver to the Assessor, or other person duly designated for that purpose, a statement, verified by his oath, of the real and personal property possessed by him, or under his control, on the first day of January of that year, either as owner, agent, parent, husband, guardian, executor, administrator, trustee, receiver, officer, partner, factor or holder, with the value thereof on the said first day of January at the place of return, estimating according to the rules prescribed by this Ordinance, which statement, in addition to a description of the real estate, shall set forth:

1. The number of horses and their value.
2. The number of mules and asses and their value.
3. The number of neat cattle and their value.
4. The number of sheep and goats and their value.
5. The number of hogs and their value.
6. The value of gold and silver plate, and number of gold and silver watches and their value.
7. The number of piano fortes, melodeons, cabinet organs and their value.
8. The number of pleasure carriages and their value.
9. The number and value of dogs.
10. The value of goods, merchandise, moneys and credits pertaining to his business as a merchant.
11. The value of materials received, used or provided to be used in his business as a manufacturer.
12. The value of all machinery, engines, tools, fixtures and imple-



ments used or provided for his use in his business as a manufacturer, and of all manufactured articles on hand one year or more.

13. The value of all moneys, including bank bills and circulating notes.

14. The value of all credits.

15. The value of investments in the stocks and bonds of any company or corporation out of the city, except National Banks.

16. The value of all investments in stocks and bonds, except bonds of the United States and this State and city expressly exempted from taxation by the law under which they were issued.

17. The annual value of all leases.

18. The value of all other property.

SECTION 5. That Section 60 be amended so as to read as follows, that is to say:

SECTION 60. Any person or persons, company or corporation, engaged in the business of conveying to, from or through this city or any part thereof moneys and other personal property shall be held to be an express company, and any person or persons, company or corporation, engaged in the business of transmitting messages to, from and through this city, or any part thereof, shall be held to be a telegraph company; and any such company having its principal office out of this city shall annually, in the month of January, or before the 20th of February, by its principal agent in this city, make out and deliver to the City Assessor a statement, under oath, showing the value of all its personal property in this city, including poles, wires, batteries, machinery, materials and apparatus, together with the gross earnings of said company in this city for the business done in this city, for the year ending the thirty-first day of December, and the company's proportion of receipts for business done in connection with the lines of other companies out of this city: *Provided*, That ordinary transportation companies engaged exclusively in the transportation of merchandise in connection with other roads or lines of navigation shall not be considered express companies within the meaning of this Section. That all telephone companies shall make to the Assessor, at the time herein specified, the same return as is herein required to be made by telegraph companies.

Any person, company or corporation commencing any business in this city after the first day of January in any year, the capital or personal property employed in which shall have not been previously returned for taxation for such year, shall within thirty days after commencing such business report to the City Assessor, under oath, the average amount of the capital intended to be employed in such business from the time of its commencement to the first day of January next ensuing, and said City Assessor shall charge him or them with such proportion of all taxes levied on others upon similar capital or property as the time from the commencement of the business to the ensuing first day of January bears to one year.



It shall be the duty of the City Assessor to ascertain the names of all persons commencing any business after the first day of January, annually, whose capital or property employed in such business was not returned for taxation for the then current fiscal year, and assess the same upon the persons chargeable therewith. If any person, company or corporation shall commence any business after the first day of January in any year, the capital or property employed in which shall not have been previously listed for taxation, and shall not, within thirty days thereafter, make such report to the City Assessor as is herein required, he, she or they shall be liable to a penalty of one hundred dollars.

SECTION 6. That Section 61 be amended so as to read as follows, that is to say :

SECTION 61. The tools, machinery, wires, fixtures, vessels and carriages owned and necessarily in daily use by any telegraph or railroad company in the prosecution of their business, shall, for the purposes of this Ordinance, be held to be personal property, and the president, secretary or principal accounting officer thereof shall include the value thereof in the return of other personal assets of such company for taxation, which return shall be made in the month of January, or before the twentieth day of February, annually, to the Assessor, or other officer duly designated therefor.

SECTION 7. That Section 62 be amended so as to read as follows, that is to say :

SECTION 62. The president and secretary of every railroad company whose track or roadbed, or any part thereof, is in the city, shall, annually, between the first of January and the twentieth day of February, return to the Assessor, under their oaths, the total length of said road in this city, the total length of their double track in this city, the length of all their side tracks, the number and value, each, of all their locomotives, engines, passenger, freight, platform, gravel, construction, hand and other cars in the city ; the value of their moneys and credits ; the total value of their entire road, appurtenances and equipments in the city. The president and secretary of every railroad company which has a terminus or depot in the City of Charleston shall, annually, between the first day of January and the twentieth day of February, return to the Assessor, under their oaths, the number and value each of all locomotives, engines, passenger, freight, platform, gravel, construction, hand and other cars in the city ; the value of their moneys and credits, and the total value of the appurtenances and equipments of the road in the city ; whether the said cars and equipment be on their own or on the track or in the premises of other roads.

SECTION 8. That Section 67 be amended so as to read as follows, that is to say :

SECTION 67. Each agent in this city of any insurance company, or-





ganized under the laws of any other State or country, and doing business in this city, or of any individual insurer or underwriter of insurance, or firm or joint stock company of insurers or underwriters of insurance residing without the State and doing business in this city shall annually, in the month of January, or before the twentieth day of February, return to the Assessor a sworn statement of the gross business of such agency in this city for the year ending on the first day of the said month of January, including all notes, accounts and other things received or agreed upon as compensation for insurance effected, renewed or continued in this city, together with all the value of any personal property of said company, individual, firm or joint stock company of insurers or underwriters of insurance, situate at said agency, and the said company, individual, firm or joint stock company shall be charged with taxes at the place of said agency on the amount so returned, and the agent shall also be personally responsible for such taxes and may retain in his hands a sufficient amount of the assets of his principal or principals to pay the same, unless the said taxes shall be paid by the said principal or principals.

SECTION 9. That Section 74 be amended so as to read as follows, that is to say:

SECTION 74. It shall be the duty of the president and cashier of every such bank or banking association, between the 1st of January and the 20th of February, annually, to make out and return, under oath, to the Assessor, a full statement of the names and residences of the stockholders therein, with the number of shares held by each, and the actual value in money of such shares, together with a description of the real estate owned by said bank.

SECTION 10. That Section 76 be amended so as to read as follows, that is to say:

SECTION 76. Any taxes assessed on any such shares of stock or the value thereof, in manner aforesaid, shall be and remain a lien on such shares from the 1st day of January in each year until such taxes are paid, and in case of the non-payment of such taxes at the time required by law by any shareholder, and after notice received of the City Treasurer of the non-payment of such taxes, it shall be unlawful for the cashier or other officer of such bank or banking association to transfer or permit to be transferred the whole or any portion of said stock until the delinquent taxes thereon, together with the costs and penalties, shall have been paid in full, and no dividend shall be paid on any stock so delinquent so long as such taxes, penalties and costs, or any part thereof, remain due or unpaid.

SECTION 11. That Section 79 be amended so as to read as follows, that is to say:

SECTION 79. All unincorporated banks and bankers shall annually, between the 1st day of January and 20th day of February, make out



and return to the Assessor, under oath of the owner or principal officer or manager thereof, a statement setting forth:

1. The average amount of notes and bills receivable, discounted or purchased in the course of business by such unincorporated bank, banker or bankers, and considered good and collectable.

2. The average amount of accounts receivable.

3. The average amount of cash and cash items in possession or in trust.

4. The average amount of all kinds of stocks, bonds or evidences of indebtedness, held as investments or in any way representing assets.

5. The average amount of real estate, at its assessed value, for taxation.

6. The average amount of all deposits made with them by other parties.

7. The average amount of all accounts payable, exclusive of current deposit accounts.

8. Average amount of Government and other securities, specifying the kind that are exempt from taxation.

9. The amount of capital paid in or employed in such banking business, together with the number of shares or proportional interest each shareholder or partner has in such association or partnership. From the aggregate sum of the first five items above enumerated the said Assessor shall deduct the aggregate sum of the fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth items, and the remainder thus obtained shall be entered on the books of the Assessor in the name of such bank, banker or bankers, and taxes thereon shall be assessed and paid, the same as is provided for other property as assessed and taxed in the city.

SECTION 12. That Section 80 be amended so as to read as follows, that is to say:

SECTION 80. The average provided for in the preceding Section shall be obtained by adding together the amounts of each item above specified, owned by or standing on the books of such bank, banker or bankers on the first day of each month of the year, ending the 1st day of January in the year in which the return is made, and dividing the same by the number of months in the year: *Provided*, That in cases where such bank, banker or bankers commenced business during the preceding year the division shall be made by the number of months elapsed after the commencement of such business: *Provided*, That all fractions of a month shall be counted as a month.

SECTION 13. That Section 88 be amended so as to read as follows, that is to say:

SECTION 88. The Assessor shall add to or deduct from the value of the property such per centum as may be ordered by the City Council, on his books, distributing the same pro rata to each owner, and shall add to or deduct from the valuation of the personal property of individuals, companies, or corporations, such sum or sums as may be



ordered by said City Council. Upon this valuation of property the Assessor shall, on or before the twenty-first day of March, levy the rate per centum of tax authorized by Ordinance to be raised thereon for city purposes.

SECTION 14. That Section 94 be amended so as to read as follows, that is to say:

SECTION 94. The Assessor shall, annually, on or before the 10th day of April, make out and deliver to the City Treasurer complete returns, which shall state the aggregate value of taxable property in the city, and the total amount of taxes assessed thereon.

Ratified November 10, 1896.

---

AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND SECTION 229 OF THE GENERAL ORDINANCES, SO FAR AS THE CHARLESTON STREET RAILWAY COMPANY IS CONCERNED.

*Whereas*, Section 229 of the General Ordinances of the City of Charleston ordains that "all wires shall be erected at a distance of not less than twenty-two feet above the level of the street, and all wires of different classes, crossing each other, shall do so at a distance not less than five feet."

*And whereas*, By Section 20 of the grant to the Charleston Street Railway Company, adopted by City Council at its meeting of November 2, 1896, it is ordained that the wires to be strung on the poles of the said Street Railway Company "shall be not less than eighteen feet above the surface of the street." Now, therefore, to reconcile any conflict between the said provisions—

*Be it ordained by the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Charleston, in City Council assembled*, That the provision of Section 20 of the grant to the Charleston Street Railway Company, adopted November 2, 1896, and ordaining that the wires shall be not less than eighteen feet above the surface of the street, be and the same is hereby affirmed, and that for this purpose, and only so far as the said grant is concerned, the provision of Section 229 of the General Ordinances that wires shall be not less than twenty-two feet above the level of the street, be, and the same is hereby, repealed. The said provision, however, for all other purposes, shall be and remain of force, and shall be the general law with reference to the height of wires above the level of the street.

Ratified November 24, 1896.



AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND SECTION 604, OF THE GENERAL ORDINANCES OF THE CITY OF CHARLESTON,

*Be it ordained by the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Charleston, in City Council assembled,* That Section 604, of the General Ordinances of the City of Charleston, ratified October 22, 1895, be amended by adding at the end of said Section the following :

"It shall not be lawful for any railroad company to obstruct with engines or cars on its tracks the free passage of persons or vehicles through any street intersecting its line within the city limits for a longer period than five minutes, except between the hours of 6 P. M. and 12 P. M. from the 1st of September to the 1st of October ; and between the hours of 8 P. M. and 2 A. M. from the 1st of April to the 1st of September, when ten minutes shall be allowed."

Ratified December 8, 1896.

---

AN ORDINANCE TO STRIKE OUT SECTIONS 356, 357, 360 AND 363 OF THE GENERAL ORDINANCES OF THE CITY OF CHARLESTON, RATIFIED OCTOBER 22, 1895, AND TO INSERT NEW SECTIONS IN LIEU THEREOF.

*Be it ordained by the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Charleston, in City Council assembled :* That Sections 356, 357, 360 and 363 of the General Ordinances of the City of Charleston be stricken out and the following be inserted in lieu thereof, that is to say :

SECTION 356. That a Board of seven Fire Commissioners, to consist of the Mayor and six citizens, appointed by him and confirmed by City Council, shall constitute the Board of Firemasters of the City of Charleston, and shall hold their office for a term of four years from the first day of January next following the date of their confirmation.

That the fire department of the City of Charleston shall consist of such and as many engines, hook and ladder trucks, reels, wagons, horses, hose and other appliances as the Fire Commissioners, with the consent of the City Council, and the approval of the Mayor, may from time to time determine.

SECTION 357. The force of the Fire Department shall be composed as follows: One chief, one assistant chief, seven engineers, seven assistant engineers, one tillerman, one assistant tillerman, one lineman, one battery man, twenty-five drivers and helpers, eight foremen, forty-seven callmen and one superintendent of horses. The entire force, except foremen, callmen and superintendent of horses, shall be deemed the permanent force of the Fire Department, devoting their entire time to





the duties required of them. The foremen, callmen and superintendent of horses shall perform such duties as may be required and prescribed by the Board of Firemasters.

SECTION 360. The salaries and pay of the force of the Fire Department shall be as follows from and after January 1, 1897:

One chief, salary and keep of horse, \$1,625 per annum.....	\$ 1,625 00
One assistant chief, \$1,000 per annum.....	1,000 00
Seven engineers, each \$900 per annum.....	6,300 00
Seven assistant engineers, each \$600 per annum.....	4,200 00
One tillerman, \$600 per annum.....	600 00
One assistant tillerman, \$425 per annum.....	425 00
One batteryman, \$480 per annum.....	480 00
One lineman, \$420 per annum.....	420 00
Twenty-five drivers and helpers, each \$414 per annum.....	10,350 00
Eight foremen, each \$255 per annum.....	2,040 00
Forty-seven callmen, each \$235 per annum.....	11,045 00
One superintendent of horses, \$300 per annum.....	300 00
	<hr/>
	\$38,785 00

SECTION 363. The annual meeting of the said Board of Firemasters shall be held on the first Monday in January, in each and every year, at which meeting they shall elect the Chief and Assistant Chief, and report the result of such election to the City Council for confirmation.

Ratified December 22, 1896.



---

---

# APPENDIX.

---

---



# AN HISTORIC CHURCH.

---

## *THE WESTMINSTER ABBEY OF SOUTH CAROLINA.*

---

A SKETCH OF ST. PHILIP'S CHURCH, CHARLESTON, S. C.,  
FROM THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND,  
UNDER THE ROYAL CHARTER OF 1665, TO THE  
PRESENT TIME.

BY EDWARD MCCRADY.

The early history of St. Philip's Church is but a part of the colonial history of South Carolina; and as it has been said of Westminster Abbey that it was a part of the Constitution of England, so St. Philip's was interwoven into the very fabric of the Province.

The charter of King Charles II, (1665), under which the colony was founded, granted unto the Lords Proprietors "the patronage and advowsons of all the churches and chappels" (i. e. the power to name and appoint ministers) "which as the Christian religion shall increase within the Province, territory, islets and limits aforesaid, shall happen hereafter to be erected; together with license and power to build and found churches, chappels and oratories in convenient and fit places within the said bounds and limits, and to cause them to be dedicated and consecrated according to the ecclesiastical laws of our Kingdom of England."

In pursuance of this provision of their charter, the Proprietors in the famous Fundamental Constitutions, which they endeavored to impose, inserted the following clause:

"As the country comes to be sufficiently planted, and distributed into fit divisions, it shall belong to the Parliament to take care for the building of churches and the public maintenance of divines, to be employed in the exer-



cise of religion, according to the Church of England; which being the only true and orthodox, and the national religion of all the King's dominions, is so also of Carolina; and therefore it alone shall be allowed to receive public maintenance by grant of Parliament."

These Fundamental Constitutions, as they were termed, were never assented to by the people of the Province, and so were never constitutionally in force under the charter. But the Church of England was accepted by the colonists as established under the charter. And so we find Governor Sayle, Puritan though he himself was said to have been, writing to the Proprietors within three months after the arrival of the colony on the Ashley (25 June, 1670,) that a clergyman of the Church of England should be sent to them—"one Mr. Sampson Bond, heretofore of long standing in Exeter College in Oxford, and ordained by the late Bishop of Exeter, the ole Do'r Joseph Hall." And again in a letter of 9th September, in which Forence O'Sullivan, Stephen Bull, Joseph West, Ralph Marshall, Paul Smith, Samuel West and Joseph Dalton unite, he urges the want of an able minister by whose means corrupted youth might be reclaimed, and the people instructed. "The Israelites' prosperity decayed when their prophets were wanting, for where the ark of God is," he says, "there is peace and tranquillity." [*Calendar State Papers Colonial (Sainsbury) London, 1889, 202-246.*] The Rev. Mr. Bond, who was in Bermuda, did not come, though the Proprietors offered him 500 acres of land and £40 per annum if he would do so.

It is not known certainly when the first minister came into the Province. The Rev. Dr. Dalcho heads the list of the clergy in South Carolina with the name of Morgan Jones as being in the Province in 1660; and Bishop Perry in his *History of the American Episcopal Church* (Vol. 1, 372,) gives a letter which first appeared in the *Gentleman's Magazine for March, 1740*, (Vol. 10, 103-4) purporting to have been written by this clergyman March 10, 1685-6, in which he states that he was sent from Virginia by Sir





William Berkeley, the Governor, to meet the fleet under West on its arrival. The letter is full of anachronisms and impossibilities, and is manifestly a fabrication. It is safe to say that no such clergyman was in the Province at that time; indeed there was no Province of Carolina in 1660.

We have no account of the building of any church in Old Town, on the Ashley, the site occupied by the colonists for the first ten years after their arrival in Carolina. Culpepper, the Surveyor General in 1772, marks a tract reserved, as he supposed, for a minister. Bishop Perry in his *History of the American Episcopal Church, Vol. 1, 372*, quotes a letter of Commissary Johnson, written in 1710, in which he states that the Rev. Atkin Williamson had been in the Province 29 years, which would imply his arrival in 1681. But in a deed of Originall Jackson and Meliscent, his wife, giving a tract of land for another church, dated January 14, 1680-1, Mr. Williamson is mentioned as then officiating. The inference is, therefore, that he had arrived at least as early as some time in 1680. Mr. Williamson in 1709 petitioned the General Assembly "to be considered for his services in officiating as minister of Charles Town," and the Act of 1710, appropriating £30 per annum to his support, states "that he had grown so disabled with age, sickness and other infirmities that he could no longer attend to the duties of his ministerial functions, and was so poor that he could not maintain himself." (*Dalcho's Church Hist.*, 32.) There was a clergyman in Carolina in 1689, for it was one of the tyrannical acts of Governor Colleton that he fined and imprisoned him for preaching what the Governor considered a seditious sermon. (*Hist. Sketches of So. Ca., Rivers*, 410.) But who this minister was, Mr. Williamson or another, is not known. Mr. Williamson was certainly in the Province at that time.

Neither is it certainly known when the first church-building was erected within the limits of the present city. We do know pretty conclusively that no such building had been erected in 1682. For Thomas Ash, a clerk on board the Richmond, the vessel that brought the first Huguenots in



1680, in a description of Carolina published upon his return in 1682, says: "The town is regularly laid out into large and capacious streets, which to buildings is a great ornament and beauty. *In it they have reserved convenient places for a church, town house and other public structures.*" (*Carrol's Collection, Vol. 2, 82.*) We may safely assume that no church had then been built, for the writer, who was so particular in saying that a place had been reserved for a church, would certainly have mentioned it, had one then been built. The site reserved for the church is that at the southeast corner of what are now Broad and Meeting Streets, and upon it was erected the first St. Philip's Church, where now stands St. Michael's. So this spot, set apart at the very inception of the city, has remained until this day consecrated to the service of God and separated from all unhallowed, worldly and common uses. The plot reserved was not, however, nearly as large as that occupied by the present Church of St. Michael's and its grave yard. It was not much deeper upon Broad Street than the length of the present church. This we know because by a deed dated June 11, 1697, a lot of land adjoining the church was conveyed "to the Right Honorable Proprietor Joseph Blake, Governor, and his successors in trust for the use of St. Philip's Church for a yard thereunto forever." (*Dalcho's Church History, 27.*) The dimensions of this lot thus added are not given. But again in 1816 another lot was purchased and added to the church yard which was forty feet in depth, extending from the present Mansion House so as to include the iron gate that opens on Broad Street, which leaves but thirty feet between the gate and the church for the lot conveyed to Governor Blake as an addition to the original church yard. "The Octogenerian Lady," who wrote in 1855, tells us that "the city square was originally the grave yard of the first St. Philip's or English Church, which was built on the spot where the only St. Michael's stands." But for this we have no other authority. The Church was first known as "the Church" or "the English Church." Its distinctive name "St. Philip's" first appears in the deed to Governor Blake in 1697,



above referred to. Ramsay states that the first church was built about 1690, but gives no authority. Dr. Dalcho thinks that it was built in 1681 or 1682. As we have said, we may assume that it had not been built in 1682; but probably it was built before 1690. This is all that can be said on the subject. Whenever built, it was of black cypress upon a brick foundation, and was said to have been "large and stately." It was surrounded by a neat white palisade fence. It must, however, have been very hastily built and of unseasoned materials as the Act of 1720 for hastening the completion of the new brick church which had been begun in 1710 recites that it "must inevitably in a very little time fall to the ground, the timbers being rotten and the whole fabric entirely decayed." This may be added to Dr. Dalcho's reasons for fixing the earlier date of its erection.

Though Mr. Williamson was still officiating in the colony he does not appear to have been the minister of St. Philip's in 1696, for Dalcho states that that year, the Church being vacant, the Rev Samuel Marshall, A. M., was appointed to the cure. Mr. Marshall came out recommended by the Lord Bishop of London and the Lords Proprietors of the Province as a sober, worthy, able and learned divine, a recommendation of which the Act of 1698, settling a maintenance on a minister of the Church of England in Charles Town, declares by his devout and exemplary life and good doctrine he had approved himself worthy. His rectorship was, however, short; he died of yellow fever in 1699, the first appearance of that malignant disease in the Province.

Two events of great interest to the Church took place in the year 1698, during Mr. Marshall's brief ministry, the first of which was the passage of "*An Act to settle a maintenance on a minister of the Church of England in Charles Town.*" From the recital in this Act we learn that Mr. Marshall, "out of the zeal he had for the propagation of the Christian religion, and particularly that of the Church of England," had "left a considerable benefice and honorable way of living in England to come out to Carolina," and for that



reason, and upon the recommendation of the Bishop of London and the Lords Proprietors, the Act provided that he should enjoy all the lands, houses, negroes, cattle and moneys appointed for the use, benefit and behoof of the minister of Charles Town, and specifically appropriated a salary of £150 *per annum* to him and his successors for ever and directed that a negro man and woman and four cows and calves should be purchased for his use and paid for out of the public treasury. This Act was passed on the 8th October, 1698.

On the 10th December, in the same year, Mrs. Affra Coming, widow of John Coming, deceased, and a lady of eminent piety and liberality, made the munificent donation of seventeen acres of land (then adjoining the town, now in the very heart of the city) to Mr. Marshall, and his successors, ministers of Charles Town. This is the Glebe land now held by the two Churches, St. Philip's and St. Michael's; the same having been divided between them. (*Dalcho's Church Hist.*, 32-35.)

Before learning of the death of Mr. Marshall, the Proprietors had secured the services of the Rev. Edward Marston, M. A., for the settlement on Cooper River, but upon his arrival in 1700 he was put in charge of St. Philip's Church in the place of Mr. Marshall, deceased. Unfortunately, Mr. Marston was a person of very different disposition and character from Mr. Marshall. Though recommended by an Archbishop, as well as by the Bishop of London, he had been a notorious Jacobite ere his coming to this Province, and was for a time imprisoned in England for railing against the government. (*Hist. Am. Epis. Ch.*, *Bishop Perry*, Vol. 1, 376.) He brought with him the same violent passions and contentious disposition. A Jacobite in England in the reign of William, he turned with equal rancor against the churchmen in Carolina under Queen Anne. He espoused the cause of the dissenters against the establishment of the Church in 1704, and preached most violently against Sir Nathaniel Johnson, the Governor, and his party—preparing notes, and keeping them ready for use





in the pulpit if any of that party appeared in the church. The Lay Commission of 1704 was provided especially to get rid of this minister, who refused to forbear from meddling in politics.

During the controversy over the establishment of the Church and the contentions with Mr. Marston, another minister of a name very similar to his came into the Province, and in some way obtained possession of the rectory of St. Philip's and the charge of the church. This was Richard Marsden.

No provision had been made by the government or Church of England for the Episcopal supervision of the clergy who came out to America, and it cannot be denied that many of them were outcasts of the church at home, some of them of the vilest character. Fortunately for the Church in South Carolina, as it happened, blessed with the aid of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, in which benefit this Province was the first of all the colonies to participate, her clergymen, after the establishment of the Church, were men of character, full worthy of their high calling. But the scandals of many of the clergymen in the colonies induced the Bishop of London, who claimed a general jurisdiction of all the colonial churches, to send out commissaries, i. e. presbyters charged with the general administration of the Church and supervision of the clergy. The Church having been now established with eight clergymen in this Province, the Bishop of London sent out the Rev. Gideon Johnson, an Irish clergyman who had been recommended by the Archbishop of Dublin to the Bishop of London as a suitable person to act as his commissary in Carolina, requesting that he should be made the minister of Charles Town. After a very tedious passage Mr. Johnson arrived off the bar, and the ship being unable to cross on account of the tide, impatient to get to land he ventured in a small sloop with other passengers to proceed to the town. Unfortunately, a sudden squall coming up, the sloop was driven on a sand bank, supposed to have been Morris Island,



and did not get to the city for some days. Mr. Johnson, whose health was not good, suffered much from the exposure, and his temper, as it appears, still more so. To add to his discomfort, he found Mr. Marsden in the "parsonage house," claiming to be the incumbent of St. Philip's Church. In his distress he poured out bitter complaints to the "Great Bishop" who had sent him out, declaring that he had never repented so much of anything, his sins only excepted, as coming to this place. He described the people to whom he was sent as the vilest race of men on earth, with neither honor, nor honesty, nor religion. Marsden, who was with little doubt an impostor, as he could produce no evidence of ordination, and could give no satisfactory account of the loss of his papers, was finally ousted, and Commissary Johnson duly installed as rector of St. Philip's. Dalcho says that the assiduity and piety of Commissary Johnson soon gained him the affection of the people, and that the laborious duties of his parochial cure so impaired his health that he was given leave of absence for eighteen months, during which time the Rev. Dr. Le Jau, the rector of St. James Goose Creek, officiated once a month at St. Philip's.

In 1711 a free school was established by the General Assembly in connection with the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, and placed under the care of the Rev. William Guy, A. M., who at the same time was appointed assistant to the rector of St. Philip's. Mr. Guy was the next year removed to the cure of St. Helena, Beaufort, and was succeeded by Thomas Morritt as master of the school, who appears to have been but a deacon at the time, but who having gone to England returned in priest's orders in 1717. A strange thing now happened. Commissary Johnson had been cast away on his coming to the Province upon a sand bank. In the month of April, 1716, the Hon. Charles Craven, Governor of the Province, embarked for England, and Mr. Johnson with thirty other gentlemen went over the bar to take leave of him. Again a sudden squall overset their vessel, and Mr. Johnson, who was in the cabin, lame



with the gout, was unfortunately drowned. It is remarkable that the vessel is said to have drifted on the same bank on which Mr. Johnson had nearly perished when he first came to Carolina, and there his body was found. It was brought to the town and buried with every mark of respect and sorrow. His parishioners did not know of the character he had given of them to the Bishop of London, else perhaps they would not have held Mr. Johnson in such regard.

In England the two systems, the Parish and the Town or Township, had existed from the most ancient times side by side, usually but not always coincident in area, yet separate in character and machinery. The township, which preceded the parish, was the unit of *civil* and the parish the unit of *ecclesiastical* administration. (*Blackstone Vol. 1, 112-16. Stubbs Cons. Hist., 1, 227.*) The Puritans of New England, disaffected to the Church, adopted the township system to the exclusion of the parochial. The Churchmen, who settled at Barbadoes, nearly about the same time, on the other hand established parishes, and, from time to time adding civil to the ecclesiastical duties of parochial officers, contented themselves with that organization as the basis alike of civil as of ecclesiastical affairs. The parish thus became the unit alike of Church and State, and the election precinct of members of the Commons House of Assembly. The Church Act of 1706 adopted the names of the parishes in Barbadoes for those in this Province, and in 1712 the care of the poor, which, under Governor Archdale's act of 1695, had been committed to overseers, was put under the charge of the vestries and wardens of the Church in this Province—a legitimate charge in their ecclesiastical capacity.

In the same year by "*An Act for the better observation of the Lord's Day, commonly called Sunday*"—which required all persons to abstain from labor on that day; or from selling goods; or from travelling, excepting it be to go to a place of religious worship and to return again, or to visit or relieve the sick; or from indulging in sports or pastimes—it was made the duty of the constables, and church wardens of



St. Philip's, once in the forenoon and once in the afternoon, in time of divine service, to walk through the town and to observe, suppress and apprehend all offenders against this law.

In 1716 the Assembly went further and adopted the Parish system of Barbadoes as a model of the government of this colony. From this time until the Revolution, all elections in Charles Town for members of the General Assembly, &c., were held at St. Philip's, the Parish Church, and were conducted by her wardens; and various municipal duties were imposed upon her vestry.

The Fundamental Constitutions had provided that "all towns should be governed by a Mayor, twelve Aldermen and twenty-four of the Common Council," but like most provisions of that most remarkable instrument this was found impracticable. There was but one town in the Province. And though Charles Town had become a place of considerable wealth and importance, it had not yet arrived at a condition to warrant so grand and extensive a government. There was indeed no municipal government before the Revolution. Until that time the law-making power was the same for the town as for the rest of the colony. The General Assembly legislated directly and passed Acts relating to the streets and police regulations and made directly all such municipal ordinances as are usually delegated to a city government. One of the most important and responsible of the duties and powers imposed upon and entrusted to the vestries was that of assessing, levying and collecting the tax for the support of the poor of the parish. This was a peculiarly heavy and troublesome duty of the Vestry of St. Philip's, because of the continual transient poor in the town.

In 1722 an attempt was made to change this system of municipal government, and an Act was passed for the purpose; but an outcry was at once raised against the movement. A petition was addressed to the Hon. James Moore, Speaker, and the rest of the Commons House of Assembly by the major part, it was said, of the inhabitants of Charles





Town against it, and praying for its repeal "as they apprehended the consequence thereof will be the desertion of the town by the inhabitants." Among the signatures to this protest the number of Huguenot names is very noticeable as the result of the protest was the retention of so much of the municipal power in the vestry and wardens of the Church of England. A memorial was sent to England by the merchants of Charles Town desiring to be heard by counsel against the Act, and though Francis Younge, who was then the agent of the Colonial Government in London, opposed the memorial, the Lord's Justices in council, upon a representation of the Board of Trade, approved an order repealing the Act, and the government of the town was left as it had been.

The Rev. Alexander Garden arrived in Charles Town in 1719, the year in which the Proprietary government was overthrown, and was elected Rector of St. Philip's, and as such he faithfully served the Church for thirty-four years. (*Dalcho's Church History*, 98.) In 1710 an Act had been passed, we have mentioned, "for the erecting of a new brick church at Charles Town to be the Parish Church of St. Philip's, Charles Town." Dr. Dalcho states that it is not known at what period this new church was first opened for divine service. He supposes that it was probably not before 1727 when the old church, where St. Michael's now stands, was taken down. But the exact date has since been definitely ascertained. Dr. Ramsay, in a note to his history, (*Vol. 2, p. 15.*) states that divine service was first performed in the second St. Philip's Church in 1723, and in that of St. Michael's in 1761. Bishop Gadsden, in his sermon upon the consecration of the present, the third, St. Philip's Church building, also mentions that the second St. Philip's Church, which was burned in 1835, was opened for worship on Easter Day, 1723. In the report of the committee of the congregation and vestry upon the commemoration of the one hundred and fiftieth year since the congregation of St. Philip's Church had worshipped upon the



present site of the Church, (1874.)\* it is said that it was within the recollection of some then living that there was a medallion upon the tower of the church bearing the date "1723"—and such medallion appears upon the engraving of the building, copies of which have been preserved. There is a tradition, says the report, that, for some time after the church was opened, the members of the congregation carried chairs with them upon which they sat during the service. This explains the confusion of the periods fixed for the opening of the church, 1723 and 1724; the church having been opened in 1723, before it was completed in 1724 when the pews were allotted. Dr. Dalcho, writing in 1820, thus describes the building:

"*St. Philip's Church* stands upon the east side of Church Street, a few poles north of Queen Street. It is built of brick, and rough cast. The Nave is 74 feet long; the vestibule, or more properly, the belfry, 37, the portico 12 feet and  $22\frac{1}{2}$  feet wide. The Church is 62 feet wide. The roof is arched, except over the galleries; two rows of Tuscan pillars support five arches on each side, and the galleries. The pillars are ornamented on the inside with fluted Corinthian Pilasters, whose capitals are as high as the cherubim, in relief, over the centre of each arch, supporting their proper cornice. Over the centre arch on the south side are some figures in heraldic form representing the infant colony imploring protection of the King. The Church was nearly finished when the King purchased the Province of the Lord's Proprietors. This circumstance probably suggested the idea. Beneath the figures is this inscription: *Propius res aspice nostras*. This has been adopted as the motto of the seal of St. Philip's Church. Over the middle arch on the north side is this inscription: *Deus mihi sol*, with armorial bearings, or the representation of some stately edifice.

"Each pillar is now ornamented with a piece of monumental sculpture, some of them with bas-relief figures, finely executed by some of the first artists in England. These add greatly to the beauty and solemnity of the edifice. There is no chancel; the Communion table stands within the body of the Church. The east end is a panelled wainscot ornamented with Corinthian pilasters, supporting the cornice of a fan-light. Between the pilasters are the usual Tables of the Decalogue, the Lord's Prayer and the Apostles Creed. The organ was imported from England, and had been used at the coronation of George

---

\*NOTE—This commemoration service was held on Sunday, 9th August, 1874, the *allotment of pews* having been made in August, 1724; but the first *service* was held in the Church on Easter Day, 1723.



II. The galleries were added subsequently to the building of the Church. There are 88 pews on the ground floor and 60 in the galleries. Several of the pews were built by individuals at different times with the consent of the vestry. The Communion Plate was a donation to the Church. Two Tankards, one Chalice and Patine, and one large Alms Plate were given by the government and have each the Royal Arms of England engraved on each piece. One Tankard, one Chalice and Patine, and one large Alms Plate have engraved on them: *The Gift of Col. Wm. Rhett, to the Church of St. Philip, Charles Town, South Carolina.* One large Paten, with I. F. R., engraved on it. The pulpit and reading desk stand at the east end of the Church, at the N. E. corner of the middle aisle. The front of the Church is adorned with a portico, composed of four Tuscan columns, supporting a double pediment. The two side doors, which open into the belfry, are ornamented with round columns of the same order, which support angular pediments that project 12 feet; these give to the whole building the form of a cross and add greatly to its beauty. This, however, is somewhat obscured by the intervention of the wall of the grave yard. Pilasters of the same order with the columns are continued round the body of the Church, and a parapet wall extends around the roof. Between each of the pilasters is one lofty sashed window. Over the double pediment was originally a gallery with balusters which has since been removed as a security against fire. From this the steeple rises octagonal; in the first course are circular sashed windows on the cardinal sides; and windows with Venetian blinds in each face of the second course, ornamented with Ionic pilasters, whose entablature supports a gallery. Within this course are two bells. An octagonal tower rises from within the gallery, having sashed windows on every other face, and dial plates of the clock on the cardinal sides. Above is a dome upon which stands a quadrangular lantern. A vane, in the form of a cock, terminates the whole. Its height probably is about 80 feet.

"St. Philip's Church has always been greatly admired. Its heavy structure, lofty arches and massive pillars, adorned with elegant sepulchral monuments, cast over the mind a solemnity of feeling highly favorable to religious impressions. The celebrated Edmund Burke, speaking of this Church, says, it 'is spacious and executed in a very handsome taste, exceeding everything of that kind which we have in America;' and the biographer of Whitefield calls it 'a grand Church resembling one of the new churches in London.'"<sup>\*</sup>

The present Meeting Street was originally called Church

---

<sup>\*</sup>Inscriptions from tablets on the pillars and walls of the Church at the time of its destruction by fire, in 1835, will be found in Dalcho's Church History, pp. 123-126, and in the first Year Book of the City, 1880, (Mayor Courtenay).



Street, but, upon the removal of the congregation of St. Philip's to the present site of the church, the street on which it was erected took the name of Church Street, and the old Church Street became Meeting Street from the white "Meeting House" or Congregational Church, now known as the Circular Church.

The register of births, marriages and deaths still exists from the year 1720, but we have no minutes of the proceedings of the Vestry before 1732. On the 22nd August, 1748, the Vestry ordered "that Mrs. Woolford be again apply'd to about the journal of the Vestry before the year 1732, which, from the demise of Mr. Heyman, the former clerk of the Vestry, hath been missing and acquaint her that unless she will make oath that she hath not that book in her possession or knows not in whose possession it is that she will be prosecuted—that, upon Mrs. Woolford exculpating herself in such manner, an advertisement be put in the Gazette offering a reward of five pounds to any person that shall produce the same." Mrs. Woolford must have exculpated herself, for we find advertisements for the lost minute book in the Gazette of the 6th and 12th of September following. The book was not recovered, and this most valuable historical record is thus lost to us.

By the Church Act of 1706 the vestrymen and wardens were required to take the usual oaths required by Parliament "and likewise to subscribe the test." The minutes for the year 1733 and 1734 contain merely the entry that the vestrymen and wardens took the several oaths and qualified. But at every Easter election afterwards the "test" is written out and subscribed by each vestryman and warden elected. The "test" for 1735, for instance, is in these words:

"We, the Vestry and Churchwardens of the Parish of St. Philip's, Charles-town, who have hereto subscribed our names, do declare that we believe that there is no trans-substantiation whatever in the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, or in the elements of bread and wine, after consecration thereof by any person whatsoever. Signed the Seven-





teenth day of April, in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Thirty-five."

In the first vestry, of which we have the record, we find the names of three Huguenots—Col. Samuel Prioleau, son of Elias Prioleau the "Pastor" and the most distinguished and prominent of all the Huguenots who came to this Province—Mr. Gabriel Manigault, the son of the emigrant and of Judith Manigault, a most interesting sketch of whose remarkable career is found in the 4th number of the Transactions of the Huguenot Society of South Carolina—and Mr. John Abram Motte, the founder of the distinguished family of that name. These gentlemen, with the other vestrymen, took the oath of "supremacy," subscribed the "test" just quoted, and qualified. We give a few entries from the journals, showing that these offices were no sinecures and indicating the municipal and other duties imposed upon the Vestry and Wardens of the Church, from which it will appear that there is little reason for wonder that persons had to be forced to serve under penalties for refusing.

An account is opened "*The Parish of St. Philip's Church Charles Towne, William Rhett and Henry Housea, Church Wardens.*" It charges them with cash received from Governor Nicholson; from the former church wardens; from "Mr: Joseph Wragg, out of the Sacrament money;" from "a legacy for the poor;" &c. It credits them with "cash gave for the support of John Newton, turned into the streets, £6." "Ditto Thomas Garrat, sick with the flux, £2.10." "Ditto Mary Mathews, in a poor and miserable condition, £15," and so on day by day. We find them collecting fines "for a man swearing without a book;" paying money "for six days working the streets," and "for filling up the pond." In 1742 we find these entries—"10 Nov'm'" "By Ditto received from Benjamin Smith a fine recovered by Justice Gibbs from Peter Brez, for knocking down Mr. Pinckney's negro, £2." "Ditto Mr. Tributed for retailing rum on Sunday, 10s." "Ditto sundry fines received from several persons for walking about streets on Sunday during



divine service, 19s. 6d." The same, April 11, 1743, £1. 5s 3d. August 3, 1745, "for a white man beating a negro," £2. "August 7, 1747, by ditto of Mr. Gibbs for persons beating negroes £6. February 24, 1749, received Coll Austin for a white man striking a negro, £2. Ditto James Larden, striking a negro £2," &c., &c.

In 1733 Mr. John Laurens, another Huguenot, father of Henry Laurens, of Revolutionary fame, is elected Church Warden, and on the 9th of April acquaints the Vestry that Dr. John Turner was willing to take care of the poor of the parish and look after them for £100 current money which the Vestry agreed to give. On the 5th July 1734 the Vestry signed the tax list for £1,000 towards the relief and maintenance of the poor—in 1738 the tax list is signed for £1,534 8s. 3d, &c., &c.

In 1734 the Vestry presented a memorial to the Assembly representing the poor accommodation for the lodging and care of the sick and the extravagant charges for the same, the trouble of the officers, and the suffering of the sick in consequence and ask for the appropriation of so much of the square piece of ground belonging to the public in Charles Town as might be necessary whereon to erect proper buildings for the use of the work house and hospital, and for authority to erect buildings at their own proper charge. August 3, 1738, the Wardens advertised that the number of poor and sick suffering from smallpox daily increases, and the cost as well as the difficulty in providing lodging and nurses is so great that they have hired a house and provided proper attention for the reception of all such as are the objects of charity. The hospital was erected (See Statutes Vol. VII-90,) and appears to have been in operation as we find on March 7, 1748, an advertisement in the Gazette that Frederick Holzendorff, chirurgion, of *St. Philip's Hospital*, in Charles Town, has removed his residence.

The death of Mr. Commissary Johnson in 1716 left the Bishop of London without a representative in this part of



his charge. The number of clergymen increasing, the Rev. Alexander Garden was appointed by Dr. Gibson, Bishop of London, in 1726, his commissary for the Provinces of North and South Carolina and the Bahama Islands. We have no record of the conduct of the Rev. Gideon Johnson in the discharge of his duties as Commissary; but Commissary Garden, we find, held annual visitations regularly in this Province. These visitations were in the form of meetings of the clergy convened for the purpose, at which each clergyman was required to exhibit to the Commissary his Letters of Orders and License to perform the ministerial office in the Province, and a report of his parochial services. A sermon was preached at each of these visitations by some one of the clergy appointed for the purpose. The visitations were held in St. Philip's Church.

From 1742 we find recorded in the journals of the Vestry each year the elections on Monday in Easter week, pursuant to Act of Assembly, not only of the Vestry and Wardens of the Church, but of such municipal officers as five Commissioners of the Highway, five Commissioners of the Market, six Packers, five Wood Measurers and five Fire Masters. Thus were the civil and ecclesiastical affairs of the town settled at the porch of the church.

After the establishment of the Free School by the Assembly, December 12, 1712, the school of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel was united with the Provincial institution, and the school thus formed was continued in connection with St. Philip's Church until the Revolution. In the year 1728 the Rev. Mr. Morritt was removed from the charge of the school upon his appointment to the cure of Prince George's, Winyaw, and the Rev. John Lambert, A. M., was appointed by the Society their school master in Charles Town and afternoon preacher at St. Philip's Church. He died, however, the following year, and was buried in the church yard, where the stone which marks his grave still stands.\* In 1736 the parochial duties of St. Philip's had so increased that the Rector found

---

\*See the inscription given in Dalcho's Church History, p. 114.



it impracticable to perform them alone. The Assembly, therefore, May 29, 1736, appropriated £50 sterling *per annum*, to be increased by such further sum as the people might be willing to subscribe, for the support of an assistant, and upon this provision the Vestry, June 8, 1736, solicited the Bishop of London to recommend and appoint some suitable person to assist the Rector in his pastoral duties. The Rev. William Orr, A. M., was accordingly licensed to perform divine service in this Province, and upon his arrival was elected assistant to the Rector.

An attempt was made in 1739 to obtain "a ring of six bells" and a clock for the Church, and the sum of £1,192<sup>1</sup> currency, equal to £149 sterling, was raised by subscription for the purpose, but the sum was insufficient. Five years later the Vestry ordered a good, plain, substantial church clock, completely fitted for the steeple, to go for eight days, and also a good bell of about 600 weight. They were sent, but upon their arrival proved unsatisfactory. The stroke of the clock was weak, and the bell, the Vestry said, sounded as from a dunghill, and so low that it could not be heard at two or three hundred yards. They were returned.

Two events of interest in connection with St. Philip's Church took place in the year 1740. These were the trial of the Rev. George Whitefield by Commissary Garden's ecclesiastical court, and the great fire of that year.

Mr. Whitefield, who had come out to America to aid Oglethorpe in the settlement of Georgia, had previously been to Charlestown. In August, 1738, while about to embark for Europe, he had paid a visit to Commissary Garden, and, at his request, preached in St. Philip's the next Sunday, morning and evening, and was most cordially thanked by him. He returned in 1740, after having had a most wonderful career in England, where his auditories had often consisted of 20,000 persons; but where he had given occasion to the Bishop of London for publishing a charge to his clergy to avoid alike the extreme of enthusiasm and lukewarmness. He had come this time by the way of Phil-





adelphia, and travelling through Pennsylvania, the Jerseys, New York and back again to Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina and this Province, he had preached all along to immense congregations. With Mr. James Habersham's assistance he had founded an orphan asylum in Georgia, which he called Bethesda; and the first collection he made for it was in the Congregational Church in Charlestown—the Circular Church. He had been cordially received in this city (the place, his biographer says, “of his greatest success and the greatest opposition”) by Commissary Garden on his first visit; but the enthusiasm, against which the Bishop of London had to warn him, led him here to disregard canonical obligations, which Commissary Garden, charged with the oversight of the clergy in this part of the Bishop of London's jurisdiction, deemed it his duty to enforce. Being often called upon to preach to large crowds, many of whom neither possessed nor knew how to use the Book of Common Prayer in public worship, Whitefield departed from the rule of his Church, making extempore prayers and conducting services without regard to the Prayer Book. This Commissary Garden prohibited, and, Whitefield persisting, he was cited to appear before an ecclesiastical court, held in St. Philip's Church on the 15th July, 1740, to answer for his conduct. He did not himself appear in response to the summons, but Mr. Andrew Rutledge, his counsel, appeared for him and protested against the authority of the Court. The Court overruled the plea to its jurisdiction, and Whitefield appealed to the Lord's Commissioners in England, appointed by the King, for hearing appeals in spiritual causes from his Majesty's plantation in America. The appeal was allowed, but Whitefield did not prosecute it; and after the expiration of the time limited, he having procured no prohibition against the Court's proceeding, it went on with the case, and, Whitefield failing to answer after successive adjournments to allow him an opportunity so to do, judgment of suspension was pronounced against him. (*Dalcho's Church Hist.*, 128–146.) Unfortunate indeed was it for the Church of England that it could at that



time find no means of availing itself of the great work of the Wesleys and of Whitefield; unhappy indeed that it allowed a great and needed revival to end in schism instead of reformation.\*

The year 1740 was likewise memorable in the annals of South Carolina, for a destructive fire, which broke out in Charlestown on Tuesday 18th November. It began in a saddler's shop on the south side of Broad Street, between Church Street and East Bay, about 2 o'clock in the afternoon. The houses being generally of wood, and the wind from the northwest, the fire raged with uncontrollable fury, and in four hours consumed every house south of Broad Street besides some on the north side. All the wharves, store-houses, and produce were destroyed. The loss was estimated at nearly one million and a half dollars, and the number of houses destroyed at three hundred. Universal sympathy was exerted for the distresses of the people. A solemn fast was held on Friday, the 28th, and collections were made at the Churches for the benefit of the sufferers. Subscriptions were likewise opened in town and country, and the amount collected, as well as £1,500 appropriated by the General Assembly and £20,000 voted by Parliament, was paid into the hands of the Church Wardens of St. Philip's Church to be distributed according to their discretion among the sufferers. The minute book shows the Vestry and Wardens meeting day after day, receiving contributions and distributing to the poor, and as late as April, 1741, awarding William Osborne £100 currency towards buying a pilot boat, his having been burnt in the time of the fire.

In 1741 the Rev. Mr. Orr, assistant Minister of St. Philip's, was appointed to the mission of St. Paul's Parish; and the Rev. William McGilchrist, who had been sent out by the

---

\*NOTE—The following is represented as the state of the different religious bodies in Carolina in 1740:

Episcopalians.....	} To the whole as	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 4\frac{1}{2} \\ 4\frac{1}{4} \\ 1 \\ \frac{1}{4} \end{array} \right\}$	to 10.
Presbyterians, French and other Protestants....			
Baptists.....			
Quakers.....			



Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, was appointed in his place at St. Philip's.

We find a curious advertisement, by Mr. Garden, in the South Carolina Gazette of March 11, 1743. It states that the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, having long at heart the propagation of the Gospel among the negroes and Indian races in his Majesty's colonies in America, had resolved on the following method of pursuing that end, viz: by purchasing some country-born negroes, causing them to be instructed to read the Bible, and in the chief precepts of the Christian religion, and thenceforth employing them as school masters for the same instructions of all negroes and Indian children as might be born in the colonies. The advertisement goes on to state that in pursuance of this plan the Society had purchased, about fifteen months before, two such negroes for this service, and assigned one of them for Charlestown, who would be sufficiently qualified in a few months, and to whom all the negro and Indian children of the parish might be sent for education without any charge to the masters and owners; and Mr. Garden concludes with an appeal for a voluntary contribution of £400 currency to build a school house for the purpose, which he consents should be put up in a corner of the Glebe land near the parsonage.

This appeal was answered, and in the Gazette of April 2nd, 1744, Dr. Garden publishes an account of receipts and expenditures in which it appears that he had received contributions to the amount of £226. Among the contributors were Hon. Charles Pinckney, Joseph Wragg, Robert Pringle, Jacob Motte, Col. Othniel Beale, Benjamin Smith and Sarah Trott.

The two negro boys so purchased received the baptismal names of Harry and Andrew. The school was established, and the experiment tried in the hope that the negroes would receive instructions from teachers of their own race with more facility and willingness than from white teachers. The school was continued for twenty-two years, first under the supervision of Commissary Garden, as Rector of St.



Philip's, then of his successor, the Rev. Mr. Clarke, and then of the Rev. Robert Smith, afterwards the first Bishop of South Carolina.

The Rev. Commissary wrote to the Society in 1743 that the negro school was likely to succeed and consisted of thirty children. In 1744 upwards of 60 children were instructed in it daily, 18 of whom read in the Testament, 20 in the Psalter, and the rest in the spelling books. In 1746 there were 55 children under tuition, and 15 adults were instructed in the evening. In 1755 there were 70 children in the school, and books were given for their use. In 1757 Mr. Clarke informed the Society that the negro school in Charleston was flourishing and full of children. The Rev. Mr. Smith, during his Rectorship, examined the proficiency of the children twice a week, and the school was deemed in a flourishing condition. But Andrew, one of the teachers, died; and the other, Harry, "turned out profligate"—and, as the Society had not invested to any greater extent in slaves for educational purposes, they had no other black or colored person to take charge of the school and so it was discontinued.

The Gazette of April 30, 1744, contains this interesting paragraph:

"On Thursday (i. e. 26th April) we had a violent storm of lightning, thunder and rain here. The lightning has done considerable damage to St. Philip's Church, the steeple and organ, and killed Mr. Furniss, who was at work in said church hanging one of the bells. Mr. Isaiah Burnet (Furniss' partner) was knocked down senseless about half an hour, but recovered soon after. One Wilson was also wounded in the knee. The top of the steeple is much shattered, but where the lightning entered on the north side of the church the holes are not above an inch in diameter."

The Gazette of June 11th, 1744, announces another storm, and that the lightning again shattered St. Philip's Church steeple, and struck the organ in the same spot as when Mr. Furniss was killed. It adds that the storm had likewise injured the Dissenters' Meeting House, and that several houses were struck in different parts of the town, yet it did no





damage. The injury to the steeple and organ could not have been very great, however, as we can find in the journals no allusion to the incident.

The health of the Rev. Mr. McGilchrist failing, he gave notice to the Vestry of his intention to return to England. Whereupon the Vestry applied at once to the Lord Bishop of London to send them out another clergyman to fill his place, and in their letter they make the statement that "the Parish is large, and that the usual auditory in it is six or seven hundred people." Mr. McGilchrist was succeeded on January 25, 1746, by the Rev. Robert Betham, A. M., but he lived a little more than a year after his arrival, dying on the 31st May, 1747, and was succeeded July, 6, 1747, by the Rev. Samuel Quincy; and he having resigned, the Rev. Alexander Keith, Rector of Prince George, Winyaw, succeeded him.

The congregation of St. Philip's outgrew the original Church, and had removed as we have seen to the site of the present edifice in 1723. In less than thirty years it had again outgrown its second edifice. So in 1751 an Act directed "that all that part of Charlestown, situate and lying to the southward of the middle of Broad Street \* \* \* \* , be known by the name of the Parish of St. Michael's," and that a church be erected "on or near the place where the old Church of St. Philip's, Charlestown, formerly stood" at a cost to the public of not more than £17,000 proclamation money. The cornerstone was laid February 17, 1752, by his Excellency Governor Glen, which ceremony was followed by a grand dinner. The dinner over, his Majesty's health was drunk, followed by a discharge of the cannon at Granville Bastion; then the health of the Royal Family, and the other Royal toasts. The Gazette adds: The day was concluded with peculiar pleasure and satisfaction. The building of the church did not however progress much faster than had that of St. Philip's. The first Vestry of St. Michael's was not organized until 1759 and the first service was not performed until February, 1761.



The church which still stands is well known for the beauty of its steeple, and is famed for its chime of bells, alike remarkable for their sweetness of tone and romantic history. The cost of the church was £53,535 8s. 9d. currency of the time, about \$32,775.87. Of this, £21,877 were subscribed for pews, and £31,656 15s. 9d. were granted by the Assembly.

In the division of the parishes the care of the poor in both were left to St. Philip's, and the Church Wardens and Vestry of St. Philip's were authorized to assess and collect the taxes for the support of the poor as well upon the inhabitants of the Parish of St. Michael's as upon the inhabitants of the Parish of St. Philip's. The representation in the General Assembly was equally divided between the two Parishes; each was to send a Senator, and three Members to the Common House of Assembly. The Rev. Alexander Garden, then Rector of St. Philip's, was allowed £40 proclamation money in lieu of the perquisites he would lose by the division of the Parish. It was provided by the Act that it should be lawful for the inhabitants of either of the two Parishes to bury their dead in the Church yard of the other Parish. The division was at first territorial, and thus it happened that in many families the different branches residing in the different parts of the city were divided. There was a special provision in the Act that no person should own a pew in each Church, unless he owned a house in each Parish. (*Statutes, Vol. VII, 79.*) Besides their distinctive names ("St. Philip's," and "St. Michael's") the Churches obtained the appellations of "the Old Church," and "the New Church," and St. Michael's continued to be familiarly called "The New Church" until some time after the burning of "the Old Church" (St. Philip's) in 1835. The writer of this, who is among the last of those baptized in "the Old Church," was accustomed to hear St. Michael's called in his family until the late war "*the New Church.*"

The Rev. Mr. Garden had been Rector of St. Philip's thirty-four years when his increasing infirmities compelled him to seek relief from laborious duties; and he gave notice



to the Vestry that he intended to resign the Rectorship on or before the 25th March, 1754—Mr. Keith, the assistant minister, had also given notice of his intention to resign—the Vestry thereupon wrote to the Bishop of London, requesting him to send out two clergymen in their room. In their letter to the Bishop the Vestry gave the following honorable testimony to Mr. Garden's character.

"We should be greatly wanting in duty should we omit to say that Mr. Garden, during his residence of thirty years and more among us, has behaved with becoming piety, zeal and candor in his sacred ministry and function, which he hath exercised with unwearied labour and diligence, to the glory of God and the edification of souls; and we can with truth aver he hath been a good Shepherd of Christ's flock."

On Sunday, March 31st, 1754, Mr. Garden preached his farewell sermon to a crowded audience at St. Philip's Church from Romans x, 1. Dr. Dalcho gives the concluding passages of this most touching and eloquent address.

How different is this character which Commissary Garden gives of the people from that written by his predecessor, Commissary Johnson, to the Bishop of London:

"You know (my Brethren) I abhor flattery; it is sinful at all times, and would be unpardonable from this sacred place; I am under no temptation to it; and therefore shall speak forth only the words of *truth* and *soberness* concerning the Inhabitants of Charles Town when I bear this testimony to them, *viz:* that however as in all other communities there are many bad *Individuals* amongst them, too many despisers of Religion and Virtue, yet, generally speaking, the most *substantial* and *knowing* part are a sober, charitable and religiously disposed people. Nor out of this character do I exclude *Dissenters* of any denomination with whom I have always lived in all peace and friendship, and who have always treated me with civility and decent regard. Would God that there was no *Schism*, no *Dissent* amongst us; but that all were of *one Mind and one Mouth*; all united in the same Communion of the Church of *England*: But if this may not be, to their own Master, they who *dissent*, must stand or fall; let us live in Peace, friendship and charity towards them. My hope and earnest desire of my heart and *prayer to God for them also is, that they may be saved*. And moreover I take this opportunity thus publicly to declare that there is neither *Man, Woman nor Child* in the whole Province of *Carolina* with whom I am not in perfect Charity and to whom I do not heartily and sincerely wish all happiness, both temporal and eternal."



We can quote in addition only this last passage :

"Once more, (my beloved Brethren,) *farewell!* May the very God of Peace sanctify you wholly; and preserve your whole spirits and souls and bodies blameless unto the coming of our Lord Jesus Christ.

"May all the blessings of Heaven descend upon all the inhabitants of this *Province* in general; those of *Charles Town* in particular; but more especially on *you*, the beloved people of my late charge—may the ever blessed and glorious Trinity bless you in the *city*, and in the *Field*; in the fruit of your *Body*, the fruit of your *Cattle*, and the fruit of your *Ground*. Bless you in your *Basket*; and in your *Store*, and in all that you set your Hand unto. Bless you with all the temporal blessings of Health, of Peace and Prosperity; but above all, and as the Source of all, bless you with truly faithful and obedient Hearts and finally conduct you safe to the Blessed Region of Glory and Immortality."

The Rev. Mr. Garden was beloved, says Dr. Dalcho, by the clergy as a father, and greatly esteemed by the congregation for whose spiritual welfare he had labored so many years. The Vestry, Wardens and Parishioners joined in an address, expressing their reverence and love, and presented to him a piece of plate with an engraving upon it of the west front of the Church and an appropriate inscription. (*See the Address in Dalcho's Church Hist.*, with names thereto, p. 171-174.)

In consequence of the application of the Vestry to the Bishop of London, the Rev. Richard Clarke, A. M., and the Rev. John Andrews, L. L. B., arrived from England in 1753, and were duly chosen Rector and Assistant Minister. Mr. Andrews remained but a short time. He resigned November 9, 1756, and returned to England. Mr. Clarke, who was a very learned and able theologian, remained until 1759, when he too returned to England. Mr. Andrews had been succeeded as Assistant Minister by the Rev. Robert Smith, A. M., Fellow of Caius and Gonville College, Cambridge, who now, upon the departure of Mr. Clarke, was chosen Rector, in which position he was to remain for forty-two years. He had for his first Assistant Minister the Rev. Winwood Sergeant, who occupied the position but a very short time, and was succeeded by the Rev. Robert Cooper, (late Rector of Prince William's Parish) December 10, 1759,





who in two years was chosen the first Rector of St. Michael's. The Rev. Joseph Dacre Wilton arrived from England at the end of 1761, and was elected assistant January 9, 1762. He died in 1767, and was buried in the church yard. Mr. Wilton was succeeded by the Rev. James Crallan, October 14, 1767, who resigned April 25, 1768.

The health of Mr. Smith having suffered from the climate, he was advised by his physicians to make a voyage to England—the Rev. Mr. Cooper and the Rev. Mr. Hart, of St. Michael's, consenting to supply the Church during his absence. Mr. Smith remained in England near two years, and while there engaged the Rev. Robert Purcell, A. M., as Assistant Minister of St. Philip's. This clergyman had been curate to the Rector of Shipton-Mallet for eight years, and was highly recommended for his talents and piety. He arrived in Charlestown June 18, 1769, and on the 12th July was elected assistant to the Rector of St. Philip's, a position which he filled until 1775, when he returned to England to make some arrangements for the Church at Shipton-Mallet, where he had left a substitute; but the war breaking out he remained in England and received a pension of £100 *per annum* as a Loyalist.

While in the other colonies most of the clergymen of the English Church, and most of the Churchmen, were Tories, the very reverse was the case in South Carolina. The leaders of the Revolution in this Province were almost all from old St. Philip's, and with them the Rev. Robert Smith, the Rector, was in hearty accord. Of the party which Christopher Gadsden assembled under the Liberty Tree, in 1766, ten of the twenty-six were his fellow worshippers in the old Church, *to wit*—Wm. Johnson, Joseph Verree, Nathaniel Lebby, John Hall, Tunis Tebout, William Trusler, Robert Howard, Alexander Alexander, Edward and Daniel Cannon. That we are correct in saying that the leaders of the Revolution were most from St. Philip's will be recognized when we recall well known names of those who led the people



and worshipped in this Church, *to wit*—Christopher Gadsden, Henry Laurens and his son John, Rawlins Lowndes, Col. Charles Pinckney, Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, Thomas Pinckney, the Rutledges (Edward and Hugh—John Rutledge had removed to St. Michael's), Henry Middleton and his son Arthur, William Johnson and Daniel Cannon. Of the sixty principal citizens of South Carolina, upon the fall of Charleston arrested and sent by the British in exile to St. Augustine, in violation of their paroles, more than a third were from St. Philip's, *viz*—Christopher Gadsden, Thomas Ferguson, Peter Timothy, John Edwards, Edward Rutledge, Hugh Rutledge, Isaac Holmes, William Hasell Gibbes, Alexander Moultrie, John Earnest Poyas, Doctor Peter Fayssoux, Edward McCrady, John Neufville, William Johnson, Thomas Grimbball, Anthony Toomer, Robert Cochran, Thomas Hall, Arthur Middleton, Samuel Prioleau, Jr., Edward Weyman, Henry Crouch, and John Splatt Crips. And so it was that, when in the outset of the Revolution the Provincial Congress set apart the 17th February, 1778, as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer, the Commons House of Assembly, with the silver Mace (the same which still lies upon the Speaker's desk during a session of our present House of Representatives) borne before them, went in procession to St. Philip's Church, where a pious and excellent sermon was preached before them by the Rector, the Rev. Robert Smith, for which he received the thanks of the body. Mr. Smith continued to officiate during the Revolution until Charlestown fell into the hands of the British, when he was banished to Philadelphia and his property confiscated. The Rev. Charles Frederick Moreau took charge of the Church during the British occupancy of the city.

The Rev. Robert Smith, upon his return from exile after the Revolution, in May, 1783, was joyfully welcomed by the inhabitants of Charlestown generally. St. Philip's in particular gladly hailed the arrival of their honored and beloved minister. The deranged state of the finances of the Church at this period, as well as of his own estate which



had been sequestered by the British, made it necessary for him to add to the great and multiplied labors of his pastoral function the arduous and anxious responsibility of tuition. He organized an academy, for which he spared neither trouble nor expense in obtaining the best qualified classical teachers, and which afterward, upon the passage of an Act establishing the Charleston College in 1785, became incorporated with that institution, of which he was appointed the principal. It was also, says Dalcho, through his unwearied exertions that the Vestries of St. Philip's and St. Michael's were led to associate in a convention for the purpose of sending delegates to a General Convention of the Episcopal Church in the United States. This was the beginning of the Diocesan Convention, or Council as it is now called, in South Carolina. He attended the General Convention held in 1786 at Wilmington, Delaware. In 1789 Mr. Smith received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from the University of Pennsylvania. In 1795 he was elected the first Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in South Carolina, and was consecrated at Christ Church, Philadelphia, on the 13th September of that year. Bishop Smith established the precedent of remaining pastor, notwithstanding his elevation to the episcopate, which was followed by his three successors in office. In 1786 the Rev. Thomas Frost arrived from England, whence he had come at the invitation of Dr. Smith as his assistant, and remained in that station until the death of Bishop Smith in 1801 when he became Rector, but unhappily survived only until 1804.

The Revolution had left the Church in an anomalous condition. Under the law of England the "parson" or Rector was a corporation sole, in whom the property of the Church was vested. But the Church had been disestablished by the Constitution of 1778; and the title to the property formerly vested in the parson was a matter of legal question. [It does not appear that any division of the Glebe



lands given by Mrs. Affra Coming had been made between St. Philip's and St. Michael's Churches upon the creation of St. Michael's Parish, but the interest of St. Michael's in them was recognized.] To meet this condition of affairs, in 1785 an Act was passed incorporating the Vestries and Church Wardens of the two Parishes into one corporate body, with power to hold and dispose of the lands and other property then vested in the said Churches or any other they might acquire. (*Statutes 8, Vol. 168.*) This arrangement did not, however, work well, and so in 1791 the Vestries and Wardens of the two Churches obtained from the Legislature another Act making the two Churches separate and distinct bodies politic and corporate. (*Ibid. 168.*) Before the passage of this Act an agreement had been entered into by the two Churches for a division of the Glebe lands. This agreement was confirmed by the Act separating the Churches. It was not, however, until the year 1797 that a formal deed of partition was executed by the two bodies. In this division St. Philip's Church obtained the greater quantity of land, most of which, however, was at the time vacant and unimproved; while St. Michael's obtained most of the improved property with a more regular income.

By the State Constitution of 1790 Charleston, including the two Parishes of St. Philip's and St. Michael's, was made one election precinct, with fifteen members of the House of Representatives—and two Senators, one for each of the Parishes. This was the origin of the allowance of two Senators to the City of Charleston, which continued until the Constitution of 1895. The Senators and Representatives were styled *from the Parishes of St. Philip's and St. Michael's*, not *from Charleston*.

When Mr. Frost became Rector in 1801, the Rev. Peter Manigault Parker, the first native born South Carolinian to enter the ministry of the Church, became Assistant Minister, but lived only about a year after. Upon the death of Mr. Frost the Rev. George Pogson, Rector of St. James Goose Creek, officiated during that summer; and then the Rev. Edward Jenkins, Rector of St. Michael's, was called, and ac-





cepted the charge of St. Philip's December 2, 1804, and the Rev. William Percy was elected a temporary or third Minister of St. Philip's and St. Michael's conjointly. In the Spring of 1807 Dr. Jenkins went to England, leaving the Rev. James Dewar Simons to officiate during his absence. Dr. Jenkins resigned the next year, and Mr. Simons was elected Rector August 7, 1809. The Rev. Christopher Edwards Gadsden, Minister of St. John's Berkeley, was elected assistant December 21, 1809, when Dr. Percy ceased to officiate at St. Philip's. The Rev. Mr. Simons died May 27, 1814, and Mr. Gadsden became Rector. The Rev. Thomas D. Frost, son of the Rector, became Assistant Minister March 12, 1815, and died May 16, 1819. The Rev. Alston Gibbs officiated the remainder of the year.

St. Philip's Church had escaped the great fires which had devastated the city in 1740, 1778, 1796, and in 1810. In that of 1796 the French Protestant Church, but a short distance from it, was burned, and the steeple of St. Philip's was on fire but was saved by the gallant conduct of a negro man who climbed to the burning shingles and tore them off, for which service he obtained his freedom. It had only escaped these great conflagrations to be destroyed at last in one of much smaller extent, on Sunday morning, February 14, 1835. We take the following account of its destruction from *The Courier*, of February 16, 1835 :

\* \* \* "The most striking feature of this calamity is the destruction of St. Philip's Church, commonly known as the Old Church. The venerable structure, which has for more than a century (having been built in 1723) towered among us in all the solemnity and noble proportions of antique architecture, constituting a hallowed link between the past and the present, with its monumental memorials of the beloved and honored dead, and its splendid new organ (which cost \$4,500), is now a smoking ruin. Although widely separated from the burning houses by the burial ground, the upper part of the steeple, the only portion of it externally composed of wood, took fire from the sparks which fell upon it in great quantities. It is much to be regretted that preventive measures had not been taken in season to save the noble and consecrated edifice. The flames slowly descending wreathed the steeple, constituting a magnificent spectacle and forming literally a pillar of fire, and finally enwrapped the whole body of the church in its



enlarged volume. The burning of the body of the church was the closing scene of the catastrophe. In 1796 it was preserved by a negro man who ascended it and was rewarded with his freedom for his perilous exertions, and again in 1810 it narrowly escaped the destructive fire of that year, which commenced in the house adjoining the Church yard on the north.

"We have been informed that the only monument of the interior of the church which was not totally destroyed is one that with an accidental appropriateness bears the figure of grief."

The Rev. John Johnson, D. D., the present Rector of St. Philip's Church, in his sermon preached on Sunday, August 9, 1874, in commemoration of the one hundred and fiftieth year of the occupation of the present site of the church for divine service, speaking of the Rectorship of the "dear old Dr. Gadsden," says:

"It is his ministry also which really bridges over a great chasm in the history of the Parish. I mean the destruction of the Old Church by fire, and the worshipping by the congregation in a temporary frame building erected in the middle of the western church yard. Dr. Gadsden had been your Rector for twenty-one years, when on that fatal Sunday morning in February, of the year 1835, the flakes of the fire from the north of us caught the dry wood work of our steeple, and the flames descending wrapt the Church of so many consecrated affections, until despite all efforts 'our holy and once beautiful house where our fathers praised God, was burned up with fire, and all our pleasant things laid waste.'

"It is not too much to say that never before or since in the history of this city has the loss of a public building been attended with more poignant sorrow and mourning than that of old St. Philip's Church. To show how general the feeling in our community, our congregation had places of worship offered them by many of their fellow Christians of all denominations. And one occurrence during the fire was made the subject of some lines by, it is thought, Mr. Charles Fraser, once an honored citizen but not of our flock.

"I can remember only the spectacle of the burning at a distance, and the sounds of grief that were close by me as I watched the flames, but knew not how to estimate in my childhood *such* a loss.

"Men talked of speedily replacing it, but it could never be done; in its most sacred associations and its time hallowed adornments we knew there could be but one 'Old St. Philip's.' Such losses laugh to scorn insurance money. Such ruins when they fall shake the very ground of our lives, and strew with ashes our bruised and desolated hearts. How while the ruins were still smoking on that Sunday morning the affected flock were gathered by their Shepherd as well as they



could be, in the old Sunday School building to the east of us, and how to a weeping congregation, he preached Christ's own message of comfort and consolation," &c.

It was really with remarkable energy and liberality that the present church was built. For those times were, like the present, in a most depressed condition. In answer to objections to public aid in the rebuilding of the church, because it was said the congregation was a rich corporation, the Vestry state, in the *Southern Patriot*, of the 19th February, 1835, that in the last few years some of the building leases of the Glebe lands having expired the Vestry were obliged to pay for the improvements upon them, when, from the depreciation of property, the land and buildings could scarcely be sold (in some cases) for the sums which they had to pay for the buildings alone. This, it will be remembered, was just before the great financial panic of 1837. Notwithstanding this, Dr. Johnson points out that on the 12th of November of that year the corner-stone of the new building was laid with appropriate ceremonies; the first service under its roof was held on a fast day, the 3rd May, 1838; and the church was consecrated by Bishop Bowen on the 9th day of November, 1838.

The author is indebted to the Rev. Dr. Johnson for the following interesting account of the rebuilding of the church:

"Soon after the destruction of the second church by fire, on the 14th February, 1835, the present edifice was planned and its corner-stone was laid 12th November, 1835. The architect was Mr. J. Hyde. Built of brick on the same foundations, except with extension of twenty-two or twenty-three feet to the eastward, or chancel end, the ground plan of the new church was nearly the same as that of the old one. The differences were as follows: The floor was raised above ground about three feet; steps of stone being used to ascend to the three porches at the west end of the building, and to the two door-ways central on the



side walls; a chancel, recessed about fifteen feet, and lighted with a wide and lofty window, proved an important addition to the interior; the two side-aisles were put immediately next to the side walls; one hundred and two pews on the floor provided five hundred and fifty sittings, while sixty-six in the galleries, reached by stairs in the vestibule, provided two hundred and fifty more, making accommodations, without crowding, for upwards of eight hundred persons. But, with seats arranged along the aisles and in the vestibule, as has been done for special occasions, the capacity of the church may be assumed as about twelve hundred sittings. So, in regard to its external appearance, the *new* differs not greatly from the *old* building. The three characteristic porches, north, south and west, were repeated, each with four columns supporting entablature and pediment. As before, a stately square tower, rising above these porches into a steeple of octagonal section, dominates the building. But, continued upwards, as the former was not, into a spire two hundred feet high, after the design of Edward B. White, architect, the steeple is surmounted by a plain gilded cross.

"So great was the love of the congregation for their old church-building, that they entertained for a while no other thought than to reproduce, as far as possible, the edifice they had lost. But within a year, other counsels prevailed; and the new plans, as has been seen, departed in some important particulars from the old. Both structures retained the interior features of the Georgian period of London church architecture, viz., galleries for congregation and choir, the latter over the entrance to the middle aisle, and a high pulpit adapted to the galleries.

"The same orders of architecture also were retained within and without, but with modifications that were improvements. Thus, the massive, square piers that supported the old church, that gave it some grandeur, and, faced with fluted pilasters bearing fine sculptured memorial tablets, some grace also, were not repeated because they darkened the interior, and interfered seriously with vision and hear-





ing. The Doric order of the later (Roman) period gave rule, measure, and proportion to the exterior of the new church, so that the columns, pilasters and entablatures without the building represent very correctly, in all but the ornaments\* of capital and frieze, the order they illustrate. The interior of the sacred edifice is finished in the Corinthian order of architecture, and is the only specimen in the city of that order, with all the rich ornaments of the later, or Roman, period.† These are executed, for the most part, in stucco, but the capitals of the columns are of carved wood. The roof and galleries are supported by eight fluted columns, four on each side, rising from pedestals of the same level as the rail of the pews to the height of twenty feet above the floor. There, these columns, finished with their appropriate capitals, meet the line of the entablature, not extended in the usual way from column to column, but circumscribed above each column, so as to produce, with the overhanging cornice, the effect of a higher and larger capital, which, of course, it is not. This departure from conventional design is something almost in the way of a "*jeu d'esprit*." But it has its reason in the precedent of one of the finest London churches, designed by James Gibbs, architect, 1721, and the express wish of the Charleston congregation to secure, thereby, the light and airy effect of the English prototype.

"At a meeting of the congregation of St. Philip's, 27th June, 1836, it was Resolved, "That the heavy pillars of the interior of the church be dispensed with, and that in lieu thereof, Corinthian columns (as far as practicable) after the style of St. Martin's in the Fields, London, be adopted." And again, Resolved, "That the pillars of the plans presented be lowered, so as to reduce the arches." These arches were the motive of the whole scheme. Springing longitudinally from the square of cornice above each col-

---

\*These appear in the columns, and on the frieze, of the Market Hall, Charleston.

†The earliest (Grecian) Corinthian column is seen in the colonnade of the Charleston Hotel.



umn, at an altitude of about twenty-five feet, and rising at their crown to a level of thirty-six feet above the floor, these fine arches on each side support the roof, and contribute no little to the beauty of the interior, lifting the eye above the columns and galleries to the topmost height of the main arched ceiling of the church, forty-two or three feet above the floor. The crown of each arch is ornamented with a cherub's head and wings in stucco, while, in the space of the spandrels, between the shoulders of the arches, the same material is used for the display of the acanthus ornamentation. The unbroken entablature is seen in the chancel where it passes from one pilaster to another, but is again broken by the head of the high, stained-glass window. Above the cornice of the chancel, the coved ceiling is ribbed and paneled with rosettes in stucco. On either side of the chancel, the walls are enriched by tablets, inscribed with "the Creed, the Lord's Prayer, and the Ten Commandments." The Holy Table, saved from the old church while it was burning down, still continues to be used in the services, an emblem of union and communion between the generations of St. Philip's, past, present and future. A vestry-room has been built in recent years in the northeastern angle of the church.

#### DIMENSIONS OF THE EXTERIOR.

Extreme length of building, not including the western porch	120 feet
Extreme width of building, not including the south and north porches	62 "
Projection of porches	12 "
Height of walls on sides	35 "
Height of ridge of roof	45 "
Height of steeple	200 "

#### DIMENSIONS OF THE INTERIOR.

Extreme length of church	114 feet
Depth of chancel	9 "
Width of chancel	24 "
Extreme width of church	56 "
Height of galleries (upper rail)	14 "
Extreme height of ceiling	42 "
Width of vestibule	20 "



"The cost of the new church, as reported to the congregation, 15th July, 1839, was \$84,206.01. The subsequent expense of erecting a steeple must have raised the total cost to nearly \$100,000."\*

At the time of the burning of the Old Church the ardent, gifted and lamented Daniel Cobia was Assistant Minister. His ministry was brief; of but three years; it was almost entirely spent in the temporary building called the Tabernacle. His eloquent voice was not heard in the present edifice—he died in 1837, and was succeeded by the Rev. Abraham Kaufman, whose ministry was equally brief, whom all had begun to admire, and sorrowed thus to lose. Tablets to their memories lie at the foot of the chancel in the present church. The Rev. John Barnwell Campbell succeeded Mr. Kaufman as Assistant Minister in 1740, serving for twelve years in that station.

Upon the death of Mr. Calhoun the City Council of Charleston unanimously passed a resolution that, in their opinion, the City of Charleston, the chief metropolis of the State, might with propriety ask for herself the distinction of being selected as the final resting place of that illustrious man, and that the Mayor, in behalf of the Council and the citizens of Charleston, should communicate with the family of the deceased and earnestly entreat that the remains of him they loved so well should be permitted to repose among them. This request was acceded to; the body was brought to this city and received with the grandest, the most imposing and solemn ceremonies. St. Philip's Church yard was at once designated as the temporary resting place. There were two reasons for this selection. First, the close historic connection of the church with the commonwealth of which Calhoun was the greatest product; and, secondly, there was a peculiar fitness in the circumstance that Bishop Gadsden, the Rector of St. Philip's, had been a class-mate

---

\*On the inside walls of the present church are monumental tablets to Bishop Christopher E. Gadsden, the Rev. William Dehon, William Mason Smith, and Mrs. Mary Ann Elizabeth Cogdell—and in the vestibule is one to Maj. Gen. William Moultrie, erected by the Society of the Cincinnati.



of the great man at Yale College. And so we read in the account of that grand funeral pageant :

"The next day, the 26th April, i. e. the day after the reception of the body and its lying in state in the City Hall, was appointed for the removal of the remains to the tomb. At early dawn the bells resumed their toll ; business remained suspended, and all the evidences of public mourning were continued.

"At 10 o'clock a civic procession, under the direction of the Marshal, having been formed, the body was then removed from the catafalque in the City Hall and borne on a bier by the guards of honor to St. Philip's Church; on reaching the Church, which was draped in the deepest mourning, the cortege proceeded up the central aisle to a stand covered with black velvet, upon which the bier was deposited. After an anthem sung by a full choir, the Right Reverend Dr. Gadsden, Bishop of the Diocese, with great feeling and solemnity, read the burial service, to which succeeded an eloquent funeral discourse by the Rev. Mr. Miles.\* The holy rites ended, the body was again borne by the guard of honor to the western cemetery of the Church to the tomb erected for its temporary abode, a solid structure of masonry raised above the surface and lined with cedar wood. Near by, pendant from the tall spar that supported it, drooped the flag of the Union, its folds mournfully sweeping the verge of the tomb as swayed by the passing wind, enwrapped in the pall that first covered it on reaching the shores of Carolina. The iron coffin, with its sacred trust, was lowered to its resting place, and the massive slab, simply inscribed with the name 'Calhoun,' adjusted to its position."

It was ultimately decided that there was no fitter place in the State for the repose of Mr. Calhoun's remains than where they had been laid ; and that there they should remain. It being feared during the late war that, if the city should fall into the enemy's hands, despite might be done to the remains of him who was regarded as the great apostle of Southern rights, and whose doctrines, it was said, had brought on the war, his tomb was quietly and secretly opened, and the coffin containing them removed to another place in the eastern church yard where they remained until the war was over, when they were as quietly restored to the original tomb.

In December, 1883. Mr. Charles Inglesby, a member of St. Philip's Church, then a Representative in the State Legislature from Charleston, introduced a Joint Resolution

---

\*Rev. James W. Miles.





appropriating funds for the construction and erection of a Sarcophagus upon the grave. The Resolution recited that:

"Whereas, upon the announcement in March, 1850, of the lamented death of the late Senator John C. Calhoun, the State of South Carolina claimed the privilege of taking into its custody his remains, and did cause them to be removed, with the highest public honors, to the City of Charleston for burial;

"And whereas, for want of time it was only then possible to erect a temporary structure in which Senator Calhoun's remains could be deposited;

"And whereas, by reason of the many public disabilities since accruing, which have prevented the intended action of the General Assembly in the construction of an appropriate sarcophagus of enduring material, suitably inscribed, in which the remains of South Carolina's distinguished son may be forever preserved;

And whereas, the time is now opportune for discharging this high public duty."

With this recital the Joint Resolution was passed unanimously, appropriating the sum of three thousand dollars for the "erecting in St. Philip's Church yard, in the City of Charleston, of a sarcophagus for the remains of John C. Calhoun, which are there buried." (*18th Stat. of S. C.*, 661.) With the sum so appropriated the sarcophagus was erected.\* Dr. Johnson kindly furnishes this description of the tomb:

#### THE SARCOPHAGUS OF CALHOUN.

"Situated in the centre of the western cemetery of St. Philip's Church, and in direct extension of the line of its length from east to west, this sarcophagus holds the mortal remains of South Carolina's great statesman. It is built of polished granite, rising from a base of 10 by 6 feet to a total

\* "The massive slab, simply inscribed with the name 'Calhoun'"—which (so grand in its simplicity) marked the temporary tomb and had to be moved to make way for the State's Sarcophagus—is fixed in vertical position against the south wall of St. Philip's Sunday School Building, in the northeast corner of the eastern cemetery, and bears the following additional inscription:

"*This marble for thirty-four years covered the tomb of CALHOUN in the Western Churchyard. It has been placed here by the Vestry, near the spot where his remains were interred during the siege of Charleston, from which spot they were afterwards removed to the original tomb, and subsequently deposited under the Sarcophagus erected on the same site in 1884 by the State.*"



height of 10 feet. The iron coffin rests between the spaces prepared for it in the base just mentioned, and in a heavy block, 4 by 8 feet, superimposed upon it. Four highly polished columns, one at each angle of the superstructure, support a solid mass of entablature and pediment, covering and finishing the structure in rectangular dimensions, somewhat less than those of the base first described. The inscriptions are as follows:

[North Side.]

ERECTED BY THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

[South Side.]

JOHN CALDWELL CALHOUN.

BORN MARCH 18, 1783.

DIED MARCH 31, 1850.

[East Side.]

REPRESENTATIVE IN THE LEGISLATURE.

MEMBER OF CONGRESS.

UNITED STATES SENATOR.

[West Side.]

SECRETARY OF WAR.

VICE-PRESIDENT.

SECRETARY OF STATE.

A beautiful and vigorous Magnolia tree, planted near the sarcophagus, on the western side, rises some thirty feet above it; and, perennially green, typifies the undying reputation of the man, as well as the unchanging affection of the people who were most dear to him."

Upon the death of Bishop Gadsden, in 1852, the Rev. John Barnwell Campbell became Rector; and the Rev. Christopher P. Gadsden, the deceased Bishop's nephew, became Assistant Minister, remaining as such for six years, when he became Rector of St. Luke's. Mr. Campbell resigned in 1858, and in 1859 the Rev. William R. Dehon became Rector, and the Rev. W. B. W. Howe Assistant Minister. Mr.



Dehon died in 1862, and Mr. Howe succeeded him as Rector in 1863.

When the steeple of St. Philip's Church was completed, early in the decade of the fifties, a clock, with a chime of bells attached so as to ring tunes by the clock work, was presented to the church by Mr. Colin Campbell, of Beaufort, S. C., an uncle of the then incumbent Rector, the Rev. John Barnwell Campbell. The bells were taken down in the beginning of the war and given to the Confederate Government to be cast into cannon.

During the late war the steeples of St. Philip's and St. Michael's, the most conspicuous objects in the city from a distance, served as targets for the great guns with which the city was bombarded. St. Philip's suffered particularly. Ten or more shells entered its walls. The chancel was destroyed, the roof pierced in several places, and the organ demolished.

The congregation had continued to worship in the church, after the bombardment had begun, until the 19th November, 1863, that day being a Thanksgiving Day, when, during the delivery of the sermon by the Rector, a shell fell and burst near the church. It was during this time that the Rector, the Rev. W. B. W. Howe, so endeared himself to the congregation and community at large. The Rev. Dr. Johnson, the present Rector of the church—himself the Engineer Officer of Fort Sumter, by whose skill, patient labor and bravery the crumbling walls of the fort were rendered tenable—thus speaks of Mr. Howe's conduct at this time:

"Upon the background of the political troubles, the exciting times, the agitated feelings of that period, Mr. Howe ministered with a calm unswerving fidelity, a gentle tact, a good judgment, a firm hold on the people's affections. While some flocks scattered, and some shepherds left the threatened and beleaguered city to minister to the refugees in the interior of the State, the Rector of St. Philip's hesitated not to stay here from the beginning to the ending of the war in active discharge of the duties of his station. Though the congregation continued to be large, he found time to visit assiduously the sick and wounded in the hospitals. Though the sound of battle grew nearer



from Port Royal to James Island in 1861 and 1862, and the smoke of battle hung around our harbor in the spring and summer of 1863, the regular services of the church were maintained in this building. And it was not until the autumn of 1863, that, while the Rector was preaching one Sunday in his pulpit, a shell fired upon the city from the enemy's batteries on Morris Island, was heard to fall and explode in the western church yard. The congregation sat until the sermon was concluded in the regular time and manner. But from that date the religious services at St. Philip's were discontinued, the doors were shut, the damages of the bombardment proceeded, and the building came in for its share of them."

Bursting shells drove also the congregations of St. Michael's and Grace away from their churches, and they, with the congregation of St. Philip's, united for worship, on Advent Sunday, 1863, in the spacious Church of St. Paul's. Here the Rev. Mr. Howe, in connection with the Rev. Mr. Keith and the Rev. Mr. Elliott, Minister and Assistant Minister of St. Michael's, ministered the consolations of the Gospel to a large flock until the first Sunday in Lent, March 5, 1865.

Mr. Howe, then alone remaining in charge of the mixed congregation, upon the fall of the city was required by the Federal military authorities to pray for the President of the United States. This his allegiance to the Confederate Government forbid as long as the war continued; and, like one of his predecessors in the Rectorship of St. Philip's and also in the Bishopric of the Diocese, he was banished from the city. Bishop *Smith* was banished from the city for refusing to use the prayer for the *King of England*; Bishop *Howe* was banished for refusing to use the prayer for the *President of the United States*.

Upon the return of the members of the congregation, at the end of the war, steps were at once taken to repair the church, so far at least as to allow services to be resumed. The Vestry, which had been elected at Easter, 1864, held over, and at once took steps to this end. Mr. James T. Welsman, a member of the congregation, most generously advanced the money necessary; and divine service was resumed in the church, after an interval of two years and nearly





four months, on Sunday, the 4th March, 1866, with a large congregation then and there assembled. Upon this occasion Rev. Mr. Howe, the Rector, preached a most eloquent sermon from the text: "I am the Lord, I change not; therefore ye sons of Jacob are not consumed," Malachi iii, 6, in which he thus touchingly and manfully referred to the events which had occurred since the congregation had separated, after the service on that memorable Thanksgiving Day, in 1863, when the enemy's shells were falling around them:

"Beloved brethren, we who are here present before God have all of us met of late some of the great problems of life, not in the schools of the philosophers, or in the verses of the poet, or in the pages of the historian, or in the experiences of others, but in our own persons, and that, too, eye to eye, and face to face. Is it not a cause for congratulation, then, that not our faith, nor our love, nor our knowledge, which may fail in the 'hour and power of darkness' is to be our stay and support, but our Heavenly Father, who is greater than all, and who will not permit 'tribulation or distress, or persecution or famine, or nakedness or peril, or sword,' to pluck us out of our great Redeemer's hands? Yes, it is the unchangeable faithfulness of our God toward His people—unchangeable in all the vicissitudes of life, and faithful where all else is false—which can alone in seasons of great trial enable us to come off conquerors; and it is to this faithfulness, therefore, that I would now especially point you. I wish, before I conclude, to contemplate my text in relation to our immediate present and to the past four years. My own absence from you for a twelve month, and the re-assembling of the congregation for the first time after the lapse of more than two years within these hallowed and dear walls, so sadly eloquent of days that are past, must be my excuse, if any is needed, for handling at this time and place our grievous wounds, and which, if I uncover for a moment, God knows it is not to 'put a tongue in them that should move the stones of Rome to mutiny,' but to heal them, if they may be healed. At all events, I will pour upon them the only wine and oil that in my heart I believe *can* heal them.

"Shall I then seek to persuade you of a brilliant future, and in it ask you to forget the past? Shall I ask you to transfer your affections from the Union of our Fathers to one which asserts a French Republicanism? Brethren, I will be guilty of no such quackery as this. I pray that a prosperous future may be in store for us, if God wills, and will labor together with you to bring it to pass; but even the prospects of such a future cannot heal those who in the late war contended for principles more than for results. How then, as Christian men, shall we view *present results*? Shall we view them as condemning the cause



for which we prayed and suffered and died, and as proclaiming it to be an unrighteous cause? For one I am this day as satisfied of its justice, consonance with previous American principles, as when I last spoke to you from this pulpit, and you listened in your present places while shells from distant cannon burst around us. It is due to the living, who entered upon that contest sincerely, and who still feel that its merits are unaffected by results, to say thus much; and it is due also to our gallant dead, who did not count their lives dear unto themselves, to say it. History indeed will do them justice as she weighs in impartial balance the cause for which they fell; but it ill becomes us to put a seal upon our lips and delegate to the future their vindication; but now, this day, and all the days of our lives, to say of them what Pericles said from the bema, outside the walls of Athens, over those Athenians who fell in the first year of the Peloponnesian war: 'Therefore, in behalf of such a city as Athens is, these men, whose bones we have laid in yonder mound, died fighting bravely, rightly judging that she ought not to be robbed of all that made her glorious. Let us who survive, like them, be willing to suffer for her sake.' Not a whit behind these countrymen of Pericles were our fathers and husbands and brothers and sons who now sleep upon many a battlefield in these once fair, but now desolated Southern States, and who, like the children of Athens more than two thousand years ago, fell fighting bravely in behalf of the traditions of their fathers, of Southern civilization, and of the rights of self-government. That they fell in behalf of the weaker side cannot tarnish their fair fame. Rather do we who survive feel that in their graves lie buried beyond a resurrection the fruits of ancestral toil, and all that once made us proud of the name of American," &c., &c.

The church-building had been repaired only sufficiently to allow the services to be resumed, and in 1877 it became necessary to have a complete and thorough reparation and restoration of the edifice. This was undertaken and accomplished at large expense. But by economy and careful management so successfully were the affairs of the church conducted, that not only had all the expense of restoration been met and discharged, but the congregation had, at a cost of \$11,000.00, purchased a building adjoining the eastern church yard, on the south, which had been an hotel, and converted it into a Church Home for indigent ladies of the congregation—when another terrible calamity befell. The Vestry of the Church had had a meeting on the afternoon of the 31st August, 1886, at which time the reports of the committees showed that all debts incurred by the restoration from its injuries in the war, and upon all



other accounts, excepting one still remaining from the original building of the church, which was amply secured, had been fully paid and discharged, when in a few hours the church was again in ruins from the appalling earthquake of that night. The walls were cracked, the west porch destroyed, the north and south porches shattered, the roof was broken through by the fall of iron columns and bricks from the steeple, the galleries dislocated, the chancel walls were cracked. The steeple was very much injured, the iron column and brick arches in the lantern were thrown down. The cost of repairing the building from this second disaster was little less than \$20,000.

The following named clergymen have gone forth from St. Philip's Church, most of whom were baptized at her font: The Reverends Peter Manigault Parker, James Dewar Simons, Christopher Edwards Gadsden (Bishop), Alston Gibbs, Paul Trapier Gervais, Edward Rutledge, Thomas D. Frost, Edward Neufville, Maurice Harvey Lance, Francis H. Rutledge (Bishop), Philip Gadsden, Alexander Marshall, Edward Phillips, Daniel Cobia, Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, Jr., James Maxwell Pringle, Christopher P. Gadsden, Roberts Poinsett Johnson, P. F. Stevens, James W. Miles, Edward R. Miles, Lucien C. Lance, Henry L. Phillips, Thomas F. Gadsden, J. Mercier Green, John Johnson, F. Marion Hall, William H. Moreland, Edward McCrady,\* and J. W. Cantey Johnson.

The following is a list of the Clergy of the Church for two hundred and seventeen years. During all of this time it will be observed that there have been but sixteen Rectors, and what is more remarkable that the joint terms of four of these cover a period of one hundred and thirty-five years, to wit: Commissary Garden, 35 years; Bishop Smith, 42 years; Bishop Gadsden, 32 years; and the present Rector, Dr. Johnson, 26 years. There have been during that time twenty-four Assistant Ministers.

---

\*The son of Prof. John McCrady.



## RECTORS.

Atkin Williamson .....	1680-.....
Samuel Marshall .....	1696-1699
Edward Marston .....	1699-1705
Richard Marsden .....	1705-1707
Gideon Johnson (Commissary) .....	1707-1716
Alexander Garden (Commissary) .....	1719-1754
Richard Clarke .....	1755-1759
Robert Smith (First Bishop of So. Ca.) .....	1759-1801
Thomas Frost .....	1801-1804
Edward Jenkins .....	1804-1809
James Dewar Simons .....	1809-1814
Christopher E. Gadsden (Bishop) .....	1814-1852
John Barnwell Campbell .....	1852-1858
William Dehon .....	1859-1862
William B. W. Howe (Bishop) .....	1863-1872
John Johnson (the present incumbent) .....	1872

## ASSISTANT MINISTERS.

Thomas Morritt .....	1717-1728
John Lambert .....	1728-1729
William Orr .....	1737-1741
William McGilchrist .....	1741-1745
Robert Betham .....	1746-1747
Samuel Quincy .....	1747-1749
Alexander Keith .....	1749-1753
John Andrews .....	1755-1756
Robert Smith (First Bishop of So. Ca.) .....	1756-1759
Joseph D. Wilton .....	1761-1767
James Crallan .....	1767-1768
Robert Purcell .....	1769-1775
Thomas Frost .....	1786-1801
Peter M. Parker .....	1801-1802
Milward Pogson .....	1802-.....
James Dewar Simons .....	-1809
Christopher E. Gadsden (Bishop) .....	1809-1814
Thomas D. Frost .....	1815-1819





Allston Gibbs.....	1819-....
Daniel Cobia .....	1834-1837
Abraham Kaufman .....	1837-1839
John Barnwell Campbell.....	1840-1852
Christopher P. Gadsden .....	1852-1858
William B. W. Howe (Bishop).....	1859-1863
John Johnson (the present incumbent).....	1871-1872

---

There is probably no cemetery in this country which contains the remains of so many men who have been illustrious in its history, in Church and State, as does the Church Yard of St. Philip's. In this respect among others St. Philip's is the Abbey of South Carolina. Before the old church was completed Robert Daniel, who had been Deputy Governor of North Carolina, and a Landgrave and Governor of South Carolina, was buried near its rising walls, in 1718; and near him, about the same time, was interred George Logan, Speaker of the Commons. Still before the old church was opened Colonel William Rhett, the hero of the defense against the invasion of the Spaniards and French in 1706 and of the expedition against the pirates in 1718, the donor of the Silver Communion Service to the church,\* was interred in the western yard, just in front of the church, in 1722. Thomas Hepworth, Chief Justice, was buried there in 1728. A slab of slate still marks the grave of the Rev. John Lambert, Master of the Free School and Afternoon Lecturer of the Parish, who died in 1729. In 1735 "the good Governor Robert Johnson," as he was affectionately called—Governor both under the Proprietary and Royal Governments—was interred near the chancel of the church. The profound jurist and

---

\*Noble benefactions have from the earliest times been made to the church. Among the donors have been Mrs. Affra Coming—Colonel William Rhett—Mrs. Kirland—Mrs. Sarah Hort—Colin Campbell—James T. Welsman—Charles T. Lowndes—John Wroughton Mitchell, and his son Clarence G. Mitchell and grand-son Clarence B. Mitchell—Mrs. Juliet F. Wallace—Mrs. Harriet L. Gervais—Miss Susan B. Hayne—and Mrs. Anna D. Kaufman.



learned theologian, the father of the law and of the Courts in South Carolina, though, alas! the corrupt judge, Chief Justice Trott, worshipped in the church, and was buried in the church yard in 1740. Then followed three other Chief Justices—James Graeme, in 1752; Charles Pinckney, in 1758; and Peter Leigh, in 1759: and Andrew Rutledge, Speaker of the Commons, in 1755. The Rev. Alexander Garden, Commissary of the Bishop of London, was interred on the south side of the church in a tomb which the Vestry had built as a mark of their gratitude for his long and faithful services. To Hector Berenger DeBeaufain, Collector of Her Majesty's Customs, was erected a handsome memorial tablet in the old church by his fellow-citizens of the Province. Upon the walls of the old church stood also a slab to the memory of the Honorable Othniel Beale, a member of the King's Council, and for twenty-seven years Colonel of the Charlestown Regiment. Roger Pinckney, the last Royal Provost Marshal of the province, is buried in the eastern cemetery. The tomb of Benjamin Smith, Speaker from 1754 to 1764, still stands next to that of Colonel Rhett, his ancestor, in the western cemetery, directly in front of the church. Of physicians there worshipped in this church the two Doctors John Moultrie, father and son—Dr. John Rutledge, father of the distinguished trio of sons—and Dr. Lionel Chalmers: the two last are buried in the church yard.

Of the statesmen, heroes and exiles of the Revolution many lie around the edifice. Among these are Christopher Gadsden, the foremost of all, and William Johnson, his uncompromising follower and "right hand man;" Rawlins Lowndes, Governor in 1778, who requested that the epitaph upon his tomb should be: "The opponent of the adoption of the Constitution of the United States;" Edward Rutledge, signer of the Declaration of Independence and Governor; Colonel Isaac Motte, second in command at the battle of Fort Moultrie, 28th June, 1776; Thomas Pinckney, Major in the Continental Army during the Revolution, Major-General in the War of 1812, Minister to England and Spain,



and Governor of the State; Major Benjamin Huger, who fell before the lines of Charlestown, on the 11th May, 1779, during Provost's invasion; Major Thomas Grimbail, who commanded the Battalion of Artillery during the siege of Charlestown, in 1780; Daniel Huger, Charles Pinckney and John Lewis Gervais, the three members of the Council who accompanied Governor Rutledge when it was determined that he should leave the town before its surrender to the British, in order to preserve the Government of the State.

The Rev. Robert Smith, Rector of the Church and *first* Bishop of South Carolina, who was banished by the British authorities and his property confiscated, lies to the east of the church near the chancel.

Upon the walls of the old church there was a tablet to the memory of Jacob and Rebecca Motte. Jacob Motte was a distinguished citizen, long the Treasurer of the Province; his widow, Rebecca, was the heroine of Fort Motte, the lady who fired her own roof as the most decisive method of reducing the hostile British garrison which held and surrounded it with their works.

There was also a monument to the memory of Charles Dewar Simons, Professor of Natural Science and Chemistry in the South Carolina College, who was drowned near Columbia in 1812.

Of a later period are found the graves of Thomas W. Bacot the first Postmaster of Charleston under the present Constitution of the United States, who was appointed by Washington and held the office for forty-three years continuously; and of his son of the same name, Assistant Postmaster for thirty-six years under his father and the Hon. Alfred Huger; and also of Judge Elihu Hall Bay; Judge Theodore Gaillard; the "gifted" and brilliant William Crafts; the venerable Daniel Huger; Dr. Henry R. Frost, and Dr. Thomas G. Prioleau, chairmen of the Vestry; the distinguished son and grandsons of Bishop Smith, William Mason Smith, and J. J. Pringle Smith and William Mason Smith, Jr., the two former each for years Chairman of the Vestry; Mr. J. J. Pringle Smith, a distinguished representa-



tive of the Parish in the Diocesan Convention and of the Diocese in the General Convention of the Church, and a member of the Secession Convention; Henry D. Lesesne, Chairman of the Vestry, and a Chancellor of the State; and the late Charles Richardson Miles, Attorney-General of the State, and a delegate to the Diocesan Convention. John Blake White, the artist, and his son, Colonel Alonzo J. White, are buried in the eastern cemetery. Edward B. White, the architect, the builder of the present steeple, another son of the artist, a member of the church, is buried elsewhere.

The congregation has also furnished a number of distinguished Naval Officers. Col. Thomas Shubrick of the Revolution, himself the captain of a vessel—his four sons, Rear Admiral William Branford Shubrick, Captain John Taylor Shubrick who was lost at sea while bearing to the United States the treaty with Algiers in 1815, Captain Edward Rutledge Shubrick and Commodore Irwine Shubrick were all of this church.

A monumental stone, erected by the officers, seamen and marines of the United States Frigate Columbia, in memory of their beloved Commander Edward R. Shubrick, stands over his grave in the eastern church yard.

Commodore Duncan N. Ingraham of "Kosta" fame was for years chairman of the Vestry.

Within a hundred yards of each other, in the western cemetery of the church, it so happens that there lie, almost in line, the remains of four of the leaders of the great nullification struggle—on the one side the two *nullifiers* John C. Calhoun and Robert J. Turnbull—and on the other the two Johnsons, *union* men, sons of William, before mentioned, to wit, William Johnson, who was Speaker of the State House of Representatives at twenty-six years of age, a Judge on the State Bench at twenty-eight, and a Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States at thirty-two; and his brother, Dr. Joseph Johnson, Mayor of the city, etc.

The following deceased Members of Congress have come from the congregation: William Laughton Smith, General





John Rutledge, Joel R. Poinsett, William Lowndes, Henry L. Pinckney, Isaac E. Holmes and William Aiken. William Porcher Miles, still living, also a member of the congregation, was the last Member of Congress from the Charleston District before the war, and was also a member of the Confederate Congress. It is remarkable that three Members of Congress from Charleston were chosen in succession from St. Philip's congregation, to wit: Holmes, Aiken and Miles. The Hon. William Henry Trescot (still living), Assistant Secretary of State under President Buchanan's Administration, Agent of the United States before the Halifax Commission, Minister to China and to Peru, is also of this church.

Besides the clergymen we have already named as buried in the yard, there lie around the church: Bishop Smith, Bishop Gadsden, Bishop Howe, the Reverends Thomas Frost, Milward Pogson, James Dewar Simons, Thomas D. Frost, Cranmore Wallace, Paul T. Gervais, Christopher P. Gadsden, William Dehon, F. Marion Hall and James W. Miles.

In the western church yard, besides Edward McCrady, (one of the exiles and the first of his name in this country,) above mentioned, there lie his son John, a brilliant young lawyer, whose premature death was mourned by the community; his son, the late venerable Edward McCrady, lawyer and theologian, for years District Attorney of the United States, and a member of the Secession Convention, and who for over fifty years represented St. Philip's in the Diocesan Convention, and for forty years was a member of the Standing Committee of the Diocese, and for more than thirty a Deputy of the Diocese in the General Convention of the Episcopal Church; and his sons—Professor John McCrady, Major of Engineers in the Confederate Army, Professor of Mathematics in the Charleston College, of Zoology in Harvard, Cambridge, Mass., and of Biology in the University of the South—and Thomas McCrady, an officer of the Confederate Army, and beloved by the community. In this yard there is the grave of Colonel John DeBerniere,



of the British Army, the ancestor of several families in North and South Carolina.

In the eastern cemetery there is a slab with the simple inscription: "Mrs. Cornelia Fremont." This slab marks the grave of the mother of General John C. Fremont, the "Path Finder" across the Rocky Mountains, the first candidate of the Republican party for the Presidency of the United States, and Federal General in the late war.

Of others distinguished in the annals of the Province and State who worshipped in the Church, but were buried elsewhere, there were Sir Nathaniel Johnson, the Governor, under whose administration the invasion of the Province by the French and Spaniards took place in 1706, and the fierce contest was raged over the Church Acts of 1704-1706; the Rev. Gideon Johnson, Commissary, who was drowned in the harbor in 1716; Chief Justices Benjamin Whitaker and James Michie; Arthur Middleton, President of the Convention which overthrew the Proprietary Government; Henry Middleton, who was President of the Continental Congress in 1774; his son, Arthur Middleton, signer of the Declaration of Independence; his son, Henry Middleton, Governor of the State and Minister to Russia; Henry Laurens, President of the Continental Congress from 1776 to 1778; and his son, Col. John Laurens, an Aide to Washington and Envoy to France; General William Moultrie, the hero of the 28th June, 1776, who twice saved the city from capture by the British; Gabriel Manigault, for many years a Vestryman, who supported the Congress of the United States during the Revolution with a loan of \$220,000; his son, Peter Manigault, Speaker of the Commons during the first Non-importation Movement; his grandsons, Edward Manigault, a Major in the United States Army during the Mexican war and Colonel in the Confederate service, and Arthur M. Manigault, also an officer in the Mexican war and Brigadier General in the Confederate service during the late war; Isaac Mazyck, the great merchant—and his son of the same name, an Assistant Judge; the wise and noble William Wragg, who exiled



from his country because of his loyalty to his King, perished at sea, to whose memory there is a tablet in Westminster Abbey; Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, General in the Continental Army, member of the Convention which framed the Constitution of the United States, and Minister to France, long a Vestryman of the Church; Charles Pinckney, cousin of the last named, one of the exiles to St. Augustine, member of the Convention which framed the Constitution of the United States, United States Senator, Minister to Spain and Governor of the State; Ralph Izard, a diplomat of the Revolution, member of the Continental Congress, and Senator of the United States; and his son, George, Major General in the War of 1812; Joel R. Poinsett, Secretary of War and Minister to Mexico; General James Gadsden, an officer of distinction in the War of 1812, and Minister to Mexico; William Lowndes, of whom, it was said, the highest and best hopes of the country looked to him for their fulfillment, and whose character has been described by an eminent writer "as the ablest, purest and most unselfish statesman of his day," who died at sea; Francis H. Rutledge, the first Bishop of Florida; Charles T. Lowndes, the eminent citizen and generous benefactor of the Church; N. Russell Middleton, President of the Charleston College; Isaac Hayne, for many years Attorney General of the State; William Alston Pringle, Recorder of the city; and Hon. Henry Buist, the distinguished lawyer.

The necrology of St. Philip's is thus rich in its material. Of the dignitaries of the Church in the line of the Episcopate there lie around her hallowed walls two Commissaries of the Bishop of London, three Bishops of the American Church, and seven ministers who have served at her altar. Of chief magistrates, two Colonial and three State Governors are buried within her precincts, besides numbering among her worshippers two other Colonial and four other State Governors who are buried elsewhere. Six Colonial Chief Justices worshipped in her sanctuary, four of whom are buried in her cemetery. Two Presidents of the Conti-



mental Congress and two signers of the Declaration of Independence were reared in this Church, one of the signers resting near her walls. Ambassadors and ministers have gone from her to foreign lands, and Members of Congress have been again and again chosen from her members. Soldiers of all the wars in which South Carolina, Province and State, has been engaged lie within her gates. And there also are to be found the graves of men of science. It is believed that she has never been without a representation in the Senate or House of the State Legislature.

All of the young men of the Church went at once into the service of the Confederate States during the late war, and in the vestibule there is placed this memorial of those of them who gave their lives for their country:

IN MEMORY OF

THOSE SOLDIERS OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES

CONNECTED WITH ST. PHILIP'S CHURCH,

WHO DIED FOR THEIR COUNTRY.

HENRY AUGUSTUS MIDDLETON, JR.,

Co. A, Hampton Legion; mortally wounded Manassas, Va.,

21 July, 1861.

Died 27 July, 1861. Aged 31 years.

J. E. McPHERSON WASHINGTON,

1st Lieut., A. D. C. to Brig.-Gen. Garnett.

Died Monterey, Va., 25 Aug., 1861. Aged 24 years.

EDMUND SHUBRICK HAYNE,

Co. L, 1 S. C. Vols.; mortally wounded Cold Harbour, Va., 27 June, 1862.

Died 30 June, 1862. Aged 18 years.

ALFRED GAILLARD PINCKNEY,

Co. L, 1 S. C. Vols.; killed Cold Harbour, Va., 27 June, 1862.

Aged 19 years.

ROBERT WOODWARD RHETT,

1st Lieut. Co. L, 1 S. C. Vols.; mortally wounded Cold Harbour, Va.,

27 June, 1862.

Died 30 June, 1862. Aged 23 years.

WILLIAM PRITCHARD,

Co. A, 25 S. C. Vols.

Died James Island, S. C., 16 Aug., 1862. Aged 30 years.





NATHANIEL HEYWARD, JR.,

Co. L, 1 S. C. Vols.; killed Manassas, Va., 29 Aug., 1862.

Aged 19 years,

HARRY P. ROUX,

Co. A, Hampton Legion; killed Manassas, Va., 30 Aug., 1862.

Aged 19 years.

HENRY WRIGHT KINLOCH,

1st Lieut. Co. D, 6 S. C. Cav.

Died Aiken, S. C., 24 Oct., 1862. Aged 30 years.

JOSEPH HEYWARD,

Capt. A. A. G. Provisional Army C. S.

Died 7 Novr., 1862. Aged 32 years.

WASHINGTON ALSTON,

Sergt. Co. L, 1 S. C. Vols.; killed Fredricksburg, Va., 13 Dec., 1862.

Aged 18 years.

GEORGE COFFIN PINCKNEY,

Co. L, 1 S. C. Vols.; killed Fredricksburg, Va., 13 Dec., 1862.

Aged 25 years.

WILLIAM GAILLARD INGRAHAM,

Lieut. Co. B, Act'g. Adj't., 23 S. C. Vols.

Died 8 March, 1863. Aged 22 years.

JOSEPH SANFORD FERGUSON,

Marion Art'y.

Died 15 July, 1863. Aged 19 years.

WALTER EWING GIBSON,

Co. A, 25 S. C. Vols.; killed Fort Sumter, 31 Oct., 1863.

Aged 18 years.

JOHN WEBB,

Capt. Co. K, 2 S. C. Vols.; killed Spottsylvania, Va., 12 May, 1864.

Aged 26 years.

JAMES MERRITT SCHMIDT,

Co. C, 11 S. C. Vols.; killed Drewry's Bluff, Va., 16 May, 1864.

Aged 31 years.

FRANCIS KINLOCH MIDDLETON,

Co. K, 4 S. C. Cav.; mortally wounded Hawes Shop, Va., 28 May, 1864.

Died 30 May, 1864. Aged 29 years.

CHARLES EDWARD PRIOLEAU,

Co. K, 4 S. C. Cav.; killed Hawes Shop, Va., 28 May, 1864.

Aged 24 years.



WILLIAM HUEY FAIRLEY,

Co. K, 4 S. C. Cav.; killed Trevillian's Sta., Va., 11 June, 1864.

Aged 27 years.

WILLIAM MASON SMITH,

1st Lieut., Adj't. 27 S. C. Vols.; mortally wounded Cold Harbour, Va.,  
3 June, 1864.

Died Richmond, Va., 16 Aug., 1864. Aged 21 years.

MATTHEW VASSAR BANCROFT,

Major 23 S. C. Vols.; killed Petersburg, Va., 22 June, 1864.

Aged 25 years.

ISAAC BALL GIBBS,

Co. B, 25 S. C. Vols.; killed Reams Sta., Va., 21 Aug., 1864.

Aged 23 years.

JACOB JOHN GUERARD,

1st Lieut. Co. C, 11 S. C. Vols.; died in prison Fort Delaware, 14 Sept.,  
1864.

Aged 33 years.

EDWARD B. HEYWARD,

Marion Art'y.; died Church Flats, S. C., 6 Dec., 1864.

Aged 24 years.

PETER MANIGAULT,

Co. H, 3 S. C. Cav.; killed Ball's Ferry, Oconee River, Ga.,  
23 Nov., 1864.

Aged 59 years.

ALFRED MANIGAULT,

Co. K, 4 S. C. Cav.; died Winnsboro, S. C., 20 Feb'y, 1865.

Aged 24 years.

HENRY RUSSELL LESESNE,

Capt. Co. H, 1 S. C. Regular Art'y.; killed Averysboro, N. C.,  
16 March, 1865.

Aged 22 years.

BURGH SMITH BURNET,

Capt. Co. F, 1 S. C. Regular Inf'y.; mortally wounded Averysboro, N. C.,  
16 March, 1865.

Died 28 March, 1865. Aged 28 years.

FRANCIS KINLOCH LESESNE,

Marion Art'y.; died 24 June, 1865. Aged 20 years.



EXTRACTS  
FROM THE  
DIARY OF REV. OLIVER HART,  
FROM  
A. D. 1740 TO A. D. 1780,  
WITH  
INTRODUCTORY LETTER  
FROM  
WILLIAM G. WHILDEN.



GREENVILLE, S. C., May 18, 1896.

*Hon. J. Adger Smyth, Mayor of Charleston, Charleston, S. C. :*

DEAR SIR:—Your favour of May 16th just at hand. Judge Richardson, who is very much devoted to Revolutionary incidents and matters prior to that date, sent me a paper in reference to the sea wall. It appears that the sea wall or curtain line, which, if you will examine the map in Ramsey's History of South Carolina in 1702, you will notice that the curtain extends from bastion to bastion all along the front of the city. This was used in order that the troops could pass from one bastion to the other, and be protected in case of an attack from sea by the Spaniards or others. It is also used as a sea wall to prevent encroachments of the bay by storms. All of that land east of the sea wall or bastion was apparently the property of the State, and after some discussion, an application on the part of citizens to build warehouses east of the sea wall was granted on certain conditions in reference to the width to be left from the curtain to their building. Some years ago it was noticed that the cellars west of East Bay Street were always full of water after rains, whilst those on the east were perfectly dry. It excited some comment, as the city engines were hired to pump out these cellars after every rain, and in laying down a drain on East Bay this curtain was discovered some feet underground, built of concrete, very thick; the water falling on the west side of the curtain was kept from flowing seaward, whilst that on the east side of the curtain passed out to the bay after each storm. The sea wall, in my younger days, was cut here and there in order to allow the drainage. I have been unable to ascertain much more about it, but will do all I can to give you any information. Have never written any article on the subject, as I proposed to do, as you know I have been sick for three months, and cannot use a pen.

As to the diary of the Rev. Oliver Hart, I have the original, but have had it typewritten and will send you that. It was kept from 1740 to 1780, or thereabouts, when he had





to leave Charleston on account of the capture by the British. A great deal of it is of family matters. Only that covering the years of the war, which possibly would be of general interest, with the exception that the diary was kept by a patriot who, with Tenant and Drayton, was sent by the Committee of Safety in the upper part of the State, and endeavoured to persuade them over to the cause of the Colonies.

I have some other items relating to the City of Charleston which I have been preparing from time to time, which are merely local, but if they are of any interest to you will gladly give you. As far as the diary is concerned, if you did not think it advisable to publish the whole of it you might publish such parts as you might think of interest.

I will, from time to time, send you such items of old Charleston, any of which you are welcome to publish in your Year Book, or to throw aside according as you think they will be interesting; one on the first fire department; one an account of the old work-house, with the tread-mill, where corn was ground for the public; one on the old ferries, where team boats were used, propelled by horses on board of the boat; one on Communion tokens used by only one Church in Charleston, one in New Jersey and one in Marion, Ala.; one an account of the old bridges around Charleston, mostly foot bridges, where we now have driveways; one an account of the old style of funerals as they were conducted 60 years ago; one an account of the old hotels at Charleston; of the first Artesian well in Charleston in 1820; an account of the old ship yards of Charleston; the old saw mills and location of the public cemeteries from formation of the city to the present time, the first one being between Calhoun, St. Philip, Coming and Vanderhorst Streets; an account of Tivoli, Vaux Hall, Magnolia Gardens, places of public resort for bear fights, picnics, &c.; old names of the several wharves in Charleston, list of the distilleries and their location in Charleston.

Yours truly,

WILLIAM G. WHILDEN.



A.

## MEMORANDUM

—CONTAINING—

SOME OF THE MOST REMARKABLE OCCURRENCES IN  
 PROVIDENCE, RELATIVE TO OR NOTICED BY AN  
 UNWORTHY TRAVELER TOWARDS THE NEW  
 JERUSALEM, WHO DESIRE EVER TO ES-  
 TEEM HIMSELF A STRANGER AND  
 SOJOURNER IN THIS DREARY  
 WILDERNESS.

---

BY OLIVER HART, A. M.,  
 PASTOR OF THE BAPTIST CHURCH, IN CHAS. TOWN, SOUTH CAROLINA.

---

By Faith he sojourned in the Land, as in a strange Country.

*Heb. 11, 9.*

OLIVER HART, the seventh child of John and Eleanor Hart, was born July ye 5th, 1723, in Warminster Township, Bucks County, & Province of Pennsylvania.

I was baptized on the third day of April, 1741, by ye Revd. Mr. Jenkin Jones, at Southampton, and received in a Member of the Church; being 17 years & 9 months old.

I was called by the Church to the Exercise of my Gifts, December ye 20, 1746, being 23 yrs: & 5 mo. old.

I was married to Sarah Brees February ye 25th, 1747-8, by the Reverend Mr. Peter Peterson Vanhorn of Penepack.

Seth Hart, my first child, was born on Friday ye 18th. of November, 1748, about 8 o'clock in the morning.

I was ordained to the great work of the Ministry October 18th, 1749, by the Revd. Messrs Benjamin Miller and Joshua Potts, at Southampton, in Bucks County, Pennsylvania.

I embarked at Philadelphia, on board the ship St. Andrew, James Abercrombie, Commander, for Charlestown, South Carolina, on ye 13th day of November, 1749, and ar-



rived at Chas: Town the 2nd day of December following. Out 19 days.

Eleanor Hart, my second child, was born on Tuesday, May ye 22nd, 1750, about 3 o'clock afternoon.

I was called to, and accepted of, the Pastoral Charge of the Baptist Church in Chas: Town Feb. ye 16th, 1749-50.

The Revd. John Stephens arrived at Chas: Town from Philadelphia on Saturday, May ye 12th, 1750.

Mrs. Hart and our two children, Seth and Eleanor, Arrived at Charles Town, from Philadelphia, July ye 26th, 1750. They embarked June ye 28th; out 28 days.

Our son Seth died October ye 22nd, 1750, aged one year, eleven Months and four Days.

On Saturday, January ye 11th, 1752, Mr. Stephens and I ordained Mr. Thomas Harrison to the office of Deacon. And Monday, January 13th, we ordained Mr. Francis Pelot, Minister, Mr. Benjamin Parmenter, Ruling Elder, and Archibald Hastings, Deacon; all in ye Church at Ewhaw.

On Saturday, February ye 8th, 1752, Mr. Stephens and I ordained Mr. William Screven Senr; to ye office of Deacon in Chas: Town.

The great and terrible hurricane happened in Carolina September ye 14th, 1752, the day on which the new Stile took place. My house was washed down, and all I had almost destroyed.

Hannah Hart, our third child, was born on Wednesday, December ye 6th, 1752, about 3 o'clock afternoon.

On Thursday, April ye 5th, 1750, I went to see a most deplorable object of a child, born the night before, of one Mary Evans, in Chas: Town. It was surprising to all who beheld it, and I scarcely know how to describe it. The skin was dry and hard, and seemed to be cracked in many places, somewhat resembling the Scales of a Fish. The Mouth was large and round, and wide open. It had no external nose, but two Holes where the Nose should have been. The Eyes appeared to be lumps of coagulated Blood, turned out, about the Bigness of a small Plumb, ghastly to behold. It had no external Ears, but holes where the Ears should be.



The Hands and Feet Appeared to be swoln, were crumpt up, & felt quite hard. The back part of its Head was much open. It made a strange kind of a noise, very low, which I cannot describe. It lived about eight and forty hours, and was alive when I saw it.

My daughter Hannah died Sept. 2nd; 1753. Aged 9 months.

Oliver Hart, our fourth Child, was born on Thursday November ye 7th; 1754, about 5 o'clock A. M.

I came to the Parsonage House December ye 24th; 1755.

David Williams came to live with me Jany; 14. 1756.

Revival of Religion. The remarkable Revival in our Church began in August 1754.

On Saturday morning June ye 19th; 1756 Embarked on board the Sloop Fancy Capt. Barnes Commander, for Philadelphia. had a good Passage and arrived there the Saturday following.

Returned from Philadelphia by land Thursday Novr. 4 1756.

Lords Day, Morning July 17th; 1757, I preached to Col Boquet's Regiment of Soldiers in Nightingales Pasture.

John Hart, our fifth child, was born on Monday March ye 6th 1758 about 5 o'clock P. M. N. B. The great meeting was held at Welch Tract at this time.

March ye 19th 1758, Messrs Nicholas Bedgegood and Samuel Stillman were called by the Church to the Work of ye Ministry.

On Monday Feb. ye 26, 1759. Assisted Revd. Messrs Francis Pelot and John Stephens in the Ordination of Nicholas Bedgegood and Samuel Stillman to the work of the Ministry.

Samuel Stillman sailed for Philada. March ye 21st 1759.

Joseph Hart, our sixth Child, was born on Wednesday November ye 12th 1760 about 5 o'clock P. M.

On Monday 4th of May 1761 about half an Hour past two P. M. an hour and a half after new Moon, and very near the time of low Water, a most violent whirlwind of that kind commonly known under the Title of Typhones,





pass'd down Ashley River, and fell upon the shipping in Rebellion Road with such Fury and Violence as to threaten Destruction to the whole Fleet. In the Ship News below is an account of the Damage done by it.

This terrible Phaenomenon was first seen by many of ye Inhabitants of Chas: Town coming down Wappoo Creek, resembling a large Column of Smoke and Vapour, whose motion was very irregular & tumultuous as well as that of the neighbouring Clouds which appeared to be driven down in nearly the same direction (from S. W.) and with great swiftness; the Quantity of Vapour which compos'd this impetuous Column and its prodigious Velocity, gave it such a surprising momentum as to plow Ashley River to the bottom and lay the channel bare, of which many People were Eye-Witnesses. This occasioned so great & sudden a Flux & Reflux as to float many Canoes, Boats, Pettiaugres, and even Schooners and Sloops, which were then lying dry and at a Distance from the Tide. When it was coming down Ashley River it made so great a noise as to be heard by most of the People in Town, which was taken by some for a constant Thunder, its diameter at that Time has generally been judg'd to be about 300 Fathoms, and its height to a person in Broad Street 35 Degrees, tho' it increased as it went towards the Road; and when it came down towards White Point tho' it was then nearly in the Middle of Ashley River it impelled such a vast body of Water out of its Place as to make the Tide run for an instant several feet perpendicular in all the Docks along the Bay, and even up Cooper River above Mr Gadsden's. About this time it was met by another Gust which came down Cooper River; this was not of equal strength or Impetuosity with the other, but upon their meeting together the tumultuous and whirling agitations of the Air were seemingly much greater, insomuch that the froth and vapour seemed to be thrown up to the apparent height of 35 or 40 Degrees towards the Middle, while the clouds that were driving in all directions to this place seem'd to be precipitated and whirled round at the same time with incredible Velocity; just after this it fell on



the Shipping in the Road, and was scarce three Minutes in its Passage; five vessels were sunk outright, and His Majesty's Ship Dolphin with many others lost their Masts.

All this great damage to the Shipping which is only reckoned at twenty thousand Pounds Sterling, was done almost instantaneously, and some of those that were sunk were buried in the Water so suddenly as scarce to give sufficient Time to those who were below to get upon Deck. Whether this was done by the immense weight of this Column pressing them instantaneously into the Deep or was it done by the Water being forced suddenly from under them, and thereby letting them sink so low as to be immediately covered and ingulphed by the lateral mass of Water.?

The strong gust from the Northward which checked the Progress of this Pillar of Destruction in its Way from Wappoo Creek, seems to have been sent by Providence for the preservation of Chas: Town, which had it kept its then direction; must have been driven before it like chaff. Another memorable instance of divine Favour is the small number lost of those that were on Board the Vessels in the Road, of whom we cannot learn there were more than four; Viz: Mr Nathaniel Polhill of Georgia a Passenger in the Polly and Betsy, Capt Muir, and Robert Kay, Capt. Muir's Nephew, a sailor from on board the Elizabeth, Capt. Mallard, and a boy belonging to the Success, Capt. Clarke.

From the shortness of the time we cannot give a particular account of the Rise and Progress of this tremendous Column. About Noon it was seen near Spoon Savannah upwards of thirty miles W by S. from Chas: Town. It destroyed Mr George Summer's house on his Plantation at Stono, and on James Island carried away a large new two story house with two stacks of Brick Chimnies belonging to the Estate of the late Mr Hutson, and all the negroe-houses and other buildings on the Plantation: Mr William Glen's Buildings &c. were serv'd in the same manner, and it carried off the roof of Mr Henderson's House, and all the out-Houses. Many both White People and Negroes were kill'd or hurt, nor did the cattle escape. Numbers of which were found dead in the Fields.



In several parts of its course it left an Avenue of great width, from which every tree and Shrub were torn up; great quantities of leaves, branches and large limbs of Trees were seen furiously driven about and agitated in the body of the Column as it passed along. The Sky was overcast and cloudy all the forenoon of Monday, and about one o'clock it began to thunder, and continued more or less till after three. As soon as the Damage done in the Road was perceived, the Governor sent Orders to the Commissary to provide and get down as many boats and hands as possible, every one seemed to vie with each other who should give the first and most effectual assistance.

The Fleet, as it was the largest and finest, was likewise thought to be the richest that ever was cleared out from Chas: Town. By four o'clock the wind was quite fallen, the Sun shone out, & the sky was clear and serene; we could scarce believe that such a dreadful scene had been so recently exhibited, were not the sinking and dismasted Vessels so many striking and melancholy Proofs of its reality.

A storm of this kind has seldom or ever been known in Chas: Town but the Vestages of such are to be seen in the Woods in more places than one, both in this and the neighbouring Provinces.

#### SUNK 5, VIZ.:

Ship Polly & Betsy, William Muir.....	for London
Ship Daniel, James Lake.....	Portsmouth
Ship Success, Thomas Clarke.....	Cowes
Britania, Thomas Wilson.....	Bristol
And Sloop Patty, arrived this day from.....	Providence

#### DISMASTED, 6.

His Majesty's Ship Dolphin, Capt. Marlow, the Convoy.	
Ship Thomas & Sarah, John Jackson.....	for Cowes
Elizabeth, John Mallard.....	ditto
Ship Tyber, Peter Crombie.....	for Cowes
Snow John, George Evans.....	London



## LOST BOTH TOPMASTS, 2.

Snow Eglintoun, Archibald Robertson ..... Bristol  
 Brig Two Friends, Alexander Young ..... Orkney

## LOST MIZEN MAST, 2.

Ship Manchester, James Chambers ..... London  
 Thornton, Richard Gilchrist ..... Ditto.

## LOST FOREMAST, 1.

Ship Heron, Patrick Crow ..... Portsmouth

## LOST MAINTOP MAST, 1.

Ship Henrietta, John Rains ..... London

Sunk ..... 5  
 Dismasted, &c. .... 12  
 Safe or received little hurt ..... 25

Total in Rebellion Road ..... 42 Vessels

My Son Joseph died Novr: 2nd 1761. Aged 12 months.  
 Mary Baker our Seventh Child was born on Monday  
 Sept: ye 6: 1762 about 5 o'clock P. M.

Hannah Brees (my Wifes Mother) died July 5th 1763.

Mr Pugh sailed for Philadelphia July 7: 1763.

On Wednesday November ye 8th 1769 I set off for Virginia in Order to pay a visit to my brother Silas Hart. Mr. Pugh went with me. We arrived at my Brothers ye 5th: December in the evening. On Thursday 11th Jan: 1770 we left my Brothers for Home. I arrived at Chas: Town ye 2nd February following:

Our Daughter Eleanor was married to Mr Thomas Screven March ye 6th 1770. Their Daughter Sarah was born Decr. 4th 1770.

March ye 17th: 1771 I was robbed of about £30 Currency.





Dinah and her son Friday were bought April ye 9th 1771. Dinah was then supposed to be about twenty years of age; Friday was born ye 29th May 1767. The two cost £356.

My son John was taken sick of a severe nervous Fêver (Which continued without intermission 18 days, and almost cost him his life) April ye 28 1771.

John sailed in Capt: Wright for Philadelphia June ye 11th 1771.

John entered College at Providence Rhode Island, Oct. ye 14, 1771.

Revd Morgan Edwards came into Chas: Town Jany 23d 1772, and left it the 11th February following.

Revd. Mr Tennant arrived from New York ye 18th March, 1772.

Dinah was delivered of a daughter August ye 22 1772.

Sarah our eighth child was born on Friday October ye 16th 1772, about 5 o'clock P. M. She died on ye 19th of the same aged 3 days.

My dear wife Sarah Hart departed this Life about 3 o'clock Tuesday Morning, October ye 20th 1772 aged 42 years 10 Months and 13 days. When married (which was Feb. 25th 1747-8) she was 18 yrs 2 mo: & 18 Days old. We lived together 24 yrs. 7 mo: & 25 days, when Death separated us.

Sarah, Daughter of Thomas and Eleanor Screven, died June 3d: 1772 aged 18 months.

Martha, daughter of Thomas and Eleanor Screven, born Sept: 5, 1772.

(1773)

On Lords Day March ye 14th: 1773, I assisted Revd. Francis Pelot in the Ordination of Mr Edmund Botsford, to the Work of the Ministry, in Georgia.

On Friday, April ye 2nd, 1773, I began Courtship with the worthy Mrs Anne Grimball (Widow of the late Chas Grimball of Chas: Town) which continued with some interruption, and various success, for twelve months, and then terminated in Marriage, according to my wishes.



Lords Day November ye 28th, 1773, I assisted Revd: Francis Pelot, in constituting a Baptist Church at New Savannah, In Georgia, under the Pastoral care of the Revd Botsford. It was a solemn season. A large congregation attended. I preached on the occasion from Heb. 13, 17. Mr Botsford administered the Lords Supper to his new charge, and then dismissed the Assembly. It was a day of rejoicing.

Monday Decr. 27, 1773 set off for the High Hills of Santee (Mr. Hamilton accompanied me) to attend a Big Meeting there; preach'd at Mr Bannister on Tuesday and at the High Hills on Friday, ye last day of the year.

(1774)

Lords Day, January ye 2nd: 1774, At the High Hill of Santee; preached forenoon from Col: 2, 6. Aft. Mr Furman preached; in the Evening, by desire of Revd: Mr Rees, and the Church, administered the Lords Supper. It was a time of refreshing to the People of God.

(I blush to read this—O! the goodness of him that wrote it) Written by Mrs O. Hart on the Margin of the manuscript.

On Tuesday April the 5th, 1774, I was married (by Revd Francis Pelot) to the amiable and accomplished Mrs: Anne Grimball, Relict of the late Mr Chas Grimball, of Chas: Town. She was the daughter of Mr. William Sealy (a man remarkable for Piety) whom he had by his first wife Mrs: Sarah Sealy (Likewise a member of the Baptist Church, with her Husband, of reputable life and conversation) She was born at Ewhaw, Indian Land, on January ye 4th, 1740-1, and was married to Mr Chas: Grimball, aforesaid, Sept: ye 9th: 1756. I baptized her May ye 5, 1770. She then gave herself a Member of the Baptist Church in Chas: Town, which I serve: and has ever since behaved herself worthy of her Profession. Mr Grimball died June ye 1st: 1770, and left her in charge of two small children, a son and a daughter; these she made the objects of her principal care; and during her Widowhood (which was near four years)



She demean'd herself with so much Prudence, Circumspection and Integrity, as to gain the Esteem, and Applause of all her Acquaintance. In short as a Maid, a Wife and a Widow she has sustain'd an unsullied Character; and been a Pattern and Ornament to her Sex. These are but some of the Outlines; I mean not to delineate a Character possess'd of inward Beauties, not to be Touch'd by a much finer Pencil than mine, I speak not at random, or Guess, having had a sufficient Tryal of her Virtues; it being now twelve Months, and better since I had the Pleasure to call her my own: And I esteem that as one of my happiest Days that put such a Prize into my bosom. All this I could seal with my Blood. Witness my Hand this 18th Day of April 1775.

Thomas, Son of Thomas and Eleanor Screven was born Augt. 15th 1774.

Lords Day Oct: ye 9th 1774, At Coosawhatchee administered the sacrament to Mr Smart's Church; here I met Messrs: Botsford and Lewis; We all preach'd in our turns, and three women were baptized. It was a rainy season. The next Sabbath I preached for Mr Pelot, and Monday I took my last Farewell of my dear Friend Pelot, and returned Home; little thinking then, that I should see my friend no more.

In November 1774 my daughter Nelly Screven had a severe attack of Nervous Fever; She had seven blisters apply'd; which with the blessing of God were the means of raising her; altho' her life hung in dreadful suspense for a long time. May she never forget this great deliverance from Death.

On Friday November ye 12, 1774, died my dear Friend and Brother the Revd Francis Pelot. A greater loss the Baptist Interest could not have sustained by the death of any one in the Province. His family, his Church, and the Neighbourhood, will feel a sensible and irreparable loss. And as to my own Part, I have lost the best Friend and counselor I ever was blest with in the world; the most intimate friendship had subsisted betwixt us for about four



and twenty years. In all which Time I ever found him a faithful Friend, and qualified to give advice in the most critical cases. This worthy man was born March 11th 1720, of a reputable family, in the town called Neuvavill, in Switzerland (to which town he had an ancient rite of Burghership) and came over to America (with his Father, Mother, Sister and Brother) Oct. 28, 1734. They settled in Durysburg, South Carolina; where his mother died about two years after their Arrivai, and his Father died May 24, 1754. His brother set off from Durysburg, for the Ewhaw, on Saturday Jany: 6th; 1749-50, but being overtaken with excessive bad weather lost his way, and (tho' sought for) was not heard of, for many months; when his Bones, and horses bones, with some Rags of Clothes and Things he had with him were found, back of a place called Oaka-tees. The Loss of his only Brother in such a manner must have been a great affliction, to him, as well as their Father, Sister and other friends.

Mr Pelot came into America while young, (wanting about five months of fifteen years old) but being a youth of bright parts, and a good Education, he was soon noticed by the family of the Sealy's (People of some property, and a good religious character) who procured him as Tutor to their children; in this Station he continued some time, and at length made suit to Miss Martha, the daughter of Mr John Sealy, to whom he was married, by consent of all parties, May ye 19, 1741. In her he was blest with an agreeable companion, She being a pious, prudent Wife; by her he had eight children, three of which only survive him. On August ye 29. 1760, Mrs Pelot died, they having been married 19 years and three months. Mr Pelot, finding it inconvenient to live a widower, made Suit to Mrs. Catherine Screven, widow of Mr William Screven, and daughter of Mr Justus Stoll, to whom he was married October ye 6th 1781, by the Rev Oliver Hart. In this second marriage Mr Pelot was again blest with a pious, prudent and suitable Companion; by whom he had four children, one Born after his death; three of them survive him, and are the charge of his sorrowful relict.





By his industry, Mr Pelot had procured a fine interest; which he left free from Incumbrances, between his Widow and Children, in the most equitable manner.

This valuable Man, seems (by what I can learn from the best Information) to have had a religious Turn from his youth, and was converted while young soon after which He embraced the Baptist Principles, was baptised by the Rev. Isaac Chanler, upon a personal Profession of his Faith at Ewhaw and gave himself a Member of the Baptist Church there, of which he continued a worthy member to the Day of his Death. He had not been long a Member of the Church before he discovered that he was endowed with Ministerial Gifts; The Rev Mr Chanler was also of the same opinion and used his Influence with Mr Pelot, to accept the Church's Invitation to make Tryal with his Gifts. The great Diffidence he entertained of Himself and his own Endowments, caused Him, for some time, to withstand all their Solicitations; at length being overcome by Intreaty, he consented, and performed so as to give general Satisfaction, and Hopes of future Usefulness, in a Publick Character. He was therefore licensed to preach the Gospel publicly, where ever God in his Province might call him. Thus he continued as a Candidate, refusing (through Modesty and Self Diffidence) many Solicitations to Ordination; until at last he was overcome (as he himself often acknowledged) by the Arguments of one whom he ever honoured with his Friendship and Esteem. And on Monday January ye 13th 1752 he was solemnly ordained, or set apart to the Ministry, at Ewhaw, by the Rev Messrs John Stephens and Oliver Hart. The latter preached his Ordination Sermon from Mat: 10. 16. Behold, I send you forth as Sheep in the Midst of Wolves; be ye therefore wise as Serpents, and Harmless as Doves. Many attended the Solemnity; and, in general, they were much affected. He now took upon him the pastoral charge of the Church; and in that capacity acted a faithful Part, as long as he lived.

To delineate a finished Picture of this worthy Man's Character would require much nicer Touches than my Pencil is capable of, therefore I shall not attempt it.



I have already observed that he was blest with good natural Parts, and a pretty good Education, whereby a Foundation was laid for the great Improvements he made, by Reading Study and Conversation. He had much Vivacity of Temper, a great Flow of Spirits; which being regulated by a principle of Grace, rendered him a facetious and agreeable Companion. His conversation was not only pleasing but profitable; as he had a fine Turn for introducing Religion, and spiritualizing most Occurrences in Life. The French was his native language which he pronounced accurately and 'spake fluently, as long as he lived. As to his Preaching, he did not content with delivering a little dry Morality, but unfolded and applied the great and glorious Doctrines of the Gospel. His Principles were truly evangelical, and his knowledge of Truth was extensive, clear and judicious. He knew how rightly to divide the Word of Truth, and to give the Saint and Sinner their proper Portion? He would search the Hypocrite, and wrest his false props out of his hands. In the choice of his subjects, he often seem'd to give his Fancy Scope; for he would frequently go upon Texts, which his Hearers could hardly devise how he could manage them to Advantage; but when he had smote the Rock, the Waters would gush out. Upon the whole, he was a Workman who needed not to be ashamed, for he rightly divided the word of Truth.

In his family he was a bright Example of true Piety. The morning and evening Sacrificies of Prayer and Praise were constantly offered up to the God of our Lives and mercies. He not only endeavored to train up his Children in the Paths of Virtue and Religion. But he also took much Pains with his Servants, to teach them the fear of God, and the Way to Eternal Happiness. I wish I could that in these things his success had been equal to his Endeavours.

He was a good Casuist; knew how to solve doubts, and clear up difficult Cases of Conscience, and to say no more; He was the sincere, open, constant and hearty Friend; could keep a secret, and, in short, few Men were ever better qualified for Friendship than He.



His last illness he bore with much Patience, and seem'd not at all terrified at Death.

He died (as before observed) on Saturday Novr 12. 1774. On January 1st: following, I preached his Funeral Sermon in his own Congregation, at Ewhaw, from Jno. 14. 19. *Because I live, ye shall Live also.* Which words he had made choice of for that purpose, more than three years before his Death; when he engaged me to perform this last kind office of Respect to Him.

I had a full Congregation to hear this Funeral Sermon; most were in tears, and gave visible Marks of the Regard they bore to the Memory of their late dear Minister. May God sanctify the Affliction and repair the Loss to all concerned.

On Friday Feb. 3d: 1775 Rev Elhanan Winchester arrived here from Rehoboth in New England, and on Monday ye 27th / He left Chas: Town on his Return Home.

On Monday May 8: Capt: Allen brought the News of the Commencement of Hostilities by the Kings Troops, at Lexington, on ye 19. April last, 1775.

On May ye 10 1775 I set off to the High Hills of Santee, attended the Association there, and returned Home ye 19.

On Wednesday May 24th my Son John arrived from R. Island.

On Monday July 31, I set off for the Frontiers of this Province, being appointed by the Council of Safety, to accompany the Honorable William Henry Drayton and the Rev. William Tennent, to try to reconcile a number of the Inhabitants, who are disaffected to the Government. I was out until September ye 6th following.

My son Silas was born on Wednesday August ye 30th about 7 o'clock A. M. I being then on the Frontiers.

My Son Silas died on Thursday September ye 21st; about 12 o'clock at Night, being three weeks and one day old. I was then at Mr Screven's my daughter Nelly being dangerously ill. So that I was absent at the Birth and Death of this Child. A heavy tryal to my dear Nancy.



On Friday October ye 6th 1775, I with my whole family, and effects fled from Chas: Town for Fear of the Enemy. We went in a Schooner, had a tedious Passage, arrived at Ewhaw on Saturday ye 14 and were kindly received by Mrs Pelot.

About ye 6th of November, I was taken with a Fever at Ewhaw, which held me off and on, till near the Middle of December; before I was able to preach.

On Saturday April ye 27 I assisted Revd Richard Furman in ordaining Mr Joseph Cook to the work or Office of the Gospel Ministry at the High Hills of Santee.

On Friday June ye 28, the famous Battle at Sullivans Island was fought, when God appeared for us, and defeated our Enemies. A day this much to be remembered by Carolina.

On Thursday July ye 4. The Thirteen united Colonies of North America were declared free and Independent States by the Continental Congress.

On Saturday August ye 3d. I returned, with my Family to Chas: Town which we left ye 6th of Oct. last.

My Son John Entered the Army August 20, 1776 and had his Commission as 2d Lieut in the 2nd Regiment under the Command of Col Moultrie, since General.

November ye 5th Set off on a Journey to Pee Dee, from whence I returned on ye 26. Mr. Screven accompanied me.

(1777)

On Tuesday March 25th I assisted Revd Joseph Cook in the Ordination of Mr Louis Richards to the work of the Ministry in my Meeting House Charles Town.

NB On Tuesday *March ye 26th 1776* South Carolina broke off the British Yoke and established a new Form of Government, upon a free and generous Plan. Our Rulers being chosen from among ourselves, &c. May we never be again enslav'd!

On Monday Night about 10 o'clock, August ye 11th departed this life The Revd William Tennent Pastor of the





Congregational Church in this Town. He died on the High Hills Santee, on his return from the Jerseys, whither he had been for his Mother, His Father having died last Spring. On hearing of his death, the next Sabbath I endeavored to improve so melancholy a Providence among the People of my charge, in a discourse from 2 Lam: 3:3. *Know ye not that there is a great man fallen this day in Israel?* This sermon was published by the People of Mr Tennent's late charge.

Friday Novr: 7. This day brought us a confirmation of the Account (before received) that Gen Burgoyne had surrendered Himself, with his whole Army said to consist of 5200 Men, to Gen. Gates, at Saratoga. This grand event took place on the 17th of last Month, October. It is scarce parralled in History, and will shine in the Annals of America to the latest Ages. It calls for Thankfulness to the Lord of Hosts, from every True Friend to his Country.

On Tuesday Evening December the 2nd; My Son-in-Law Chas. Isaac Grimball received a dangerous Contusion on his Head which threatened his Life; it was wantonly given him by a Soldier, with a Cudgel, more fit to combat an Ox or a Bear with, than a young Lad. What vexed me, I could not bring the wretch to Justice. However the Lord, in Mercy restored the Lad. This day compleats 28 years since my first landing in Charlestown; many are the Changes I have seen and experienced in that time. The Town greatly improved, the Inhabitants almost new. Our Church has had its Vicitudes. I myself am Grand Father by a daughter then unborn. May God prepare me for what is to come.

*FIRE.* Thursday Jan: 15 about 5 o'clock this Morning a Fire broke out in, or about or near Union Street, the North End of the Town. The flames soon began to spread, and in a little time many houses in different parts of the Town were on Fire. The wind being high, Flakes of Fire were carried through the air to a great distance, where lighting on the Roofs of Houses, would catch. In vain were the engines play'd, the Fire seemed to laugh at their feeble efforts, to



extinguish the flames. It raged with great fury all the morning. About two or three o'clock P. M. the Wind (and with it the Fire) abated; and about 9 or 10 it was entirely subdued; but not before it had reduced to Ashes about one fourth Part of the Town; even that part in which most of the Trade was carried on. May I never see such another Day.

Thursday March 19. This day the new Constitution of the State of South Carolina was signed by His Excellency Rawlins Lowndes, Governor &c of the State, by which our Privileges, civil and religious are secured to us, upon the most liberal and permanent Foundation.

Tuesday May 26. This day brought us the agreeable intelligence that the King of France, on ye 16th Decr; ult: did publickly acknowledge the Independence of America, and entered into a Treaty of Amity and Commerce with our Plenipotentiaries. In this Treaty his most Christn. Majesty generously declares he takes no Advantage of our infantile State, and allows us to make Peace with Great Britain on any terms, except that of giving up our Independence, and again yielding Obedience to that Government.

Wednesday, July 22nd: This morning I attended the Execution of one Malcom, (late a Sergeant in one of the Regiments of this State) shot for Desertion. Two more were sentenced to the same punishment, Viz: McGuire and Johnson; who were led to the Place of Execution with Malcom; and there pardoned by the lenity of General Moultrie. It was the most solemn and affecting Execution I ever attended. The whole Army was drawn up, and paraded at the Barracks where the Criminals lay. I went in, conversed and pray'd with them; as soon as we came out the whole Army moved slowly—the Drums muffled beat the dead March, and the Fifes playing answerable thereto. The Prisoners and myself nearly in the Rear, surrounded by a strong Guard. I conversed with them all the way, but am sorry to say, discovered but little signs of penitence in either of them; McGuire



seemed the most penitent of the Three. When we came to the fatal ground, the Army divided to the right and left, when we Prisoners with our Guard, marched through the midst of them to the spot where Malcom was executed; I say we Prisoners, for I seemed to differ from them only in my Garb (Gown and Band) and, I suppose, in my Feelings, tho' I felt for them, especially for Malcom, who, I knew was to die. The Adjutant General had informed me the other two would be pardoned tho' they knew it not, and had nothing but Death before them. I then pray'd with them a second time, bid them farewell, and step'd a small distance from them. Col. Mason, the Commandant then separated poor Malcom from the other two, and told him, he being the greatest offender must die first, and indeed addressed Him in a most solemn and suitable manner, as being thus launching into Eternity. Malcom then wished once more to speak to me, the Col. desired I would indulge Him; on asking Him what he wanted He reply'd to pray with Him. I suppose all he wanted was to protract Time, However I pray'd with Him the third Time. Then the unhappy Victim, blindfold and on his Knees, (at the silent Motion of the Col) received the shot; which was thrice repeated before he was quite dead. The other two were then handsomely addressed by the Col Commandant, first as if they were now to die, and finally gave them to know that they were pardoned on condition of their continuing in Service during the War.

Monday August 10 we had a severe Storm of Wind and Rain, which did much Damage to the Shipping in the Harbor, and to the Crops in the Field. Had the Wind continued in the same quarter, with equal violence, until next high Water, in all Probability the Shipping would have been destroyed, and most of the town would have been under water; but about 3 o'clock P. M., the wind veered round from N. E. to N. W. which soon checked ye Water, so delivered us from our Fears. Thus God favours sinful Charles Town.



Monday Sept. 7 Last night a Riot took place betwixt the English and French Sailors 1 English Man & 3 French were shot dead and 2 or 3 wounded. A Tory Business.

Nov. 7. As some People were clearing out a Cellar of one of the Houses on the Bay, burnt down in January last, they came up with some Rice still on fire, which must have been burning near 10 Months. Numbers were Eye Witness to this Event, as I was myself.

Thursday Nov. 19. This evening I married my son Oliver to Miss Sarah Brockenton, a poor Girl, but sustains a virtuous Character, which is preferable to Riches. May God bless them, and make them Blessings to each other.

Friday Decr. 4. This Day, towards Evening, arrived General Lincoln, he came in the most private Manner without any Pomp or Parade. May his coming be a Blessing to these Southern States.

Decr. 8, about 3 o'clock this Morning, a Fire broke out in Queen Street, which consumed the house of Jacob Sauss—that of Kimmel—the Baker, and two or three more. There is the greatest reason to believe this was done by the Hands of some vile Tory.

Wednesday Decr. 10 Rev: Messrs Coe and Porter dined with me. Two young Ministers of the Presbyterian order, educated in Providence College, R. Island, and are sent out by the Presbytery on a Preaching Excursion.

Jan. 1. My kind and generous Friend Mr Hinds called at my House and presented me with a New Years Gift, consisting of 300 Dollars, a generous Supply for which I would thank God and the Donor.

Feb. 1. This day Mr James Murray was unhappily killed by the bursting of a great Gun, on Edisto Island. He survived the accident but a few Minutes, was insensible and never spoke. Thus uncertain is Life. O, may I always hold myself in Readiness for Death.

Feb. 8. This Morning was favored with a letter from the kind and generous Mrs Mary Lamboll Thomas, containing a Present of 70 Dollars. Thus God supplies my Necessities—may I be thankful, and my kind Benefactress be rewarded.





Thursday March 4. A little after 10 o'clock at Night the Town was alarmed by the Ringing of the Bells in St. Michaels Church Steeple, none knowing by whom, or for what purpose. Sundry Persons went up the Steeple and found a Negro Man, pretending to be fast asleep, and apparently drunk, who on being roused up, declared he knew nothing about the Ringing of the Bells. The general Opinion seem to be, that the Ringing of the Bells was intended as a Signal for the Perpetration for Some diabolical Plot it may be for the burning of the Town or perhaps something worse. Thro' Mercy no Harm came of it.

May 11th: General Prevost Having meditated an Attack on C. Town left Georgia, and, with an Army of British Soldiery, made a rapid March through the Country; and this Evening came near our Lines: when every body expected (and many wished) the Attack would be made. A party of our Men went out in the Evening to stop a gap in the Abattis, and returning late were challenged by the Sentinel; but not being able to give the Counter Sign, were fired upon. This gave an Alarm, and the lines were in an instant all on a Blaze—the Rore of the Cannon and small Arms, was comparable to terrible Thunder. In this unhappy affair we lost Col. Huger and several Privates.

May 12. Several Flags passed between the Enemy and the Citizens the Porport of which never were made publick.

May 13. This Morning Count Pulaski went out to Reconnoitre and brought back word that the Enemy instead of attacking the Town, had retreated the Night before over Ashley Ferry. Thus sinful Charles Town was delivered at this Time.

Prevost then passed over several Islands robbing and plundering as he went until he arrived at Savannah in Georgia. But not without being first attacked in their Lines, at Stono Ferry, by Genl: Lincoln with about 600 Men. In this Rencontre we lost the brave Col Roberts / Major Ancrum, Capt. Dogget and Lieut: Carleton, with sundry Privates. It is said that our Men behaved with the greatest Bravery, charging the Enemy with Bayonets, their loss



not known, but supposed to be considerably greater than ours. However they quit their Post in a day or two and posted away.

The Providence of God in the Defeat of Genl. Prevost's Design on Chas Town appears visible in the following particulars, Viz: First: The Enemy were not permitted to come until our Forts, Lines and Redoubts were in Condition to make an obstinate Defence, or rather to be defended against a powerful Assault. Secondly, Powerful Succours were thrown into the Town, just at the Time they were wanted, as Count Pulaski with his Legion; General Moultrie with his Party, who had retreated before the Enemy from Black Swamp and Numbers of Militia from all quarters, so that we drew Rations for upwards of 4000 Men. *Thirdly*, the Enemy must certainly have found themselves deceived with respect to our strength and Force. And *Fourthly*, they must certainly have got Intelligence that Genl. Lincoln with the main Body, were in their Rear, so that if they lost time in attacking our Lines, and had not succeeded, their Retreat must have been cut off, they would have been between two fires, and might probably have lost their whole Army, which would have been another Burgoyne Affair, therefore betook themselves to a precipitant Flight; And insted of taking the Town contented themselves with robbing and plundering the innocent and inoffensive Islanders.

Monday August 2nd 1779. This Morning on rising out of my bed, I was suddenly seized with a rheumatic or as some think a paralytic Complaint in my right shoulder which soon affected the whole Arm and Hand, which rendered me unable to preach or write for some time, and left a fixed Numbness, which perhaps I may carry with me to the Grave.

Saturday Oct. 9 1779. This morning about Break of Day, the united Army of French and Americans, under Count D'Estaing, attempted to storm the British Lines at Savannah, in Georgia, but were repulsed with the loss of many brave Men, among them Count Pulaski received a



mortal Wound, of which he died. My Son John had the Command of a Company, was in the thickest of the danger, the Bullets falling all around him like hail, but God in Mercy spared his Life.

Wednesday Feb. 11. Being the day when the Alarm was fired, on account of the British Fleet appearing off Stono Bar; in the Evening I was taken with a Fever, having taken Cold that Day. The fever hanging on me, was advised by the Doctors to leave Town for Change of Air, especially as the Enemy had landed, and it was supposed Charles Town would soon be attacked, which would render it an unfit Stand for one in my weak State, accordingly, on Wednesday Feb. 14 I left Charlestown, and went by water to my son in law Mr Thomas Screven's, accompanied by my Dear Nancy, as a Nurse. Here I continued Two Months precisely. The enemy soon appeared before the Lines at Charlestown, and from the time of opening their Batteries nothing was heard but the hideous Rore of Cannon by Day and night. Often—often did I wrestle with God with fervent Prayers and Tears, that poor Charles-town might be spared, and not suffered to fall into the Enemy's Hands—never could I give it up, until I heard of its Surrender; which melancholy Event happened on ye 12th Day of May, altho' I did not hear of it (with any degree of Certainty) until ye 21st; being then at Rev. Mr Hill's having left Mr Screven's on Lord's Day, April 16th. When we received certain Intelligence that a strong Detachment from the British Army had that Morning crossed Bonneau's Ferry, and were actually within a few Miles of us; I then packed up a few clothes in haste, and about 12 o'clock took leave of my dear Wife, and Family (the most affecting Parting I had ever experienced) and mounting my Horse, set off, but whither I was going, or when I should return I knew not; but endeavored to leave my connections and place myself in the Hands of the great and wise Disposer of all Events. The night after I left Mr Screven's I Lodged at Anderson's Ferry on Santee, and next Morning crossed the River and rode to Major Benjamin Smith's,



where I was kindly received, and hospitably entertained as long as I chose to tarry with them, which was until Friday April 28th: when I rode to George Town, and put up at Mr William Cuttino's; who with his wife and her mother received me with the greatest Cordiality and Esteem. How long I might have tarried here I cannot say, but on Monday ye 1st of May a report prevailed that 1500 of the Enemy were on their March for this place, I therefore left the Town about 3 o'clock P. M. and a little after Dark arrived at Capt: Benjn Screven's, where I was kindly received, and took up my quarters. Tarried until Tuesday May 16th about Noon, then rode to Rev Thomas Hill's. While here on ye 21st Inst: heard of the Surrender of Charles Town. Tuesday May 22nd left Mr Hill's for Rev Evan Pugh where I arrived the next day, preach'd for Mr Pugh on Lords Day, and tarried among Friends on the Banks of the Pee Dee, until

Friday June 2nd: when set off for my Brother's in Virginia accompanied by my dear Son in the Gospel Rev Edmund Botsford. Three of Col Hick's Daughters, and several Men were to travel with us some Distance into No. Carolina. I was distressed at the thought of leaving my dear Mrs Hart and Family in the Hands of the Enemy, but it was out of my power to help them. Committing them therefore into the Hands of a merciful God, I proceeded on my Journey. By slow Marches we arrived at my Brother's on Monday June 26 about 2 o'clock P. M.

Here we made a stand and during my stay, supply'd a Presbyterian Congregation, meeting at the Stone House in Augusta County, and preached occasionally elsewhere.

Thursday August 3d. I baptised Capt John Stephenson in the North River, adjoining my Brother's in the face of a large Congregation, chiefly Presbyterians; few of whom had ever seen the like, however they behaved well. Prior to administering the Ordinance, I preached from Mark, 16, 16. *He that believeth, and is baptized, shall be saved.* Whence I undertook to prove that Believers are the only proper Subjects of Baptism, and that Dipping in Water is essential to the Mode of Administration.





Thursday August 31, Heard of General Gates's Defeat, near Camden; which event determined me to proceed on to my Brother's in Pennsylvania, as all hope of returning to Charles Town for the present was cut off. I continued, however, in these Parts until Friday Sept: 15 when I took leave of my Brother and Family, My Dear Son Botsford accompanying me. We crossed the Picket Mountain at Massanutte Gap, the Blew Ridge at Thorns Gap--then shaped our Course for Mr. Leland's in Orange County, where we arrived.



## REMINISCENCES OF OLD CHARLESTON,

BY

WILLIAM G. WHILDEN.

---

We are also indebted to our lamented citizen, William G. Whilden, Esq., for the following interesting accounts of old customs and old places in Charleston. He kindly promised access to his records only a short time before his death, as stated in his letter, and his family courteously placed them at our disposal after he had passed away. We owe him grateful remembrances for this preservation of the memories of olden days.

## FIRE DEPARTMENT.

One of the first Ordinances passed in Charleston, S. C., in reference to a Fire Department, was that each householder was required to keep, for fire purposes only, one bucket for each room in his house, to be kept in some convenient place (churches, public halls and buildings also had an adequate supply of buckets for the same purpose) and on alarm of fire being sounded, he was to repair to the place of the fire with his buckets, or send them by a trusty servant, who was to report to one of the Fire Masters, and keep in readiness to work by falling into line and passing the filled buckets to the fire, or on the return line to pass the empty ones. Ladders were placed at the Market, Fire Proof Building, Guard House and other places convenient, which when brought to the fire, were put into use. So cumbersome and heavy were they that it took from 15 to 20 men to bring them.

Another Ordinance required each householder to place a light in a window towards the street for the benefit of those going to the fire, there being at that time no public lamps ;



the citizens using lanterns to pass about after dark, if their business or pleasure carried them out.

The box fire engine was afterwards introduced, to which was attached no suction hose, but it was filled by the buckets, or drawn up to the pump and filled with water and taken to the fire; and when the supply of water was exhausted, run again to the pump, and so it continued until the fire was extinguished or burnt itself out. The suction engine later on was introduced, and just prior to 1860 a steamer was built—the prejudice against it was so great that it was refused admittance into the fire department, and not allowed to take part in the extinguishment of fires. This steamer was called the "Pioneer," and was controlled by the Charleston Company of Axmen.

In 1865 one of the Aldermen of the city moved, at a meeting of the City Council, to encourage the purchase of steam fire engines by the Volunteer Fire Department by a loan to each company of \$2,000, and a gift of \$500 to the first company that would purchase a steamer; and the next day after the motion the Chief of the Fire Department called on the mover, and objected to it on account of the insufficiency of water, saying that a hand engine could play or draw from an ordinary surface well for eight hours, whilst a steamer would dry it in two hours. When asked by the Alderman if it was not better to put all of the water on in two hours than to take eight hours to do it, he replied, "I never thought of that; do not tell it on me."

One-fourth of the militia of Charleston were required to appear at the various rendezvous, fully armed and equipped, whenever there was an alarm of fire; this was principally in case of any disturbance among the slaves, and secondly for the protection of merchandise or household goods that were removed during a fire.

#### WORK-HOUSE.

On the square occupied by the Roper Hospital and other public buildings, just east of the County Jail, was once either a sugar refinery or a sugar warehouse. On the same



spot the Charleston Work-House was built. It was as frequently called the "Sugar House" as the Work-House. It was there that slaves were punished for any misdemeanor, by incarceration, whipping, or working on the tread-mill. Owners who were not disposed to whip their slaves, by a small fee and indicating the punishment, had it attended to. Crimes among the negroes were mostly those of petty thefts, running away and occasionally drunkenness, but the latter is much more frequent now than then. The fine for selling liquor to a slave was heavy, and rigidly enforced.

The name "Sugar House" was applied to the building long after the memory of the original had passed away, and the threat to give a slave "sugar," was as well understood by them as that of a "whipping."

#### BRIDGES AROUND CHARLESTON.

The following bridges were nearly all in use from 1800 to 1850:

From the corner of Calhoun and Smith Streets westward to Rutledge Street, was a substantial bridge for foot passengers only.

From Calhoun Street down Rutledge Street, south to within 200 feet of Bull Street.

From corner Smith and Beaufain Streets to Rutledge Street; from corner Rutledge and Beaufain to Broad Street.

From Queen Street, near Franklin, to Trapman Street.

From the corner of Mary and America Streets, up America Street, north for about two squares.

#### FUNERALS.

The handing around to the mourners of cake and wine has long since passed out of use. It was done with solemnity. A cake called funeral cake was sometime used, cut into blocks and iced all around. The custom arose probably early in the settlement of the country. The friends frequently had to come for miles (scattered as they were on their plantations), and to make a feast would have been out of place.





On the death of any one, servants were put on horses and sent different routes stating the death, when the services would be held and the burial, beneath it the names of the parties to be notified; each party read the paper informing the servant which was the next house to go to. Assembled at the house cake and wine were handed around, the grave yards generally being on the plantations, sometimes miles were to be travelled by the mourners and hours consumed which made it necessary that some nourishment should be taken.

In the city the customs have changed fully as much as those in the country.

On the arrival at the house, the ladies were shown into one room, the gentlemen into another. The hats of the latter were taken charge of by a servant and carried into a room where several ladies were busily employed trimming them with crape, which consisted of a band around the hat and two streamers about three feet long from the back, and a pair of black or white gloves distributed to each person.

The ladies' bonnets were covered with black hoods, and a cape to cover the entire shoulders; they were also provided with gloves.

A master of ceremonies, provided with a carefully prepared list, took a prominent position at the foot of the main stairway or elsewhere, called out the names at the door where the ladies were assembled; then the master of ceremonies called out the names of the gentlemen to escort the ladies, and so on till the assembled ladies were all provided for; the remaining attendants fell into twos, all walking through the streets, in the rear of the hearse or on the pavement, no one riding in a conveyance.

The master of ceremonies was responsible for the correct arrangement of the mourners in accordance with the rules of consanguinity, and at times would be heard the remark: "I ought to have come next, I am nearer related than he." Sometimes offence was given, it being regarded as a slight if placed out of your proper position in the procession.



At times the coffin was borne through the streets by the pall-bearers, and no hearse used.

At a funeral at the Scotch Church once, wine and cake were handed to those in the procession as they stood in Meeting Street, on the sidewalk. Some funerals were proceeded through the streets by what were termed waiters (namely: 2, 4 or 6 negro women dressed in white, with a black scarf over the shoulder reaching to the knees.)

On the north side of Tradd Street, about midway between Church Street and East Bay, the "Carolina Coffee House" still stands. In its day it was the leading fashionable hotel in the city. The Governor and his staff lodged there. Public dinners to distinguished strangers were given at it, and it occupied at that time the same position that the Charleston Hotel does now.

It is in a delapidated condition, and has not the least appearance of having been a fashionable resort.

The Planters' Hotel, at the Southwest corner of Church and Queen Streets, at one time was the leading house for gentlemen and their families from all parts of the State. Before the day of railroads, the stage for Savannah, Augusta and the West had that hotel as their starting point. Orders and engagement for passage were made there, and stages holding nine inside, tri-weekly, were seldom unfilled for Savannah or Augusta, Ga.

The Carolina Hotel, Broad Street, is now the Confederate Home.

Lee's Hotel, Broad Street, next to St. Michael's Church, kept by a dignified and distinguished looking mulatto, was once the most fashionable hotel in the city, and probably the best kept and most expensive.

The American Hotel, southwest corner of George and King Streets, kept by Dr. John Boyce, Sign of the Buck.

Merchants' Hotel, corner of Society and King Streets, kept by John Diver.

Johnson's Tavern, Sign of the Bull's Head, on west side of King Street, a few doors below Mary Street, have all had their day.



## THE POSTOFFICE EAST END OF BROAD STREET.

In the same building now standing the prisoners of war, during the Revolution, were imprisoned for months prior to their shipment to St. Augustine. The basement being used for their incarceration—damp, foul and unhealthy. In it the martyred Hayne was incarcerated prior to his execution.

## THE SEA WALL ON EAST BATTERY.

When Charleston was laid out as a city, in order to check the encroachments of the sea, a sea wall was built on what is now East Bay Street, and bastions and forts built at each end, and probably at other intermediate points, for the purpose of defense. The outline can be seen by reference to any of the old maps, and that sea wall was the eastern edge of the city, all that is beyond having been reclaimed from the sea.

A singular circumstance some time ago gave rise to much speculation, *i. e.*, that the cellars to the stores on the west side of East Bay Street, after a long rainy season would become filled with water, and remain so until pumped out, whilst those on the east side would dry out rapidly, or their occupants not be inconvenienced by the water. Upon investigation it was found that the sea wall built over 150 years ago served as a barrier to the water filtering seaward, and retained the water that was not absorbed by the soil. It has in the past thirty years been cut in several places by the laying of drains, gas mains and water pipes, and while to some extent remedied, the difficulty is not entirely removed.

## ARTESIAN WELLS.

Prior to 1820 an Artesian Well was bored in Charleston, and resulted in a failure to obtain good water. The present well on the corner of Wentworth and Meeting Streets was commenced about 1840, and for several years was under the



charge of Capt. Bowman, U. S. Engineer Corps. The expense was borne by City Council. The total cost to the city of the two wells on the lot has been over \$150,000. It was not utilized to any extent before about 1880, and is now a part of the water works system of the city.

### SAW MILLS.

Mintzing Saw Pit occupied the water front on Franklin Street at the corner of Queen, and the river flowed up to that point, covering the space from Franklin to Rutledge Street, and from Beaufain to Broad Street, except a few houses on the west side of Franklin and Wilson Streets, and on the south side of Beaufain.

The sawing in a pit was probably the first invention of sawing out lumber by hand with a cross cut saw. A pit was dug probably four feet wide, fifty feet long and six feet deep, heavy timber thrown across at each end and the middle a log of timber rolled on. Two men getting into the pit and two staying on top of the log, the log was sawed into boards by hand; and for years the work was carried on until supplanted by the gang saw, or four or five saws parallel with each other, working up and down by steam power—which in time was superseded by the circular saw.

Bennett Mill Pond occupied about 13 acres west of Rutledge, north of Bull, south of Calhoun, and extended across Calhoun and ended in a branch at Cannon Street.

Blum's Pond occupied about 10 acres at the end of Beaufain Street.

On Lynch Street, on the west side between Wentworth and Beaufain Streets, was a brick tower about 25 feet diameter at the base and 80 or 100 feet high, a building known as Wyatt Mill, intended to be run by wind; whether it was ever used is unknown. Some of the machinery remained in it until it was pulled down about 20 years ago. It was probably built about 1825 or 1830 and proved a failure.





The Elliott Mansion, now the Charleston Water Works, was built prior to the Revolutionary War, and has some peculiarities that will not probably be repeated in house architecture. The stairway of solid marble goes from basement to attic, and without a support except on the side towards the wall. The upper story is one large room covering the entire building, except the hall, and was built for a ball-room, the view from the window looking seaward is as fine as there is in the city. On the side of the main stairway is a private or secret stairway, built in the solid masonry, with an opening on each floor. Servants in showing a guest would conduct them to the foot of the main stairway and directing him up would meet him at the landing on the next floor, and so on to the upper story or ball-room. No servant was allowed to go up the main stairway with company.

The present Arsenal ground, now the school of the Holy Communion, was once the Potter's Field of Charleston. When sold to the United States Government the bodies were removed to the present public cemetery on Ashley River. The square north of Calhoun, south of Vanderhorst Street, between St. Philip and Coming Streets, was once used as a burial ground.

The imitation of the English custom of boroughs was at one time well known in Charleston, but the names and landmarks are fast passing away. Wraggsborough, formerly the property of the Wragg family, was laid out into squares and the streets named after the children as follows: Elizabeth, Alexander, Charlotte, Judith, Ann, Mary and John.

Cannonsborough, the property of Daniel Cannon, the ancestor of the Webbs, was located above and below Cannon Street.

Gates Pasture occupied the space from Coming Street to Rutledge, and from Spring to Line Street.

Harleston's Green, from Smith Street west to the river, between Wentworth and Bull Streets.



Gadsden's Green, the west end of Spring Street to the north and south.

Half Moon Battery, an earth work erected during the war of 1812, stood on the square in front of the Charleston Cotton Factory, in the Village of Hampstead, at the end of Columbus Street.

Poinsett's Grove, a place of public resort and picnics, occupied the square bounded by Rutledge, Smith, Morris and Radcliffe Street.

Radcliffesborough was that part of the city south of Radcliffe, east of Rutledge, north of Vanderhorst and west of St. Philip Street.

Mazyckborough was west of Wraggsborough, extending to the Cooper River.

Tivoli Garden on Meeting Street, east side, south of Columbus, for years was the great resort for recreation, picnics and bear fights.

Vauxhall Gardens occupied a large part of the square bounded by Friend, Broad, King and Queen Streets. A large wooden structure on the corner of Friend and Queen Streets was the exhibition room for all kinds of amusements of the commoner sort, circus, etc.

A very handsome building of the Doric order, capable of holding a larger audience than the present Opera House, was the theatre of Charleston, and stood on the corner of New, Savage and Broad Streets.

The new theatre destroyed by the fire of 1861 was a handsome building located on Meeting Street, west side, six houses south of Market Street.

"Legge's Long Room," the most fashionable dancing hall in its day, was on Queen Street, north side, four doors west of Church Street.

The United States Court building occupied the ground now covered by the Mills House.

The Bank of Charleston was formerly the property of the United States Bank.

The depot of the South Carolina Railroad Company for passengers in 1837 was a small two-story frame building,



originally a dwelling, about sixteen feet wide and thirty-five feet long, located on the north side of Mary Street, alongside of where the track now crosses, and it was sufficiently large to accommodate the travel.

#### OUR GRANDFATHER'S HOUSE AND ITS FURNITURE.

In the corner as you entered the door in the dining-room stood the "wine cooler" of polished mahogany, inlaid with wreaths of satin wood, octagon in shape, about three feet high, on six spindling square legs, divided inside with compartments, each to hold a bottle of wine. The centre lined with lead to hold ice or water. Being on rollers it was wheeled up to the side of the host at the head of the table and the cooled bottles handed out as needed. "The fashions of the world change," and those who have been accustomed to partake of its contents, now that it was all gone and never refilled, have failed to return, and for years it was debased to the humble purpose of a scrap box, its glory had departed, and like its owner seemed to be growing larger in body and more spindling in the legs.

The sideboard with its large deep drawers, six in number, and three closets, was large enough to contain all that could be put into three or four of the more fashionable kind now in use. On each side, like sentinels, stood the sloping top, knife, fork and spoon cases lined with green baize, alongside of each stood the silver bottle stands containing cut glass decanters, and in the centre the goblet and tumblers for daily use.

On the mantlepice, in the centre, was the snuffers and tray, an instrument now obsolete, but at that time no house was completely furnished without one or more of them.

On the end of the mantlepice was to be found the tinder box and flint and steel, and possibly a few slips of light-wood, the end of which had been dipped in brimstone, the more easily to obtain a light if a stray spark went into the tinder box. The mantlepice itself was so high that no child could reach it without mounting on a chair, and the fireplace large enough to hold what would now be a days'



supply of wood. The massive hand iron shovels and tongs, with high brass fender (to keep the feet from getting warm), the frequent reminder to the younger portion of the family that it was not good breeding "to put your feet on the fender" are things of the past.

The old corner clock, so fully described in "song," with its long pendulum, "picture of the moon," days of the month, rising of the sun, and across the plated face, "Made by John Carmichael, Glasgow, Scotland," which for three generations had watched over the family, seemed proud of the position it held in the household, and we loved its calm face and we could almost imagine that its countenance became sorrowful when trouble visited the family. We almost wept when we found that it had been carried North by a ruthless invader, doubtless now compelled to associate with clocks that it considers beneath it (for none of the present day ever stood so high in the world). We know that it would not run, but would strike (for its liberty) and return to its old home were it able.

### WHARVES.

The names have changed, and without some searching among the records of the Mesne Conveyance Office they could not be located. The prominent ones were: D'Oyley's, Frink's, Cochran's, Mey's, Gadsden's.

Shirras Dispensary, left by will of Alexander Shirras to the city, June 18th, 1810, for the free distribution of medicines and surgical operations.

March 6, 1817, Robert Mills allowed by Ordinance to lay gas pipes, and city contracts to use gas in public buildings and streets; exclusive right given them.

Former title of City Assessor was "Inquirer and "Assessor."

No person allowed to ride through a street when a fire is going on. Ladders to be provided by all house owners, and a scuttle to each house.





Prior to September, 1804, it was customary to throw bales of cotton and merchandise from the upper stories of buildings to the ground or street below, without the use of block and tackle or swing.

Posts about three feet high were by law to be placed every twenty or thirty feet apart on the edge of all foot pavements; they were to be of cedar or lightwood; presumably placed there to keep vehicles from driving on the pavement; but furnished amusement to boys going to school to "leap frog" over each one as they came up to them.

If a pavement was broken or damaged the owner of the lot had to have it repaired.

The City Scavengers were required to ring a bell as they passed around, and the lot owners were required to bring out the garbage, and deposit it in the cart.

Pumps were placed in wells that were dug by law, in all of the streets of the city, on the edge of the pavement.

Twenty-four City Constables were the Commissioners of Streets and Lamps.

Fifteen Firemasters were elected by City Council, no member of City Council being eligible to the offices.

Any two Firemasters could order a house to be blown up to stop a conflagration.

On January 16, 1796, an Ordinance was passed "that all public accounts of the city should be kept in dollars and cents—a cent the hundredth part of a dollar, a mill a thousandth part of a dollar." Prior to that time the accounts had been kept in pounds, shillings and pence.

August 2, 1813, the Ordinance of Assize of Bread was passed, requiring a table to be published weekly of the cost of flour per barrel, and what each loaf should weigh, and the price that it was to be sold at, and the dealers were fined from fifty to sixty dollars for light weight, adulterating or quality, and the bread confiscated to the use of the poor of the city. This Ordinance was repealed about 1866.



SUMTER, S. C., April 4, 1896.

*To the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Charleston,  
Charleston, S. C.:*

GENTLEMEN—Enclosed please find an old manuscript which was found among some papers formerly belonging to one of my ancestors, Thomas Eveleigh, Esq., who was at one time a merchant of your city.

Thinking you might like to have it, as it throws some light upon the early history of East Bay Street and the "Curtain Line" which, I understand, runs up and down that street, I beg leave to place it at your service.

Mr. William G. Whilden, of Greenville, called my attention to its historic interest, and borrowed it from me with a view of writing an article on the subject. He has just returned it, so I take pleasure in placing the original in your hands.

With great respect, I am sincerely yours,

THOS. E. RICHARDSON.

#### REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PETITION OF CORPORATION AND OTHERS, ETC.

The Committee to whom were refer'd the Petitions of the Intendant in behalf of the Corporation of Charleston & of Sundry Citizens & Holders of Property in Charleston—

Report That they have heard such of the parties interested in the prayer of those Petitioners, as thought fit to attend them; & having duly investigated the Subject, they beg Leave to Submit to the Consideration of the House, the following Facts—Viz

1st. That Several Lots to the Eastward of the Curtain Line were granted by the Lords Proprietors of this Country, between the Years 1698, & 1714; which Grants, contained no Clauses, or provises that, Restricted the Grantees from Exercising all the Rights of Ownership, which Holders of any other Lands might enjoy: & Evidence was offered to your Committee, to prove that, the Holders of



these Lots did Exercise those Rights till the Year 1739/40—

2 Your Committee also find that, altho the Grants contained no Restrictive Clauses; & altho the proprietors did build on the Lots to the Eastward of the Curtain Line, Yet that the Legislature have at Various times, Regulated the Buildings, Erected, & which were to be Erected thereon; particularly by the Act of the 5th of March 1736, & 25th March 1738—The first declaring “That no persons, should on any pretence whatever, for the future, Erect any ware House, or any Building, upon any of the Bridges, or Flats, to the Eastward of the wall, Except Crane houses Sheds, or Store Houses, not Exceeding 16 feet high, from the Surface of the Earth, for the conviniences of Weighing, & Housing, perishable Goods from bad weather.” & the Last, prohibiting all persons from erecting any House, Shade, or other Building within Fifty Feet of the Curtain Line—Your Committee here find that by an Act passed the 26th March 1784 the City Council have Power and Authority to permit the Owners, or Occupiers of Wharfs, to Construct Ware Houses, Cellars, or Arches, allong the Curtain Line, of such Dimensions, as should be approved of by the City Council, so as the same be not more than 6 feet high & 30 feet wide, & that the whole be of one uniform Construction, & to make such other Regulations as should appear proper, & Convenient. But that altho the City Council did not think it Expedient to give that permission, Sundry Buildings (which are Real Nuisance to the City) have been erected Very Near to the Curtain Line—

Your Committee therefore from the foregoing Investigation are of opinion, That altho the Right of Soil must be consider'd to Remain in the Grantees, & their Assigns, Yet the right of regulating the buildings which may have been erected thereon has been invariably exercised by the Legislature.

Your Com'e further report that many of the owners of Wharves are willing & desirous of compromising the differences which subsists at present between them & their fellow



citizens by ceeding absolutely & for ever so much of their Land in the front of ye East Bay as will make Bay Street 66 feet wide—on condition that they have permission to build dwelling Houses of a convenient height to the Eastward of Bay Street.

Your Com'ee therefore recomend that leave be given to bring in a Bill to repeal all the Acts relative to the Lands below the Curtain Line (those which fix the rates of Wharfage excepted) & to permit the occupier of Wharves to build convenient Brick Houses to be covered with Tile on their ceeding so much of their Lands to the Eastward of the Curtain Line as will make Bay Street 66 feet.

SUMTER, S. C., June 24th, 1896.

*Hon. J. Adger Smyth, Mayor, Charleston, S. C.:*

DEAR SIR—Will you be kind enough to return the old "Legislative Committee Report" to City Council, and to say to them that although I have been unable to positively identify the hand-writing it is in, yet I have reason to believe it is in the same hand-writing as a certificate endorsed on another old document in my possession, dated, "South Carolina," "Secretary's Office," "Aug, 12, 1789," and signed "Peter Freneau, Secretary."

In regard to the date of the "Legislative Report"—by reference to Grimke's Public Laws, page lxviii, it will be seen that on March 27, 1787, the Assembly of So. Ca. passed an Act (No. 1,480), entitled "An Act for repealing "such Acts of Assembly as regulate and restrict the "erection of houses below the Curtain Line on the Bay of "Charles Town. To widen Bay Street and to permit "houses of any size to be erected to the eastward of the "same," which seems to be in accord with the recommendations of the committee. (*See last paragraph of Report.*)

This Act of Assembly is also mentioned by "Title" in the Statutes of So. Ca., vol. V., page iv., No. 1366, and





also on page 19 of same volume, but strange to say I have been unable to find the Act itself.

In investigating this matter I find that the history of the Curtain Line began way back in June, 1694, when Thomas Smith was Governor (see Grimke's Public Laws, page vii, No. 110), and that there has been so much legislation in regard to it and other public improvements, such as streets, fortifications, &c., &c., that I think these kindred subjects are worthy of the pen of some competent historian who is already familiar with the history of the inhabitants and the traditions and localities of old Charles Town.

I think some additional and interesting information can be obtained at the Secretary of State's Office in Columbia, not only from the Journals of the General Assembly but also on a "Plan" or "Plat of a Re-survey" of Charleston (a statutory affair), which I understand is still extant or of record in that office (see Grimke's Public Laws, page 211), and which is probably on such a large scale as to enable any one to easily locate the "Curtain Line," fortifications, and even private lots as they existed in 1746.

Yours respectfully,

THOS. E. RICHARDSON.



## THE LADIES' BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

---

The Ladies' Benevolent Society, the object of which is the relief of the *sick poor*, was founded in 1813 and incorporated the following year; the applicants for the charter being Mrs. A. E. Mitchell, Mrs. Ferguson and Miss Hannah Drayton.

The attention of these ladies and many others had been called to the sufferings of the laboring classes during illness, and the enforced idleness of convalescence. The city supplied them with medical attendance and medicines, but these often lose their efficacy from the want of proper food and other necessities.

Each case is fully investigated and visited by the ward managers.

Entirely undenominational in character, we find in its list of subscribers members of every church. The custom was to request some one of the various churches on the third Sunday in February to assist the Society by a sermon, followed by a collection in aid of its funds. The books show how ready and liberal was the response in 1821. The Jewish congregation sends a free will offering of \$250.00. In 1824 the M. E. Church sends \$32.00 after a sermon by Rev. S. Dunwody. In 1826 the Presbyterian Church sends \$87.00 after a sermon by the Rev. W. A. McDowell; St. Paul's, after a sermon by Rev. Mr. Hanckel, \$72.00; St. Philip's, after a sermon by Rev. A. Gibbes, \$132.00. In 1832, St. Michael's after a sermon by Rev. Dr. Bowen, \$116.00. We also find contributions from Dr. Forrest's church, the church in St. Andrew's Parish, and St. Finbar's, after a sermon by Right Rev. Bishop England. Liberal donations were made by private persons, the fees of the grand jurors and many legacies—one of \$400.00, several of \$500.00, one of \$1,000.00, one of \$2,000 and another of \$5,000.00. Jenny



Lind subscribed \$500. The interest on these sums, and a large subscription list, yielded an income of about \$4,000.00 in 1861, besides the medicines contributed by the Shirras Dispensary. Its charter limited its jurisdiction to Boundary Street, now Calhoun, the limit of the city when it was granted. As the city grew a similar society was formed in the upper wards, called the Female Association of Charleston Neck, which was often assisted by its wealthier sister. The war dissipated its funds and scattered its members. For some years regular meetings could not be held, but although much reduced in scope its ministrations never actually ceased. In 1881 an effort was made to resuscitate the Society, with only partial success at first; but the interest has gradually increased. In 1895 its work was extended to the whole city. With this came a new impetus to active work. Its present condition is best shown by the last Annual Report below.

#### HOPKINS FUND.

In 1835 Mr. J. M. Hopkins bequeathed to the Ladies' Benevolent Society in trust the sum of \$13,021.00 for the relief of "sick, infirm, poor, free persons of colour" living in the City or Suburbs of Charleston. The Society still continues to distribute what is left of this fund (an income of \$130.00), annually to the descendants of such persons who were free at that time.

#### EIGHTY-FOURTH ANNUAL MEETING.

LADIES: Our work has gone on smoothly and systematically and has extended so much in the last two years that our regular income derived from subscriptions, special donations and the interest on our small capital of about \$2,000, is no longer adequate to the continual demands for aid to the sick and suffering. Rather than refuse these claims we have tried to raise money by entertainments, in which we have met with gratifying success—for help and interest in which we thank you most heartily.



We have had two entertainments: A Valentine Tea, \$113.81; a Lawn Party, \$46.50. Also a donation from a Punch and Judy show given for the benefit of the Society, \$6.81.

Donations were solicited to purchase a cork leg for a widow; \$70.98 was given. The limb cost \$63.20, and the \$7.78 remaining has been expended for her in fuel and other necessities. Her great relief and improved health is marked; the money was well spent.

We have helped ninety-two cases and spent \$66.73 on medicine; five of these cases being chronic and receiving monthly pensions.

We found it absolutely necessary to send one patient to the Riverside Infirmary for a week. The fund started last year for an endowed bed is now \$50.00. An earnest appeal should be made for this object. We feel the need of it constantly.

The Hon. W. A. Courtenay, in the Year Book of 1880, suggests the adoption of a Hospital Day—this is customary in large cities of the North, and in Europe. On the last Saturday and Sunday of the year collections are taken up for hospital purposes and large sums realized. Collections come from the churches. The officers of the several exchanges further the scheme. There are boxes at all business places and public resorts. All unite at this stated time for the systematic giving to this form of charity. Can we not do likewise for our free bed, and accumulate a sum the interest of which we can spend on it? Let the 175 members of this Society speak of it to all friends who are able to assist with large or small sums; endeavor to create an interest among the gentlemen of all professions and callings; then let us appoint some Saturday and Sunday annually and take up collections. Our object is not for the pauper classes but the industrious poor—laid low, needing skilled treatment that they may resume their own support.

We need also a paid visiting nurse. This comfort to the needy sick is invaluable if only for an hour a day. In





## FINANCIAL REPORT.

Received 1896.....	\$551 81
By interest .....	\$ 90 61
Subscriptions .....	168 50
Valentine Party .....	113 81
Donations.....	43 00
Donations.....	11 60
Lawn Party.....	46 50
Contributions to artificial leg .....	70 98
Punch and Judy.....	6 81
Total .....	\$551 81
Spent .....	546 13
Balance.....	\$ 5 68
Borrowed from capital last year.....	2 24
In hand.....	\$ 3 41
Spent .....	\$546 13
Balance in hand.....	\$ 3 44
Total spent, including Hopkins Fund and the Circles.....	\$734 68
Assisted 116 persons.	
\$66.73 was spent on medicine.	

## PROPERTY OF LADIES' BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

City Bonds, 4 per cent.....	\$1,700 00
State Stock, 4½ per cent.....	549 05
Exchange Banking and Trust Company.....	62 52
Loan and Trust Savings Bank.....	77 52
	<u>\$2,389 09</u>

Bridge Company, 2 shares.

## HOPKINS FUND.

## A TRUST FUND FOR COLORED PERSONS,

Income for 1896.....	\$131 13
Balance from 1895.....	in bank.. 8 26
	<u>\$139 39</u>
Spent 1896.....	130 00
Balance in hand.....	\$ 9 39



Its property consists of \$3,100 in city 4 per cent. bonds, and \$147.50 in Loan and Trust Savings Bank.

We have spent on six old infirm colored pensioners \$137.35, having had \$7.35 on hand from last year.

Gave fuel to six others.

This fund is quite inadequate to the demands made upon it.

### "FAITHFUL UNTO THE END CIRCLE."

AUXILIARY TO LADIES' BENEVOLENT SOCIETY FOR CHRONICS.

Spent during the year.....\$32 20

Assisted eight persons, four of whom received small monthly pensions.

Donations also to Ice Mission.

The "Honor Bright Circle" has also aided to the extent of \$19, spent on four patients.

### LOAN COLLECTION.

JANUARY, 1897.

Consists of 12 articles:

- 1 pair double sheets.
- 1 pair double blankets.
- 1 rubber air cushion.
- 1 pair child's crutches.
- 1 pillow and 3 cases.
- 3 night shirts.
- 1 dressing gown.

### MOTHERS' BASKET.

To mothers especially.....381 pieces,  
Cloaks, flannels, dresses and other serviceable garments. 156

Total during year.....437 garments.

Received from Needlework Guild..... 10 garments.  
Remaining in basket ..... 12 garments.











